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THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, August 1st, 1904.

The Most Vital Question of All. Last month was fertile in exciting and sensational incidents. But neither the *coup de grâce* given to Mr. Chamberlain's project at Oswestry nor the

assassination of M. Plehve can compare in importance with the publication of the Report of the Interdepartmental Committee on the alleged physical deterioration of the race; for on the stamina of the race the progress of the world depends. The Report of this Committee, composed of the picked experts of the Education Department, surprises us with the welcome intelligence that in the opinion of the majority of the witnesses examined, there is no ground for the widespread belief that there is any general progressive physical deterioration among our people. Part of what appears to be degeneration is really due to the unwise use, or rather abuse, of increased means of subsistence. "Lunacy increases with the rise of wages," while a falling wage rate is associated with a decrease of drunkenness, crime, and lunacy. But although our condition is not so desperate as many have feared, it is capable of great improvement. And the most encouraging and hopeful feature of the Report is the comprehensive and detailed series of recommendations which the Committee make for the removal of the evils which impair the vitality of the masses of our people. I shall return to this Report next month, and content myself with notifying the fact that in this Report there is a compendium of recommendations by the best informed of living men

as to what ought to be done to improve the condition of the people. It is a veritable *vade mecum* for the social reformer.

Army Reform and Physical Development. The question of the physical improvement of the race is immeasurably more important than the reorganisation of the Army, which last month

was once more brought to the front by the production of Mr. Arnold-Forster's scheme, or such portions of it as have survived the criticism of the Army Council and the assaults of Mr. Brodrick. Of the scheme itself it is unnecessary to say much. Mr. Arnold-Forster is a hard-working, conscientious, intelligent man, whose health, I greatly regret to hear, has been so much shaken by the anxieties of office that he will not offer himself for re-election. His scheme is an outline to be fulfilled "if public opinion permits." But public opinion is a manufactured article, and it seldom permits Ministers to do anything about which they are not earnest enough take the responsibility of insisting upon in face opposition. Mr. Arnold - Forster wishes to abolish the Militia, to divide the Volunteers into two sections-the efficient and unefficient-to create a small Imperial Service Army, enlisted for nine years, constantly ready for being despatched to the ends of the earth at a moment's notice, and a Home Army of two years' service. The chief importance of his speech lay in his declaration that Conscription would add £,25,000,000 to our military budget, and his scathing arraignment of the

British Army as he found it after nine years' uninterrupted Unionist Government. When the Liberals come in they will have to deal with the whole subject from the standpoint, not so much of Imperial defence as from that of the improvement of the physique of the race. If they were to modify the Swiss system so as to apply it to the whole of our youth, female as well as male, and frame their annual training with the object of improving the vitality of the fathers and mothers of the next generation, they would do more to strengthen the Empire by this indirect means than by multiplying Mr. Brodrick's six Army Corps by ten.

The Times recently published a Count Tolstol's very long and very characteristic discourse by Count Tolstoi upon for the Future. war in general, with special reference

to the war between Russia and Japan. It is an eloquent, serious and impassioned protest against war as the negation of the only rule of life-that of doing to others what we would that others should do unto us-by which mankind can escape destruction. To the great Russian teacher the hope of the future lies in the growing tendency of men in all countries to question whether or not it be agreeable to God that our commanders compel us to kill each other on pleas of patriotism, loyalty, empire, and the like. What he hopes to see is the spread of a determination to refuse military service at any cost of suffering or of death. To quote his exact words, he looks forward to a time when every man will say :-

I cannot act otherwise than as God demands of me, and that, therefore, I as a man can neither directly nor indirectly, neither by directing nor by helping, nor by inciting to it, participate in war. I cannot, I do not wish to, and I will not. What will happen immediately or soon from my ceasing to do that which is contrary to the will of God, I do not and cannot know, but I believe that from the fulfilment of the will of God there can follow nothing but that which is good for me and for all men.

This, says Count Tolstoi, is "a spark of that fire which Jesus kindled upon earth, and which is beginning to spread. To know and feel this is a great joy." Contrast this with Mr. Rudyard Kipling's "Army of a Dream," published in June in the Morning Post, in which Mr. Kipling revels in the vision of a coming time when our whole population, from the oldest to the youngest, find their supreme joy in constant training in the arts of war.

A Conference is to be held shortly Coming Strike in Holland which has as its avowed against end the organisation of an inter-Military Service. national strike on the part of men of all lands against compulsory military service. The Conference is summoned by Socialists, but it will

be attended by representatives of the English miners. and other trades unions. The first meeting will be preliminary, and the first step to be taken will be to addressa letter to all the Governments of Europe asking them whether they propose to take any measures for the abatement of the growing curse of militarism. When the answers, if any, have been received, the Conference will meet again to decide what measures should be taken in order to force the question to the There is no doubt that Count Tolstoi's idea of a resolute refusal on the part of each individual to refuse to serve, and to take the consequences, would be the most effectual and the most simple of all measures. But it is a counsel of perfection upon which only the most heroic can be expected to act. If there were any widespread repugnance to military service, the masses who, outside Russia, can control the Governments through the ballot-box would have no need to organise such passive revolt. Nevertheless, if even a considerable number of conscripts were to prefer penal servitude or death to service in the ranks, their action would probably do more to quicken electoral action against militarism than anything else.

To the Good.

Among the pleasanter signs of the times we may note the conclusion of an Anglo-German Arbitration Treaty based upon the same general lines as

the Arbitration Treaty concluded with France. These treaties promise to become general. There was no reason why they should not have been negotiated in the autumn of 1899, but better late than Last month President Loubet received a party of English workmen who were enjoying French hospitality in Paris, and a few days later the Lord Mayor received a party of French workmen who came to London on the return visit. They were also taken over Buckingham Palace by order of the King, and were shown all the sights The International Congress of the Salvation Army was a brilliant success from start to The King received the General before the Congress began, and the Queen accorded him a similar honour at its close. The Salvation Army, like the Christian Endeavour movement, promises to become a potent instrument in the promotion of internationalism and peace.

The Assassination of M. Plehve.

The assassination of General Bobrikoff has speedily been followed by the murder of his chief, M. Plehve, who was killed on the morning of July 26th by a bomb flung at his carriage as he

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neared the railway station in St. Petersburg from which he intended to go to Peterhof on his usual visit to the Emperor. Death was instantaneous. The coachman was mortally injured, and nine bystanders were seriously wounded. The assassin, dressed as a railway official, who was himself injured by the explosion of his bomb, exulted on his arrest over the success of his "act of justice." M. Plehve's predecessor, M. Sipiagin, was also assassinated. But as he was shot, his death excited comparatively little attention, Assassination

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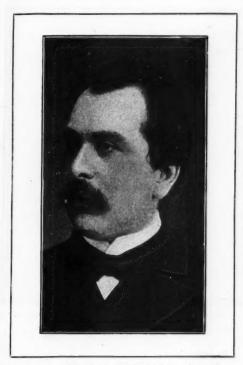
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The late M. de Plehve.

by bomb creates always more sensation than murder by dagger or revolver. M. Plehve also was a much more conspicuous personality than M. Sipiagin, and his death, occurring as it did when Russia was harassed by a disastrous war, appealed more forcibly to the public imagination than if it had taken place in ordinary times.

What will its Sequel?

The natural and almost inevitable result of the slaying of M. Plehve will be an increase rather than a relaxation of the repressive policy against which the bomb-thrower sought to protest.

who is personally by no means a coercionist in theory. But the situation in Russia is too serious to be remedied by mere measures of police. The experiment of sitting upon the safety valve has been tried long enough. The Tsar will have no difficulty in finding another Minister of the Interior, although the gift of the portfolio is equivalent to a deferred sentence of death. But Russia needs something more than the promotion of another tchinovnik to the loftiest position in the official hierarchy. The time has surely come when Nicholas II. should act upon his own generous instincts and a statesmanlike perception of the needs of the nation over which he reigns. An autocrat who had no faith in his autocracy, or who distrusted the foundations of his sovereignty, might be terrorised by the assassins into a course of vengeance and repression. But the Tsar, who knows the profound devotion of his subjects to their ruler, need not fear to adopt a bolder He has allowed Russia to be ruled by tchinovniks long enough. Why should he not now appeal to his faithful Russians to enable him more efficiently to work out his country's destiny?

Such at least appears to be the opinion of M. Witte,

When the Emperor Alexander II. Why not was murdered, the assassins did not Zemski Sobor? only take his life; their bombs destroyed the Constitution which

the Tsar was about to establish. But the killing of M. Plehve ought not to deter Nicholas II. from reviving the ancient and traditional method by which Russian Tsars in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries renewed the strength of the autocracy and inspired the enthusiasm of their people. summoning of Zemski Sobor, or National Consultative Assembly, was in times of storm and stress the unfailing resource of the rulers of It was a Sobor that in 1613 placed the Romanoffs on the throne. It was to a similar National Assembly that the Tsar appealed five years later, when the invading Poles were threatening his capital. "I am ready," said the Tsar, "to suffer hunger in besieged Moscow and to fight the aggressors. but you must do the same for me." For then, as now, no Russian Emperor ever doubted that the source of all his power was to be sought in the confidence of his people. What more conclusive demonstration of the Tsar's faith and trust in the people could be afforded than by his revival of the ancient custom? As Madame Novikoff wrote nearly thirty years ago: "It is only those who are ignorant of Russian history who see in the plea for the re-establishment of the Zemski Sobory an attack upon the autocracy. We do not want to impair the Tsar's omnipotence. We only wish to confer upon him the advantage of omniscience."

The Best very simple. They know that if they can terrorise the Tsar into measures of repression, the game is

in their own hands. To defeat them it is only necessary to appeal to the people, to trust the people, and to cement anew the alliance between the people the autocracy which M. Plehve's policy strained almost to breaking point. If Tsar, for instance, were to summon the Zemski Sobor, cancel the appointment of Prince Obolenski, whom M. Plehve nominated as Bobrikoff's successor, and appeal to the Finnish Diet to assist him in making a clean sweep of the utterly futile and worse than useless measures of the Bobrikoff régime, such acts would paralyse Russia's enemies at home and abroad, and renew the confidence of Europe in the stability of the throne and the power of the autocracy. Such a policy would be in accord with the best traditions of the greatest Tsars, who, in Russia, have always taught their people that abuses should be reformed from above. It is only when there is no reform from above that dynamite explodes from below. month the Vice-Governor of Elizabethgrad was killed by an Armenian, and the air is full of rumours of further crimes. All police precautions that are needful will and ought to be taken, but the need of the situation is not more handcuffs, but courageous statesmanship.

The Progress of the War.

Fortune continues to smile upon the Japanese arms, although Port Arthur has not yet fallen, the Russian fleet is still in being, and

General Kuropatkin is still in possession of Liaoyang. The Russians have suffered another defeat at Taschichao, and by the loss of Newchwang they have been cut off from the sea. But reinforcements are steadily pouring in to the Russian camp. The Japanese, despite all their skill and valour, seem to be as incapable as the Boers of following up their successes. They have still a heavy preponderance in numbers—for it is evident now that the Russians had almost evacuated Manchuria before the war broke out, their garrison being barely sufficient to protect the railway and its terminus—but it is doubtful whether they are strong enough to defeat General Kuropatkin. If the Japanese experienced one serious reverse, many people who are now imagining

that the war is as good as over would find occasion to change their tune. In Russia there is no more misgiving as to the ultimate issue of the war than there was in England about the end of the South African campaign. Russians are as great believers in "muddling through somehow" as Lord Rosebery himself. The one factor, however, which will settle the issue is, not military, but economic. War was never more costly, and the combatants are already at their wits end as to where to find the wherewithal to keep their armies supplied.



General Stoessel, the defender of Port Arthur.

Contraband of War. Great Britain, as the first of naval Powers, has always taken a very strong line concerning the right of belligerents to search neutral ships

on the high seas in order to discover and seize contraband of war intended for the use of the enemy. Exactly what is and what is not contraband of war has never been defined with authority. Russia at the beginning of this war declared that petroleum, coals, alcohol, rice, provisions, and all objects intended for war by sea or land were contraband, equally with powder and shot. Since then her captains have acted on the theory that letters addressed to Japan and rails consigned to the Japanese were liable to seizure. Such an interpretation of contraband is, to say the least, exceeding broad, but it does not appear

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that our own or any other Government made any formal protest. As a matter of course, both combatants have been buying as much contraband of war as they could pick up in the neutral market. Germany, for instance, has sold steamers to Russia to be used for purposes of war, and there are probably few ships bound to Japan which have not on board contraband goods. But as Japan cannot search and seize contraband shipped to Russian ports in the Baltic or the Black Sea, and Russia at first seemed unable to intercept merchant vessels bound to Japan, the question of contraband seemed to be outside the sphere of practical politics.

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From this comfortable conviction the British and German public were somethe "Malacea." what rudely aroused last month by the news that their mail steamers were

being overhauled in the Red Sea by Russian The first to suffer was the German mail steamer Prinz Heinrich, which was stopped near Aden by the Russian volunteer cruiser, the Smolensk, whose captain helped himself to the mail bags for Japan, which, minus certain letters, were afterwards placed on board an English vessel for despatch to their destination. This, however, was nothing to the commotion raised by the seizure, in the Red Sea, of the P. and O. steamer Malacca by the Russian cruiser Petersburg. She was bound to Hong Kong and Yokohama, and in her hold were several tons of ammunition, of which there was no mention in the ship's It seems that this cargo was consigned to the British authorities at Hong Kong for the use of the British fleet, and the papers relating to it had been sent by post. Of this, however, the Russian commander was not cognisant, and he therefore acted as any British captain would have done under the circumstances. He took possession of the ship, placed a prize crew on board, and sent her to Russia to have the justice of her seizure adjudicated upon by a Prize Court. A similar course was taken in the case of two other steamers, the Formosa and the The British Government promptly explained at St. Petersburg that the ammunition that caused the seizure of the Malacca was its property, and the Russian Government as promptly ordered the release of the vessel, which was restored to her owners at Algiers.

The Passage

The question of the Malacca was simple enough if the *Petersburg* had been a regularly commissioned Russian man-of-war. But both the

Smolensk and the Petersburg belonged to the Volunteer

fleet, which bear some resemblance to the swift steamers which the British and German Governments subsidise in peace in order to be able to use them as armed cruisers in time of war. In peace time these ships are ordinary merchantmen. When war breaks out they are armed and commissioned as supplementary warships. It is a moot question whether such a transformation can be effected elsewhere than in the port of the country whose flag they There is no question that when the Smolensk and the Petersburg steamed through the Dardanelles they hoisted the merchant flag. otherwise their passage would have been stopped by the Turks under the clauses in the Treaty of Paris, which were confirmed by the Congress of Berlin. It is equally certain that they flew the war flag in the Red Sea. 'Hence a grave question arose. If they were merchantmen in the Dardanelles, how could they be operating as men-of-war in the Red Sea? If, on the other hand, they were fully commissioned to levy war in the Red Sea, how could they legally have passed through the Dardanelles? The Russian contention is that they passed the Dardanelles as merchantmen and were subsequently transformed into commissioned vessels of war in the Red Sea. To this the British Government took exception. The controversy was closed by the Russian Government undertaking to desist from exercising the right of search on British vessels until the question was settled, and the release of all ships seized was ordered and executed at once.

The "Knight Commander."

Nothing could have been more conciliatory than the action of the Russian Government, and it is much to be regretted that some of our

papers of the baser sort seized the opportunity for indulging in tirades against the Russian "pirates." Meanwhile another question arose in the Far East. A British ship, the Knight Commander, carrying a cargo of iron rails from New York to Japan, was seized by the Dmitri Donskoi, a fully commissioned Russian cruiser, and incontinently sunk. This was undoubtedly a breach of the rules of international law. The custom of nations is that vessels carrying contraband may be seized and brought into port, where the case must be adjudicated by a Prize Court. To sink a neutral vessel on the high seas because she carried contraband is an arbitrary act, which could not be justified, and as soon as the facts were brought before the Russian Government, they admitted the captain of the Dmitri Donskoi had exceeded his authority, and ample compensation will be paid. So far all has ended most satisfactorily-although

it is quite possible that if we should ever find ourselves at war the precedents now established will be found very irksome by our naval commanders. One very satisfactory feature of the discussion has been the constant cropping up of suggestions that every question not settled by the ordinary diplomatic methods should be referred to the Hague Court for arbitration. Even if these disputes never got to the Hague, the mere fact of the existence of that permanent tribunal is a factor which will tend more and more to create a pacific temper among the disputants. It is at least a visible alternative always within reach

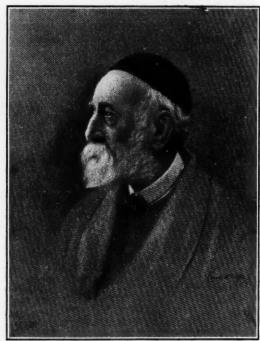
The Passing of the veteran survivors of last century passed away. It was with a pang of regret, mingled, let us hope,

in many breasts with shame and remorse, that the British public heard in mid-July of the death of Paul The old President died in exile, the cowardice of his conquerors having forbidden their victim permission to die amidst his own people. Paul Kruger was probably the greatest white man who has ever been born in South Africa. His faults and shortcomings, which made him the easy prey of the calumniator, have already been thrown into the shade by the greater faults of the smaller men who have succeeded him, and who are repeating his blunders without being able to plead any of his excuses. We are too near as yet to see him in true perspective. But posterity will probably remember the name of Chamberlain only because he was the instrument of President Kruger's ruin, as men now remember-or forget-the names of the French and Austrian generals who fought against Hofer. So long as there was breath in the old hero's body he was forbidden to return to his fatherland, but now that the Lion of the Transvaal is unmistakably dead, Lord Milner permits his corpse to be conveyed to South Africa, where the funeral is to take place with military honours! It was cowardly to refuse the President leave to die on his native soil. I am not sure that it is not somewhat reckless to give permission for the funeral in the Transvaal, for Paul Kruger dead is far more dangerous to Milnerism than Paul Kruger dying could have ever been.

The Death
of
Mr. Watts.

The other great old man who left
us in July was Watts the painter,
whom Lord Leighton once styled our
Michael Angelo. Mr. Watts was as
frail and delicate as Paul Kruger was robust and
strong. But the weaker physique lasted longer, for

the painter was eighty-seven when he died, the President only seventy-nine. Mr. Watts was almost the last of the great Victorians whose fame is wider than that of the land of their birth. Devoted to his art, he used his brush as Milton used his pen, with the same passionate devotion to the loftiest ideals. In him, as in the author of "Lycidas" and "Comus" and "Il Penseroso," was the soul of a Puritan, inspired by the art of Italy and the culture of Greece. His life and his example powerfully reinforced the lesson which he painted on every canvas on which he laid



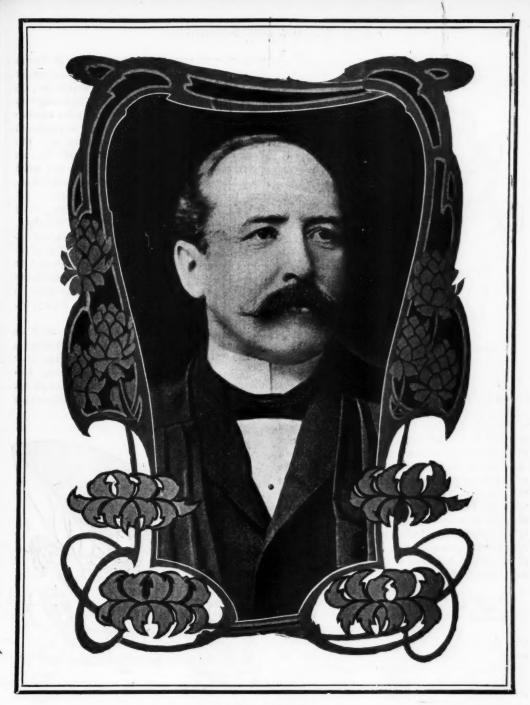
One of the last portraits of Mr. G. F. Watts. (From a drawing by E. H. Mills.)

his brush, and his memory will long shine like a calm resplendent star illuming the gloom of the oblivion which darkens over men of his generation.

The
Presidential
Election
in
the States.

The Democratic Convention at St. Louis adopted a highly respectable New York judge (Mr. Parker) as its candidate for the Presidential election. He accepted the nomination on the

distinct understanding, expressed in a letter to the Convention, that he was resolutely opposed to the silver heresies of his predecessor, Mr. Bryan, which the Convention had refused explicitly to condemn. As the



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JUDGE PARKER.

Democratic Candidate for the American Presidency.

(BORN 1852. ELECTED CHIEF JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS IN 1897.)



The Presidential Election.
"A political introduction."

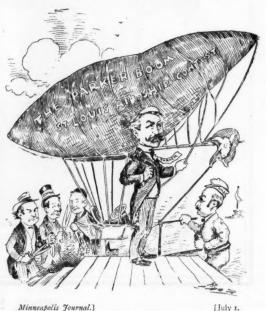
Convention reaffirmed its decision in his favour after receiving his letter, the silver question may be regarded as definitely banished from the arena of practical politics in the United States. Mr. Hearst, who had a strong and enthusiastic body of supporters, will have a better chance of nomination four years hence. The contest between Roosevelt and Parker will be fought with the characteristic energy which the Americans throw into their Presidential contests; but to distant observers it seems very much like a heroic Homeric battle between Tweedledum and Tweedledee. Dr. Albert Shaw's statement of the issues, or lack of issues, at this election is quoted in another page from the Contemporary Review.

France and the Pope. Pius X. has not been long on the Papal throne; but he, or his Secretary of State, Merry del Val, has succeeded in precipitating a quarrel

with the French Republic which may have very serious consequences. The quarrel began with the issue of a somewhat tactless protest against President Loubet's visit to the King of Italy, to which France replied by recalling her representative from the Vatican. The Pope then ordered the two French Bishops—Laval and Dijon, who have stood by the Republic in its legislation against the religious orders—to come to Rome to explain their conduct, on pain of excom-

munication in case of refusal. To this the French Government took mighty offence, maintaining that by the Concordat the Pope was bound to recognise the French Government as his intermediary in dealing with Catholic bishops in France, both as to the appointment and their discipline. They therefore demanded the withdrawal of the Papal letter of summons. The Pope refused to withdraw, and Merry del Val, his secretary, declared in writing that the Pope had nailed his colours to the mast, and was determined, "whatever the consequences," to assert his right to full spiritual jurisdiction over the bishops, whose spiritual powers the bishops hold from the Holy See alone. To this uncompromising defiance the French Government has replied by recalling the whole staff of its Embassy from the Vatican, and by threatening to withdraw from the Concordat, in virtue of which the Church is endowed by the State. It will then be open war between the Republic and the Papacy, the end of which no one can foresee.

Last month Royalty was much in evidence. The King, fresh from his King's Progress. visit to the Kaiser at Kiel, threw himself with renewed energy into the performance of the innumerable duties of his position. In one week he laid the foundation-stone



The Parker Airship.

"There were those who would have be n glad to slash this airship at:
St. Louis."

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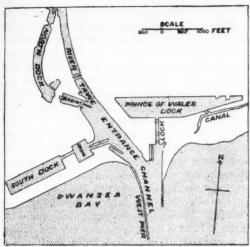
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Swansea as it is.

of the new cathedral, which from the highest point in Liverpool will look down upon the cities of the Mersey, cut the first sod of the new harbour at Swansea, and then, hurrying across to the Midlands, he inaugurated the new waterworks which will supply Birmingham with the filtered rainfall of the hills of Wales. The three undertakings represent the spirit of our time. The twentieth century is not exactly the age of cathedrals, but the men of commercial Liverpool are building a cathedral as the Germans after the war completed the Dom at Cologne. The spirit of commercial enterprise and of trade expansion is typified by the new harbour at Swansea, and the increased attention that is paid to sanitation and the water supply finds expression in the great enterprise by which the citizens of Birmingham have spent £5,000,000 in providing themselves with a constant supply of pure water. Note in passing as a curious fact that by passing the water through filters at the gathering ground it is rendered so much softer that the change will reduce the soap-bill of Birmingham by £120,000 a year.

Good-bye, gives the coup de grâce to Mr. Chamberlain! Chamberlain. He has fallen, and it is a righteous dispensation of Provi-

dence that he should have carried the Unionist party down with him in the catastrophe which has at last overtaken him. They may postpone the dissolution for a few months, but, come it soon or come it late, the authors of the South African War will be overwhelmed at the General Election by a disaster which will throw

even the collapse of Beaconsfieldism in 1880 completely into the shade. This was tolerably certain before the poll was declared in Oswestry on July 27th. After that date, not even the most hardened Jingo could make believe that there could be any doubt as to the result. For Oswestry was a typical Tory rural constituency. It had been contested thrice since 1885, and each time the Tories had, in round numbers, a thousand majority. So impregnable was this Conservative stronghold that the Liberals did not venture to start a candidate either in 1886, 1892, or 1900. At the by-election in 1901, when their supremacy was challenged, they vindicated their title to the seat by a majority of 1,088. But since then there has come the great disillusion as to the South African War, which Mr. Chamberlain in vain endeavoured to conceal by the raging, tearing propaganda in favour of Protection. In Oswestry he had a whole-hogger candidate after his own heart. The contest was regarded on both sides as a crucial test. And the result was the return of the Liberal candidate by a majority of 385.

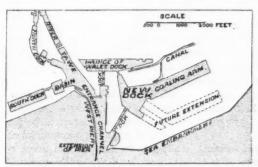
A Foregone Conclusion.

by-elections.

quoting :-

The importance of the Oswestry result lies in the confirmation which it affords of the soundness of deductions drawn from the previous The following figures are worth

B fore Fiscal Crusade and Chinese agita- tion	Seats	tion.p	s elec- rior to	By-election.		Party loss or gain.	
		L 50,538	C. 73,275	L. 75,449	C. 67,561	L. C. + 24,911 -5,714, (50 p.c.) or 51 p.c.	
After Fiscal Crusade	12	38,964	53,012	55.527	53,873	+ 16,563 +861, or	
After Chinese Agitation	8	32,950	37,047	44.754	38,533	+ 11,801 + 1,486, 34 p.c.) or 4 p c.	
Total	35	122,452	163,334	176,127	157,967		
Cswestry	1	3,430	4.518	4:542	4.157	1,312 -351 +32 p.c -8 p.c.	



Swansea Harbour as it is to be.

The Liberal poll in Oswestry rose from 3,430 in 1901 to 4,542 last month, an increase of 1,112, or thirty-two per cent., which is within two per cent. of the average increase registered by the Liberals in the third series of by-elections. But at Oswestry things went worse for the Conservatives than at previous by-elections. Instead of increasing four per cent., the Tory vote fell from 4,518 to 4,157, a loss of 361 votes, or eight per cent. If Oswestry had been merely up to the level of the eight previous by-elections, we should not have carried the seat, for the increase of thirty-four per cent. in the Liberal vote, minus an increase of four per cent. on the Tory vote, would have left us in a minority of 102. That we won the seat was due to the fact that at Oswestry the Tory vote showed a decrease of eight per cent.

The Collapse of Protection.

Last month at the Albert Hall Mr. Chamberlain paraded as captives of his bow and spear a few Cabinet Ministers and two hundred

of the rank and file of the Unionist M.P.'s. He and his friends, in view of the capture of the Unionist machine, lost their heads, and even went so far as to declare that the previous electoral reverses of the party had been due to the reluctance of the Unionist candidates to go the whole hog for Mr. Chamberlain's policy. The fact that there had been whole-hoggers before Mr. Bridgeman, who fared no better than the shufflers who had lost seats by sitting on the fence, was conveniently ignored. At Oswestry we were told we were to have a triumphant demonstration of the victories that awaited those who were not afraid to go the whole hog, and stake everything on the issue of Protection, Preference, and Tariff Reform. To Oswestry they appealed, and by Oswestry they have been judged. Both sides did their best. The Tariff Reform Leaguers were welcomed by Mr. Bridgeman with open arms. Oswestry lay close to the confines of Mr. Chamberlain's country. Notwithstanding all that, the whole-hoggers shared the fate of the Gadarene swine. The great bubble has been pricked, and henceforth all is over but the funeral of one of the most impudent impostures which was ever attempted to be palmed off upon a confiding public.

Mr. Chamberlain, on the day when

Mr. Chamberlain's Oswestry voted, made a speech at

Rochester which deserves to be put

on record as a fitting accompaniment
and sufficient justification for the verdict of the electors. For in that speech Mr. Chamberlain suggested

that the Colonies had offered, if we would give them

preference for their goods, to consent to move in the direction of political union and organisation for common defence. Now as a matter of fact this is not only not true, it is the exact reverse of the truth. No colony has ever offered to go one step further in organisation for common defence in return for preference. The only Colony that has given us preference declared through its Prime Minister that it would have nothing to do with Mr. Chamberlain's schemes for a common defensive organisation. And since this tariff propaganda began, both Canada and Australia have shown, by their treatment of Imperial military officers in their service, how absolutely opposed they are to move in the direction indicated by Mr. Chamberlain. And they have done well. For, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier said with brutal frankness when he was in London at the Coronation, any real attempt to carry out Mr. Chamberlain's policy would shatter the Empire into fragments. The Colonies are in no mood to submit to the tutelage of Downing Street or the War Office, and it is adding insult to injury to proclaim that they are willing to sell their birthrights of independence for such a miserable mess of pottage as a 10 per cent. preference.

The Right of Secession.

That speech was remarkable for another declaration — this time strangely enough not untrue—but one which completes the demonstra-

tion, if such were needed, of the imbecility of the South African War. Speaking of the Empire, Mr. Chamberlain said:—

We have during the last fifty years created a kind of dominion that the world has never seen before. We talk of our Colonies. You know, ladies and gentlemen, they are not ours in any sense whatever of possession. They are absolutely independent States. There is nothing to prevent their separating from us to-morrow. We could not, we would not, attempt to hold them by force. It is a voluntary bond, and a bond the obligations of which have never up to the present time been defined. The other day this country found itself in a great emergency, and I venture to say that it was to our surprise that we found that our children had not forgotten us—that they were willing in our time of need to come to our assistance, though there was no obligation, written or implied. If they had refused to spend a penny or give a man we should have had no legitimate right to complain.

Here we have the right of secession fully and frankly recognised. But if every Colony is free to haul down the flag when it wishes to do so, why in the name of common sense did Mr. Chamberlain spend £230,000,000 in hoisting it in Pretoria and Bloemfontein? For on his own showing these South African Colonies, as soon as they receive responsible Government, are perfectly free to separate from the

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Empire. Surely, the man in the street must see that as a business proposition nothing could be more imbecile than to invest so many millions in coercing the Boers to enter into partnership with us, when, Mr. Chamberlain himself being witness, one of the first articles of that partnership confers upon our new partners the right to dissolve partnership whenever they please. And when it is added that the process of coercion was one which was certain to excite in our new partner the liveliest feelings of repugnance and resentment, it must be evident even to the meanest understanding that the war was an act of suicidal lunacy.

Progress in South Africa

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Mr. Lyttelton promised the House of Commons to take the next step towards responsible Government in the Transvaal by allowing the unoffi-

cial members of the Legislative Assembly to be elected. The demand for some system of representation on the part of the British has become more imperious of late, and this is a sop to Cerberus. Whether the Boers will take part in the election They are quiescent now, and remains to be seen. The Peace Preservation Act, the Hold-Your-Tongue law, is still in force, and Mr. Chamberlain's late private secretary, His Excellency (by official proclamation) the Acting Governor of the Free State, has just issued a warning to the Bloemfontein Friend that the provisions of this Coercion Act will be enforced against it if it dares to speak of the 20,000 children done to death in the Concentration Camps, and other methods of barbarism employed in destroying the independence of the Republics. Elections held while the Hold-Your-Tongue law is in force will be a farce in which the Boers are not likely to take part. The cost of our garrison in South Africa is stated to be £3,000,000 a year—equivalent to the annual interest on £,100,000,000. It is difficult to see why we should have to pay this if the Colonies are as free to secede as Mr. Chamberlain declares. Dr. Jameson arrived in this country on Saturday. In the Colony of which he is the Premier the attempt to pack Parliament with pledged supporters of his Ministry has miscarried. He created twelve new seats, nine of which were believed to be safe for his supporters, while three were left to the Bond. Unfortunately for his calculations, the Bond has carried four, and two of his candidates were defeated by Independent Progressives. The pledged Ministerialists have, therefore, only secured six of the twelve new seats instead of nine—so that the balance of parties remains very much as it was before.

The Chinese in the Compounds.

The first batch of the Chinese set to work at the mines do not appear to be giving satisfaction. Several of them have deserted, and have been

brought back like fugitive slaves to the compound. There has been one rather serious riot, and the Standard's correspondent at Johannesburg admits that the Yellow men, are refractory and unsatisfactory. According to another ardent supporter of Yellow labour—the Daily Mail—the Chinese find that it is

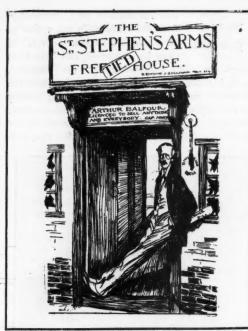


Lord Dundonald.

almost impossible to save money out of their wages, everything is so dear, and they have to buy so many things. They are therefore very dissatisfied. The confident expectation that their arrival would create a boom has been bitterly disappointed, and already correspondents are telegraphing gloomily about an impending financial smash.

Ministerial Miscarriages. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, finding that his proposed protective tax of 3d. per lb. on stripped tobacco would bring in no revenue, inasmuch as

its immediate effect was to destroy the trade in



Daily Chronicle.]

Mr. Balfour and the Licensing Bill.

stripped tobacco, has cut down the 3d. to 13d. without improving his position. He would have been much better advised to have dropped the tax altogether. The Aliens Bill has been abandoned, it having been discovered, when the Ministerial measure was discussed in Committee, the practical difficulties in the way of excluding aliens were so great that the game was not worth the candle. The Liberals offered to carry a short Bill excluding But Ministers refused, so the Bill was abandoned. The Port of London Bill has also been dropped, and it seems as if the only legislative output of the Session will be the Bill bribing the publicans and the Bill for coercing Welsh County Councils to administer the Education Act. The one small but substantial gain of the Session was the victory achieved by the London County Council over the prolonged and obstinate opposition of the House of Lords to the provision of a passenger steamboat service on the river by the municipal authorities. Let us hope that in its turn the County Council will facilitate the establishment of a pneumatic tube system throughout London, an enterprise which, if they do not object, will be carried out at a cost of £3,000,000, provided by private enterprise.

The Month in Parliament.

July has been a hot month at St. Stephen's in more senses than one. The application of the guillotine, or closure by compartments, to the

Licensing Bill upset the composure of the House of Commons, and, for the first time in his life, Mr. Balfour, as Premier, was howled down when he attempted to address the House of which he is leader. He stuck to his guns, however, and carried the Bill through by the unsparing use of a majority obtained under false pretences and on misleading assurances in 1900. Almost the only concession made to the Opposition was the admission of the principle of a time limit of seven years to new licences granted after the passing of the Act. The fight is to be renewed in the House of Lords, but the Bishops are a feeble folk to look to for any serious work in the shape of amending the legislative proposals of Conservative Ministers. It is no doubt a crucial test of their fitness to occupy seats in the Legislature. But they have so often been tried and found wanting before, no one dares to hope that they can be relied upon to check the creation of



Westminster Gazette.]

[July 9.

An Executive Joke.

They asked for a time limit. Here it is!

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a new vested interest which will erect a financial zareba behind which the publican can defy the attack of the Temperance Reformers.

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The Tibetans at Gyangtse, who attempted to arrest the advance of the small British army of 3,000 men who are escorting our Peace

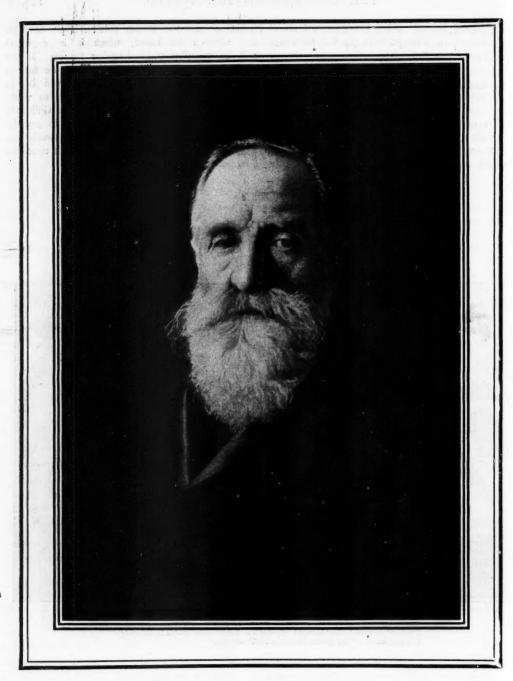
Mission to Lhasa, made no effective resistance to our shells; Gyangtse was taken with little loss of life on our side—the officials prudently suppress all information as to the slaughter of the Tibetans—and the British column began at once the advance on Lhasa, which it is expected will be occupied without further fighting. If the inhabitants fly from their capital, and we find a deserted city, Colonel Younghusband will be in some difficulty. Lord Curzon attempted to vindicate this Tibetan raid in his speech at the Guildhall. But it is his successors who will have to pay the bill and face the burden of the new responsibilities which this excursion to Lhasa will entail upon the Empire.



Il Fupagalio. 1

An Italian View of the War in the East,

R 'ssia: "Help me! Good heavens! My ship is in danger. Save me f. om those nonsters." THE LOOKERS-ON: "Get up from there and we shall help you."



The Right Hon. Earl Spencer, K.G.

(A new portrait by Ernest H. Mills.)

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CHARACTER SKETCH.

THE LIBERAL LEADERS: LORD SPENCER AND SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

"THE following day (March 2nd) he busied himself in packing his papers, and working at intervals on his translation of Horace. He told me that he had now reason to suppose that the Queen might ask him for advice as to his successor. After some talk, he said that, if asked, he should advise her to send for Lord Spencer."—"Morley's Life of Gladstone,"

Vol. III., p. 31.
"The most useful Cabinet Minister, who may yet lead the House of Commons, is Mr. Campbell-Bannerman. He is one of the few Ministers who know the difference between a cavalry regiment and a protected cruiser, for interest in the Services is not the leading characteristic of Liberal statesmen. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman is rich and tough and capable. He is the Liberal W. H. Smith who is much cleverer than Mr. W. H. Smith. He ought to succeed Mr. Gladstone as leader of the House. If Sir W. Harcourt's eyes are not better he probably will. If he could be induced to become a vegetarian and to read only one French novel a month he might depose the Duke of Cambridge, and become famous in history as the man who created the British Army."—
"Review of Reviews," September 15th, 1892.

THENEVER the Dissolution comes, Mr. Balfour's Ministry will go. That at least is admitted by everyone. It is one of the very few propositions in contemporary politics which command universal assent. Mr. Chamberlain has publicly proclaimed it. The endless manœuvres of Mr. Balfour are excused because he and all his followers know the fate that lies before them when once the constituencies are free to give their verdict. The only question in debate is whether the inevitable Lib-Lab. majority will be over 172 or under. Unless it is over 172 it may be turned into a minority by the defection of the Irish Nationalists. Some Irishmen deem it desirable that the new Ministry should be in a position to dispense with Irish assistance. Many English Liberals regard such a position as one of temptation from which they would fain see their party delivered. But the question will not be decided by the preferences of Irishmen or of Britons. decisive word will be spoken by the constituencies, and all that can be said is that if they speak altogether as they have been speaking for the last two years at the by-elections, the Unionists will be even fewer in number in the next House than were the Liberals after the Khaki Election of 1900.

THE TWO LEADERS.

Be that as it may, be the majority large or small, the King will have to find new advisers, and among these advisers the two statesmen whose names stand at the head of this article will be the most conspicuous. The task of forming the new Cabinet will be placed in their hands. Which one of them will be technically Premier is a matter of comparative unimportance -- especially to the men For the note of both of them themselves. Either will be willing to make loyalty. way for the other. Either will serve the other. Neither will object to stand aside if the other could thereby constitute more easily a more effective Cabinet. That is at least something to be thankful for. The Liberal Party has been plagued of late by a pestilent habit of sulking, which finds expression

in what are called resignations, apparently because that Christian virtue is conspicuous by its absence.

Lord Spencer has never resigned, neither has Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. Neither of them has ever despaired of his party, much less have they sacrificed its interests to personal feeling.

Hence it is possible for us to discuss, with the utmost frankness, the interesting question as to whether the next Administration will have as its Chief, Lord Spencer or Sir Henry, whom I must henceforth take the liberty of describing as "Sir Henry C.-B."

THE NEXT GOVERNMENT.

There is some idea in some quarters that the next Ministry will have at its head neither Lord Spencer nor Sir Henry C.-B., but that it will be a composite body, presided over by the Duke of Devonshire, and containing in its ranks a large contingent of Unionist Free Traders. But there is nothing to show that Mr. Chamberlain has obtained any such a following in the constituencies as to lead the Liberals to believe that they cannot beat the Ministry off their own bat. They will welcome the aid of the Free Trade Unionists, but they will not buy it at the price of surrendering the chance of forming a genuine Liberal Administration. If they were in extremis, they might be forced to pay such a price; but at present it is the last thing they are thinking about. All the signs and portents in the political sky point to a crushing defeat of the Ministry. That Mr. Chamberlain has captured the party to which he belongs, may be admitted. But the fact is its doom.

THE POSITION OF LORD ROSEBERY.

Hence we need not discuss the possibility of a Devonshire Ministry. Neither need we waste time over a hypothetical Rosebery Ministry. Lord Rosebery has voluntarily ostracised himself. No one could have reduced him to the position which he has voluntarily taken up. He might have been Prime Minister again if he had cared to retain the position which all were only too willing to recognise. He chose otherwise. It is not the fault of the Liberals, not even of the Liberal Leaguers, that he seems

destined to descend to the position of a superior Mr. Horsman. He is a man of infinite wit, of consummate eloquence, of genuine patriotic impulse, but he does not go well in harness, and he seems equally incapable of leading steadily or of following loyally. He was wretched exceedingly during his last term of office, because Sir W. Harcourt rubbed him up the wrong way, and it is believed that he shrinks from ever again being Prime Minister until he has a Cabinet which will follow him blindfold at word of command. As he cannot command such obedience, he prefers to remain outside.

A staunch Radical M.P. said to me some time ago, "I am all for having Lord Rosebery as Prime Minister, rather than see him at the Foreign Office under Lord Spencer." "Why?" I asked. "Because," was the frank reply, "if he consents to take the Foreign Office, he will be practically master of our foreign policy, and I don't trust him further than I can throw him. But if he is Prime Minister, he will have to do

as we tell him, and that will be all right."

In vain is the net spread in the sight of any bird, let alone so wily and suspicious a bird as Lord Rosebery.

THE DECISION OF THE KING.

The selection of a Prime Minister belongs to the King, and it is confidently repeated that His Majesty has expressed a firm resolve to abide by the strict constitutional precedent. He could if he pleased send for Lord Rosebery or for the Duke of Devonshire. But as this will be his first Cabinet crisis, he will be careful to walk in the ancient paths, and to ignore all but the official chiefs of the Opposition in the Lords and Commons. That is to say, he will send for Lord Spencer or for Sir Henry C.-B.—probably the latter. The only question is which one of them will be sent for first. The outgoing Premier may advise the King, if the King should ask for his advice. But it is not necessary, and even if Mr. Balfour were consulted, it is difficult to know what advice he would give. Mr. Gladstone was not even asked by the Queen who should be his successor, and that, too, when there was no change of Ministry. If he had been asked he would have nominated Lord Spencer. The Queen sent for Lord Rosebery. The King will take his own course.

RESIGN OR DISSOLVE?

The first question that will arise on the defeat of the present Ministry is whether the Liberals should consent to take office before the dissolution. The question is much debated in the Liberal ranks. It is admitted that Mr. Balfour's game will be to resign rather than to dissolve. If he were to dissolve on defeat he would afford the Opposition a great tactical advantage. They would be freed from the risk of dividing their ranks by disappointing the ambitions of sectional chiefs, and what is far more important, they would be able to concentrate all their energies upon the prosecution of the Administration. Ministers

would be in the dock. The Liberals would conduct the case for the prosecution, and the constituencies would simply have to return a verdict of guilty or not guilty. Then, when the country had spoken, a new Administration could be formed which would correspond to the composition of the majority.

All this Mr. Balfour knows as well as any man. Therefore we may depend upon it that he will not dissolve but resign. The Liberals will then be placed between the horns of a very difficult dilemma. If they refuse to take office as Mr. Disraeli refused in 1874—though without Mr. Disraeli's excusethey will be taunted with their inability to form a Government. If, on the other hand, they undertake the task, they transfer all the tactical advantages of the situation to their adversaries. Some weeks must elapse before the ballot-boxes are opened, and even after that period the new Ministers will find themselves put on trial. The Unionists will naturally do all they can to confuse the issue, and to escape from the condemnation which the country is prepared to pronounce upon their twelve years of misrule by exaggerating the significance of any petty mishap which may occur in the first days of the new Ministry. The new Cabinet, however it may be formed, will disappoint some people, and, what is much more serious, it may be of an altogether different political complexion to that of the majority which will issue from the ballot-box. It might, for instance, be predominantly senile and Whig, while the majority might be Radical, or vice versa. In either case confusion would follow.

THE LIBERAL LEAGUERS.

That Lord Rosebery will not be sent for by the King in the first instance may be taken for granted. That he will be asked by whoever is entrusted with the making of a Cabinet to accept the highest office in the Administration after the Premiership may equally be assumed as beyond dispute. Neither is there much difference of opinion as to what Lord Rosebery's answer will be. It is universally expected that he will refuse to exchange his present position of absolute irresponsible independence for the slavery of the Foreign Office under either Lord Spencer or Sir Henry C.-B. He will profess the most benevolent intentions. But he will be a buttress supporting the new Administration from without, he will not be one of the pillars upon which it will rest. As for his Leaguers, they will be provided for, and will accept the provision offered from whatsoever hand it comes. Sir Henry Fowler, who is now seventy-four, may be solaced by a peerage. Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, and Mr. Haldane will accept office with Lord Rosebery's assent and consent. But they will all have to serve either under Lord Spencer or under Sir Henry C.-B., and short work should be made of any nonsense about shelving C.-B.

THE CASE FOR C.-B.

Which will it be? Mr. Morley, on one famous occasion, declared that the leader of the Liberal party

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was the man who leads the Opposition in the House of Commons. No one can deny that the general feeling of the rank and file of the party is that the Premier should sit in the Lower Chamber. The stalwart Liberal dislikes the House of Lords, and, according to his logic, the Prime Minister should be leader of the House that represents the people; he should not be boxed up in the Chamber that is both an anachronism and an affront to sound Democratic principle. These reasons, which have much weight

did his very best, and that with no small measure of success, to keep his party together and to maintain a gallant, persistent fight against the overwhelming forces which confronted him. Sir Henry C.-B. has stuck to his guns unflinchingly all through the dark and dreary time from which we are now emerging. Mr. Chamberlain, who is no mean judge of the qualities of a first-rate fighting man, always declares that Sir Henry C.-B. is the only fighting leader the Liberals possess, and in Joseph



Pliotograph by]

"C.-B." at work.

[E. H. Mills.

with many Liberals, are reinforced in the present instance by a deep sense of personal gratitude to Sir Henry C.-B. No one has a word to say against Lord Spencer. But no one can deny that it was not upon his shoulders, but upon those of Sir Henry C.-B., that the burden of the leadership fell. Lord Spencer did not, and from his position in the House of Lords could not, discharge the onerous duties which Sir Henry C.-B. undertook as a matter of course. The burden and the heat of the day fell upon the commoner, not upon the peer. Seldom has any leader of Opposition been placed in a more trying position than that which Sir Henry C.-B. occupied since Lord Rosebery flung away the leadership, and by universal consent he

Chamberlain's opinion there ought to be no questioning C.-B.'s right to the Premiership.

AN IMPERIAL ASSET.

There is another reason why it is most desirable that the next Ministry should have Sir Henry C.-B. at its head. The mere fact that he was Premier would do more than anything else to avert the loss of South Africa; for the majority of the Afrikander electorate recognise in him the best friend and the stoutest champion they possess among the Liberals. Mr. Courtney was out of Parliament. Mr. Morley only emitted an occasional speech. Sir Henry C.-B., while never saying a word of sentimental sympathy, persisted in season and out of season in

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famous al party ringing in the ears of the nation the fundamental truths of Liberalism in politics and of humanity in war. If he had done nothing else, his famous saying about "methods of barbarism" made him a first-class Imperial asset in South Africa. The men, and still more the women, who suffered from those "methods" gratefully remember the one statesman who dared to brand our crimes with their true title, and as they happen to be in a permanent and increasing majority in South Africa, nothing is more to be desired in the interests of the Empire in those regions than that the next Administration should be headed by the one Liberal leader whom Afrikanders know and trust.

THE CASE FOR LORD SPENCER.

On the other hand, there are some very weighty reasons in favour of a Spencer Premiership. In the first case, Mr. Gladstone, the greatest commoner of last century, believed that Lord Spencer ought to have succeeded him in the Premiership. As against the objection to a Premier sitting elsewhere than in the Commons, Mr. Gladstone, with characteristic ingenuity, deduced from the numerical weakness of every Liberal Administration in the House of Lords a subtle argument in favour of strengthening the Liberal remnant in the Upper Chamber by giving the Premiership and as many portfolios as possible to Liberal Peers. In the third place, there is a sound argument in favour of a peer Premier in the fact that it is practically impossible for any man-with the exception of such a Hercules as Mr. Gladstone-to unite successfully the functions of Premier and Leader of the House of Commons. If a Premier is to be really the head of his Cabinet, he needs more leisure than the Ministerial Bench in the Commons will leave him. Mr. Balfour, it is true, is both Prime Minister and Leader of the House of Commons. But no Liberal leader would be allowed to shirk and shuffle like Mr. Balfour, and without shirking and shuffling Mr. Balfour could not have survived. These are general considerations. But they are supported by many potent arguments of a personal nature. Lord Spencer would offend nobody. He is a persona grata at Court. The Liberal Leaguers would find it easier to accept office under Lord Spencer than under Sir Henry C.-B. The "methods of barbarism" speech may have made its author an invaluable asset of the Empire with the majority of South Africans, but there is no doubt that it created the most violent prejudice against Sir Henry C.-B. among the advocates of the war-a prejudice which was strong enough even to lead so sane and courageous a thinker as Mr. G. Meredith to regard it as too strong to be ignored. Lastly, Lord Spencer is an Englishman, and a good many Englishmen think that, what with Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Balfour, and Lord Rosebery, the Scotch would have no reason to complain if the Liberals, for the first time for forty years, were to prefer an Englishman to a Scot as their Prime Minister.

The arguments are fairly evenly balanced. And if it be true, as is generally reported, that Sir Henry C.-B. would prefer to serve under Lord Spencer, our loyalty to him will make us all acquiesce in his wish, even although we might have preferred to have seen him in the leading place.

II.-LORD SPENCER.

If it is to be assumed that if the matter were left to Sir Henry C.-B. Lord Spencer would be Premier, let us then attempt briefly to say what manner of man the next Liberal Premier may be. Lord Spencer is an English gentleman. That term, used in its best sense, is the superlative of eulogy. But while there are many English gentlemen there is only one Lord Spencer.

ANCESTRY.

He is by character, by heredity, by training and by achievement, marked out for high position. He is the fifth Earl of a peerage created in 1765. The first Earl was the grandson of a still more notable peer, the third Earl of Sunderland. The second Earl held high office under Mr. Pitt. But the most famous of his forbears was Lord Althorp, "honest Jack Althorp," who was Chancellor of the Exchequer and first leader of the House of Commons in the Reformed Parliament. His father, the fourth Earl, was a courtier rather than a statesman, and he died at a comparatively early age, after having filled the offices of Lord Chamberlain and Lord Steward. Lord Althorp, who fled with delight from the turbulent arena of the House of Commons to the congenial shades of Althorp Park, was, like his nephew, no orator, but in the management of men, in sound judgment and in political "horse sense," few Liberal leaders have stood higher in the estimation of their followers. Everyone liked him, everyone trusted him.

TITLES AND POSSESSIONS.

He had no enemies and excited no jealousies, and in all these particulars the fifth Earl resembles his uncle Lord Spencer, or, to give him his full title, J. Poyntz Spencer, fifth Earl, Knight of the Garter, Privy Councillor, D.C.L., LL.D., Baron Spencer, Viscount Althorp, Lord-Lieutenant of Northamptonshire since 1872, Keeper of the Privy Seal of Duke of Cornwall since 1901. He is an English grandee of the first rank. He owns about 27,000 acres of land. It is hard to say whether his town or his country house-Spencer House in St. James's Place, or Althorp Hall in Northamptonshire—is more famous among the palaces of Britain. He married the granddaughter of the first Marquis of Hertford, and since Lord Kimberley's death he has been leader of the handful of Liberal peers who still survive in the House of Lords. He was born October 27th, 1835, so that he is now nearly sixty-nine years of age. His health, which was somewhat ailing some

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years since, has now been set up by visits to Nauheim; but even when physically at his worst, Lord Spencer never lost heart, never despaired of his country or of his party, and he is as ready to-day to shoulder the burden of office as ever he was in any of the trying times through which he has passed.

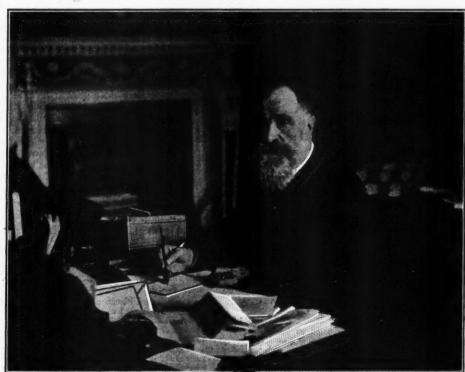
CAREER.

Like most of the great Whigs, he entered public life early. He was elected M.P. for South Northamptonshire in 1857, when he had just completed his majority. He went through the usual procession—

Volunteer movement was in its infancy. It will be interesting if the same peer who presided over its birth should, nearly half a century later, be fated to save the popular force from the destruction with which it is threatened by the present Government. He was never remarkable for eloquence.

NO ORATOR.

His manner of speaking is much worse than his matter. Of this I recall a curious illustration. Last autumn Lord Spencer had addressed a Liberal gathering in the Hotel Cecil. From those who were



Photograph by]

Earl Spencer in his Library.

[E. H. Mills.

Harrow, Cambridge, House of Commons—and then in the same year that he became M.P., the sudden death of his father raised him to the peerage. The usual appointments came his way. He was Groom of the Stole to the Prince Consort from 1850-61, and he held the same post under the Prince of Wales from 1862-7. In those days he was better known as a favourite at Court—he received the Garter in 1865—and a Master of the Hounds than as a politician. He was Chairman of the National Rifle Association, and one of his first speeches in the House of Lords was delivered in 1860 in praise of rifle shooting. These were the days when the

present I heard that they had never listened to a more dreary performance; some went to sleep, and those who remained awake groaned in spirit, and were troubled at the thought that this was the style of speech of the coming Premier. A few days after I went down to Sheffield and heard Lord Rosebery make one of the brilliant and eloquent speeches with which, from time to time, he delights and tantalises the public. On driving away from the meeting I heard, to my no small surprise, from my host—a hospitable Yorkshireman and sworn Liberal Leaguer—a sigh of regret and disappointment. "Yes," said he, "I am disappointed in Lord Rosebery's speech. There was nothing in it.

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The Earl and Countess Spencer,

(Reproduced from a painting hanging in the hall of Spencer House.)

No real hard fighting stuff which the situation demands. How much better a speech was Lord Spencer's the other day, that had the real go that we need!" So great is the contrast between a speech as it is heard and a speech as it is reported. If Lord Spencer had not been translated so soon to the House of Lords, he would probably have acquired a much more inspiring style of oratory. But that refrigerating chamber and political cemetery is not a kindly nurse of oratorical fervour.

M.F.H.

But if Lord Spencer was not a demagogue he was a superb Master of the Hounds. And to be a great M.F.H. it is necessary to be the master not only of the pack but of the men who ride after the hounds. When he was only twenty-seven he had won golden opinions from the members of the Pytchley Hunt. If he manages his Cabinet as well as he managed the Hunt, his success is assured. Baily's Magazine in 1862, after praising the charm of his manners, and the zeal with which he would go on his hands and knees to ascertain reynard's exact location, paid this high tribute to the future Premier:—

"His bold and energetic perseverance"—as we learn from the same source—"through trying circumstances of failing scent and pitiless 'storm, his scrupulous punctuality, his unexampled patience in sport to the very confines of the evening, and above all his very courteous but very unmistakable determina ion to keep his field in order, all point to Lord Spencer as among the very best masters the Pytchley country has seen for many a year."

IRISH VICEROY.

It was not until 1868, when Mr. Gladstone came into office with a mandate from the country to do

justice to Ireland, that Lord Spencer first entered the Administration. He was in 1868, when only thirty-three years of age, appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, a post which he held until 1874, when the fall of the Gladstone Government relegated Lord Spencer to private life. He was noted as being anxious to please, but somewhat nervous and embarrassed in the discharge of political functions.

He resumed his place as Master of the Hounds, and busied himself for six years with the regular discharge of the innumerable unobtrusive duties of a county magnate, magistrate, lord-lieutenant, and peer of the realm. After the collapse of Lord Beaconsfield, Mr. Gladstone gave him a place in the new Cabinet as Minister of Agriculture and Lord President of the Council. It was not, however, until two years later that the crisis arose which enabled Lord Spencer to prove that he possessed the grit, the courage, and the temper of a great administrator.

TESTED.

The retirement of Mr. Forster, followed by the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, threw the government of Ireland into the hands of Lord Spencer, who was sent back by Mr. Gladstone to Dublin Castle. How splendidly he justified the confidence of his chief is thus described by Mr. Morley in his Life of Mr. Gladstone:—

I once asked an Irishman of consummate experience and equitable mind, with no leanings that I know of to political nationalism, whether the task of any later ruler of Ireland was comparable to Lord Spencer's. "Assuredly not," he replied; "in 1882 Ireland seemed to be literally a society on the eve of dissolution. The Invincibles still roved with knives about the streets of Dublin. Discontent had been stirred in the ranks of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and a dangerous mutiny broke out in the metropolitan force. Over half of the country the demoralisation of every class, the terror, the fierce hatred, the universal distrust, had grown to an incredible pitch. The moral cowardice of what ought to have been the governing class was astounding. The landlords would hold meetings and agree not to go beyond a certain abatement, and then they would go individually and privately offer to the tenant a greater abatement. Even the agents of the law and the courts were shaken in their duty. The power of random arrest and detention under the Coercion Act of 1881 had not improved the morale of magistrates and police. . . . The clergy hardly stirred a finger to restrain the wildness of the storm; some did their best to raise it. All that was what Lord Spencer had to deal with; the very foundations of the social fabric rocking."

The new Viceroy attacked the formidable task before him with resolution, minute assiduity, and an inexhaustible store of that steady-eyed patience which is the sovereign requisite of any man who, whether with coercion or without, takes in hand the government of Ireland.—Morley's "Gladstone," vol. 3, p. 70, "

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TRIUMPHANT.

Lord Spencer was assailed with all the fierce invectives which the Irish had accumulated in centuries of oppression. He was threatened with assassination, and subjected to endless insult. But he never lost his temper or his nerve. For three terrible years the Red Earl stood his ground, rallying round him whatever elements of stability he could find in Ireland. The storm gradually died away into a calm. Mr. Bright declared that the courage and patience which he displayed entitled him to be remembered "as one of the most noble and honoured statesmen of our time." "A Bayard sans peur et sans reproche," was Lord Rosebery's description of Lord Spencer, and its justice was universally recognised.

Not at first, it must be admitted, by the Land Leaguers and Nationalists. But their tune changed when the Red Earl decided to throw in his lot with Mr. Gladstone on the question of Home Rule. It was a great service which the Whig peer rendered to Mr. Gladstone and to Ireland that no one else could have rendered, and it will be remembered with gratitude as long as the Liberal party is true to the Liberal faith. The intensity with which he was hated by the Unionists corresponded accurately to the fervour of enthusiasm which he roused among the

Liberals.

AT THE ADMIRALTY.

When, in 1892, Mr. Gladstone came back, he sent Lord Spencer to the Admiralty. It was a good appointment, but it led indirectly to Mr. Gladstone's retirement. For Lord Spencer, seeing ahead the perilous period through which we are passing, insisted upon strengthening the Navy, so as to enable it to meet all emergencies. The Spencer shipbuilding programme was approved by the majority of his Cabinet, but nothing could reconcile Mr. Gladstone to what appeared to him a monstrous and unnecessary expenditure of public money in provocative armaments. He retired, alleging as excuses the failure of his sight and hearing. His eyes and ears would have been good enough to carry on with if the Spencer programme had been withdrawn. But Lord Spencer insisted upon having his ships even if it necessitated the loss of his chief. The programme was insisted upon, but so far was Mr. Gladstone from resenting Lord Spencer's conduct that he was much disappointed in not being afforded the opportunity of submitting Lord Spencer's name to the Queen as his successor in the Premiership.

Lord Rosebery became Premier, and Lord Spencer cheerfully continued to serve at the Admiralty. After the Liberal débâcle, when his colleagues were retiring to the right and the left, Lord Spencer never swerved. The patrician spirit of the old Whig was stirred within him at the petty personalities and impatient temper of those who so soon despaired of the Republic. He remained at his post. When Lord Kimberley died he was appointed his successor as Liberal leader in

the House of Lords. At that post he remains to this day, for England, which expects every man to do his duty, is never disappointed in Lord Spencer.

II.—SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

The story goes that as things are arranged at present, if Sir Henry C.-B. is not sent for and Lord Spencer forms a Ministry, Mr. Asquith expects to be promoted to the leadership of the Commons, Sir Henry being sent to the House of Lords and the Foreign Office. In that case many more objections to a Spencer Premiership will be audible than some people think. But even under such an arrangement Sir Henry C.-B, will be one of the most influential members of the New Cabinet. He is one year younger than Lord Spencer, He was born in Scotland, September 7th, 1836. He was originally only plain Henry Campbell, But when his maternal uncle, Henry Bannerman, of Hunton Court, Kent, died, he assumed the second name, little dreaming what trouble it would cause journalists in the years to come. There are some who would even declare that the possession of a double-barrelled hyphenated name is amply sufficient to disqualify any man from being the head of a British Ministry. There is one consolation for such grumblers. Like Lord Spencer, the Liberal leader in the Commons is without offspring. There will be no second hyphenated baronet of his name to trouble the Press. A substantial fortune is said to have come with the second The baronetcy did not come till 1895, twenty-seven years after he first entered the House of Commons.

OUR W. H. SMITH.

Sir Henry C.-B.—" our W. H. Smith," but much cleverer than W. H. Smith-has led the House of Commons since February, 1899. He stepped into the breach when other men deserted it, and he has done his duty manfully and well under circumstances of great difficulty. When I asked him years ago which text, quotation, or proverb had stood him in best stead, in the battle of life, he sent me the Pauline saying: "All things are lawful unto me, but all things are not expedient." It was the higher expediency, however, which asserted itself on the famous occasion when he launched his famous barbed phrase about methods of barbarism—a phrase which, although it was abominably abused at the time by the men who approved of the methods in question, shines out more and more conspicuously against the gloom as the one perfectly just and absolutely truthful word that fell from the lips of Liberal leaders during the whole of the war. So much has been said in dispraise of this famous remark that in the interest of historical truth it is well to quote the ipsissima verba.

A MEMORABLE PHRASE.

The occasion was a dinner given by the National Reform Union at the Holborn Restaurant to Sir W. Harcourt and Sir Henry C.-B., on June 14th, 1901.

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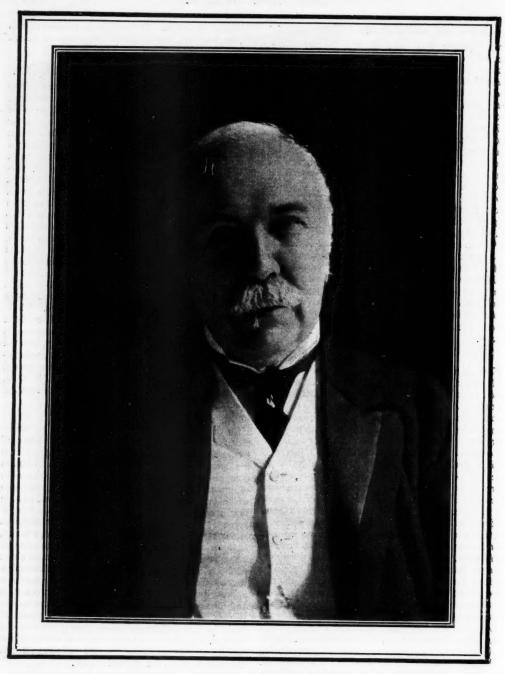
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The Right Hon. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, G.C.B.

(A new portrait by Ernest H. Mills.)

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In Junbarbarism to be en children The policy of farm burning, concentration camps, and the rest was in full swing. The crucial question before the party was how many of the Front Bench men were smirched and stained with the infamy of these proceedings. Sir Henry C.-B. said:—

I call upon my critics to point to a single Liberal anywhere who approves the policy which they defend and admire. (Loud cheers.) For, gentlemen, what is that policy? What is the course of proceeding which in the Unionist Press is held up for our approbation? It is this—that now that we have got the men we have been fighting against down we should punish them as severely as possible. It is that we should devastate their country, that we should burn their homes ("Shame!") -that we should break up the very instruments of agriculture and destroy the machinery by which food is produced; it is that we should sweep, as the Spaniards did in Cuba-how we denounced the Spaniards!-sweep the women and children into camps in which they are destitute of all the decencies and comforts and of many of the necessaries of life, and in some of which the death-rate rises so high as 430 in the thousand. . . . Yesterday I put a question to the Leader of the House of Commons, asking him when an opportunity would be afforded of furnishing us the information of which we are so sadly in want. My request was refused. Mr. Balfour treated us to a disquisition-a short disquisition, as was necessary-on the nature of the war. Now, there are curious things said about the war. There is a phrase which seems in itself somewhat self-evident, which is often used to account for a good deal-that "war is war." But when you come to ask about it, then you are told that the war now going on is not war. (Laughter.) When is a war not a war? When it is carried on by methods of barbarism in South Africa. (Cheers.)

ENDORSED BY ALL TRUE LIBERALS.

After pointing out that the whole future of South Africa depends upon the success with which we conciliate the Boers, Sir Henry asked what would be the inevitable effect of such methods upon the Afrikander mind.

When Sir Henry C.-B. sat down Mr. Morley rubbed

it in by declaring that:-

When I consider that this gathering is representative, as I believe, of all that is best, truest, most strenuous in the party, both in the House of Commons and in the country, I cannot for one moment doubt that we are not to-night in any cross-current of Liberalism, not in any wayward or retrograde eddy, but we are in the main stream. (Cheers.) . . . After listening to the speech of my right hon. friend, by whose side I have fought many a fierce battle, I cannot doubt that now we know where the Liberal Opposition stands. (Loud cheers.) The truth is slowly forcing its way into the mind of this country, against obstacles I think unparalleled. . . . This country has been overwhelmed by misrepresentations, by delusions, by falsehoods. (Loud cheers.)

THE VINDICATION OF HISTORY.

A hurricane of abuse assailed the intrepid speaker. Even men like Sir E. Grey actually deemed it right to certify, in terms which to-day they must blush to recall, that the war which left the Republics bare of everything but blockhouses and wire entanglements, was conducted with unparalleled humanity—a certificate which renders it difficult to conceive its author as Colonial Secretary. Lord George Hamilton in a rash moment ventured to attack Sir Henry for vilifying our soldiers. The response was prompt and crushing. Sir Henry wrote:—

In June last I spoke of the war as carried on by "methods of barbarism." This referred to the deliberate policy which seemed to be entered upon of burning houses, deporting women and children and parking them in camps, slaughtering cattle, and destroying stores and other property—these things being done, not to punish particular offenders nor to meet some particular military necessity, but as part of a great plan of terrorism and subjugation. What is this but the "method" which barbarism used before the Christian era, and which is still employed by some peoples outside of the pale of Christendom? But in denouncing this policy as unworthy, and also in the interest of the future safety of our Empire, grossly unwise, I gave no shadow of countenance to any mendacious stories that may have been invented attributing wanton cruelties to British troops.

To another correspondent he said :-

So far from this, while condemning certain methods which our soldiers were called upon to employ, some of the most objectionable of which have been, under the force of public opinion, abandoned, I have always borne public testimony to the humane conduct of the officers and men of the Army and absolved them from all blame.

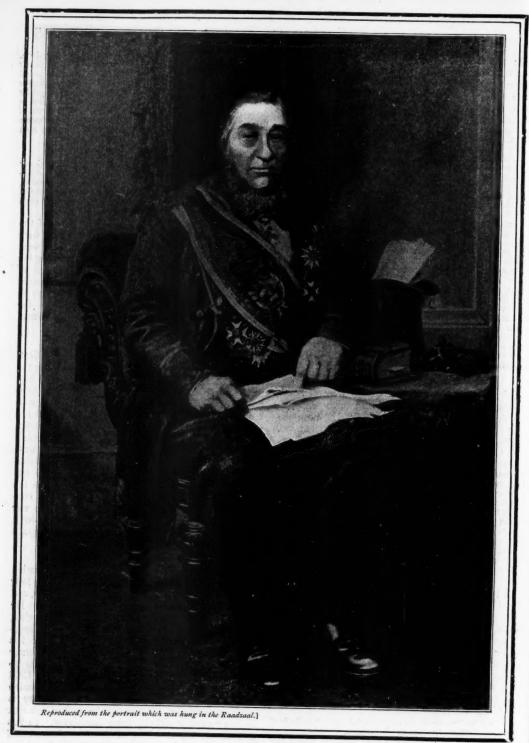
He blamed not the unfortunate instruments of the policy of devastation who for the most part were thoroughly ashamed of the acts which they were ordered to do, but those responsible for ordering the use of such methods of barbarism. The result of this protest, repeated again and again, with splendid persistence and pertinacity, compelled Ministers to modify part of their methods and to deceive the country by denying the rest of the acts of barbarism in which they persisted to the end of the war.

HIS SOUTH AFRICAN POLICY.

Sir Henry is a very cautious man, a canny Scot, who refrained all through the war from praising the Boers-fearing lest one word of eulogy might lead them to prolong the war-and he took an early opportunity of associating himself with Mr. Morley in repudiating any intention to restore the independence of the devastated Republics. "I have publicly stated that the annexation must, in my opinion, be upheld." But only on condition that our new subjects were admitted to all the rights and privileges of British selfgoverning Colonies, which, as Mr. Chamberlain has just reminded us, are independent States, with the recognised right of secession from the Imperial connection. Sir Henry's utterances throughout the war do him the highest credit, and do something to redeem our national reputation from the shame and disgrace which submerged the Empire in these evil years.

CHARACTER.

I am not going to attempt any elaborate delineation of Sir Henry's character at the fag end of a long article. He is a shrewd man full of bonhomic, and possessing no small fund of natural eloquence. He does not write articles or books. He makes speeches, and uncommonly good speeches they are. Good-tempered, genial, humorous and incisive, he has never had justice done him. In mere forensic tourney Mr. Asquith may be his superior. But there is no blood, or heart, or soul in Mr. Asquith's speeches. Cold himself, he never excites a generous warmth of passion or enthusiasm among his hearers. Sir Henry is much more human. If it cannot be said of him that he can "wield at will the fierce democracy," he has undoubtedly a great faculty of effective public speech, effective alike in Parliament and on the platform.



PAUL KRUGER.

(BORN AT COLESBURG, CAPE COLONY, 1825; DIED AT CLARENS, CANTON VAUD, JULY 14TH, 1904.)

President of the Transvaal Republic, 1882-1900.

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Interviews on Topics of the Month.

V.—ON THE STUDY OF THE SCRIPTURES: PRESIDENT KRUGER.

The death of the old Lion of the Transvaal recalled to my memory the last interview I had with the illustrious exile. The first time I met President Kruger was at the Hague, soon after his arrival in Europe. There was about the rugged exile a certain leonine majesty for which I had not been prepared, and the massive force of a ruler of men. Nor were his bronzed features devoid of a dignity and a charm of which his photographs gave no hint. The last time I saw him was in the January of last year, when with my wife and youngest daughter I made a pilgrimage of sympathy and of respect to the old President at Mentone.

The war was ended. The spoiler had entered into possession. But, although victorious, his conquerors still held their mighty antagonist in too much dread

to permit him to return to South Africa,

I found the old President much paler than when I first saw him. The son of the free veldt had been blanched in the cramped confinement of a narrower world. But he was still as dignified as ever. He received us sitting behind a table on which was spread an open Bible. Mr. Boschoeten, who acted as inter-

preter, was the only other person present.

He refused to speak about politics. Casting about for a theme on which Mr. Kruger would be more communicative, I asked him whether the faith of his people in the Bible had not been shaken by the war? They had been so confident that the Lord would deliver them, and now? The President said that some might have had their faith shaken, but his

people, as a whole, remained faithful.

I asked him how he studied the Scriptures? Did he read them systematically, taking so many chapters every day, or did he study special sections? And which portions of the Bible had he found most helpful

to him in the day of his adversity?

"All of it," said the old man, turning over the leaves of the Book before him with loving reverence. "There is no part of the Bible to which a man can turn in which he will not find some verses that will come to him as a message from the Lord. You may not think so at first, but read on, and they will leap out at you."

I asked Mr. Kruger if, now that he had written his own life, he would not write a small book, or even a magazine article, on "The Bible, and how it helped

me "

No, he said; he had not thought of it, but he did

not think he would.

Then I ventured to plead with him a little. "Do you not think," I asked, "that it is a duty which you owe to the world and to the Bible? Remember what a unique position you hold. You are the hero of all the nations who have followed with admiration the

splendid struggle of your people for their independence. You are one of the few great popular heroes whom the democracy of Europe has esteemed who ever so much as read the Bible. You have not only read it, but you believe in it. You have found it a source of comfort and inspiration. It has been your Guide and your Counsellor. Do you not think it might lead many who have never read the Bible to read it if they were told by you, quite simply and frankly, how useful and helpful you had found it?"

Mr. Kruger shook his head.

"No," he replied. "The Bible is the Word of God. It speaks for itself. There is no need for me

to speak for it."

"Yes," I persisted, "if they would read it. But these men of whom I am speaking do not open the Book—will not open it. They have grown up in the belief that it is false, and not worth the attention of rational men. They believe in you, but they don't believe in the Bible. Don't you think that if you told them how the Bible had helped you, they might be led to believe in it?"

"No," he replied; "let them read the Bible for themselves. These people of whom you speak would not read it because of anything I could say."

"That remains to be proved," I said. "As it is, they won't open it. On the strength of your experience they might."

Mr. Kruger turned to Mr. Boschoeten.

"Tell Mr. Stead," he said, rousing himself, and no longer speaking in monosyllables. "Tell Mr. Stead to remember the Gospel. Has he not read how it is written that when the rich man died and went to torment he lifted up his eyes and saw Lazarus in Abraham's bosom? And the rich man prayed that someone might be sent to warn his brethren who were living in their sins to repent lest they likewise should come to hell. But the Lord said, 'If they believe not Moses and the prophets, neither will they believe, though one rose from the dead.' And tell Mr. Stead," he said, raising his stentorian voice, "that it is still true. These people, of whom he speaks, have Moses and the prophets, and if they will not believe Moses and the prophets, neither will they believe though Paul Kruger writes a book to tell them that they ought."

He laughed somewhat grimly as he said this, and, rising, bade us good-bye. But as the last words were being uttered he came forward with a broad smile to shake hands, and as he did so he said in English: "Remember, if they believe not Moses and the prophets, neither will they believe if—"

These were the first and the last words I ever heard the old President speak in English.

VI.—THE LICENSING QUESTION: VISCOUNT PEEL,



Photograph by] [Stereoscopic Co. Viscount Peel.

becomes a power in politics after leaving the Lord Peel an exception. The canonisation of the Speaker's Chair has not precluded him from taking an active and even a leading part in the discussion of one of the burning political questions of our day. It was his Report on Licensing Question -minority report though it waswhich focussed the

A SPEAKER sel-

forces of the Temperance Reformers and led indirectly to the introduction of the present Licensing Bill. There is, therefore, no public man of greater authority on this particular question than Lord Peel, and I am glad to be able to lay before my readers the following brief report of a long conversation which I was privileged to have with the author of the minority report last month:—

"I prefer the status quo," said Lord Peel—"I much prefer the status quo. The Licensing Bill, as it stands, seems to me a thoroughly retrograde measure, unlikely to be satisfactorily amended, and therefore I should prefer to see it thrown out on the second

reading."

"Briefly, what is your objection to the Bill?"

"That it not only does not do what all Temperance reformers wished to see done, but instead of doing that it makes it more difficult to do anything whatever in that direction. Instead of facilitating a great reduction of the 100,000 licences now existing, which everyone has hitherto regarded as indispensably necessary, it places statutory and financial obstacles in the way. It impairs the discretion which the magistrates have exercised hitherto with the utmost moderation, and it gives statutory title to an interest hitherto non-existent."

"I suppose, when the Liberals come in, they can

repeal it and restore the status quo,"

"If they come in soon enough," he replied. "But if the General Election is postponed for a couple of years, you will find that it will not be so easy. It is so drawn as to create a perfect network of financial interests when once it is put in operation. But if the Ministry goes out in a year, a new Parliament would probably find it comparatively easy to repeal the law."

"In what direction do you think the new Parlia-

ment should move?"

"In the first instance, to restore the status quo, as it was before the present Bill was introduced. Then, I think public opinion is crystallising in favour of a considerable reduction of licences, facilitated by a moderate measure of compensation rigidly confined within a time limit of, say, seven years. The objection to a time limit has been destroyed by the acceptance of the principle in relation to new licences. Ithink the time limit should be made universal, and apply to all licences. After the expiry of seven years, the licensing authority could deal with licences with a free hand."

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"But will the licensing authority do any such

ung ? "

"That is precisely where the crux comes in. The reluctance of the licensing authority, no matter how you constitute it, to take away any existing licence without the clearest possible proof of misbehaviour, is the great, the almost insuperable, obstacle in the way of any immediate reduction of the number of licensed houses. Without the anæsthetic of some compensation, magistrates and neighbours will shrink from executing so painful an operation. Nor do I think that the local voting majority under any system of Local Option that can be devised would be much more ruthless than the magistrates."

"Would you not limit this interdict by the proviso that if any new licences were issued they should be

issued only to the Public Trust Company?"

"I am not prepared to go so far as to make it obligatory. I should leave it optional so far as the renewal of existing licences is concerned."

"Could not something be done by adopting the

High Licence system?"

"Possibly. Parliament can always increase taxation. It might not be difficult to raise the cost of a licence to such a figure as to make the brewers—who own eighty-five per cent, of the licensed houses—reduce their number."

"A sale of licenses to the highest bidder for varying terms of years, or a system of high licences far beyond the present scale, and which the trade can well bear, would terminate the present system of giving away State-created monopolies to private persons, and would sever the idea of compensation

from all association with licences."

Lord Peel's conclusions may be thus summarised.

(1) Repeal the Licensing Act. (2) Lay down a statutory ideal of, say, one licensed house to from 500 to 700 of the population, according to the area over which it is scattered. (3) Compensation on refusing to renew licences to be levied on the trade, and to be limited to, say, seven years, after which no vested interest will be recognised. (4) Permission given to licensing authorities to transfer licences after seven years to the Public Trust Company. (5) All licences to be sold to the highest bidder with option for various terms of years, or leases granted for a period of, say, seven years.

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VII.—THE WOMAN'S PARLIAMENT: LADY ABERDEEN.

"You want me to tell you about the International Council of Women," said its newly-elected president, when I called upon her at her town residence, 58, Grosvenor Street, W., "but there are two difficulties in the way. I don't know where to begin, and I am quite sure I should never know when to stop."

"Better begin at the end," I suggested. "I have only a page minus that charming picture of you as an old Scotch housewife with a spinning wheel, and I only want to know net results. The Congress was a

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nd."

"Success is hardly the word for it," replied Lady Aberdeen; "I have never seen anything like it in my life. The German women simply astounded us.

Talk about organisation! The German Army headquarters staff has not monopolised all the organising capacity of Germany. From first to last everything about the Congress, both in public and in private, went like clockwork. These German women were simply splendid. There was not a hitch anywhere. We were all made to feel at home from the first day, and when we broke up we separated, and it was like the breaking up of a happy household. Great credit is due to the German President, Frau Stritt, and her fellow-officers."

"Good news, indeed," I said.
"We have heard something about it. The Mayor of Berlin declared that the Council had been a revelation to him of the capacity of women. To you it seems to have been an inspira-

tion."

"An inspiration. Yes, and an immense encouragement. Progress, progress all along the line.

gress, progress all along the line.
Think of it. Nineteen national councils represented including the French, who came in all the panoply of official representatives, in the German capital. Hundreds of leading women from all parts of the world discussing seriously all manner of questions relating to the position of women, and every meeting a success—a success from every point of view. We had the right kind of women there, from the veteran Miss Anthony, who is eighty-four, down to the young Dutch lady barrister, Miss van Dorp, Fräulein Salomon, the leader of a social union of some six hundred capable young lady workers, and Fräulein Baumer, who won her degree in Berlin University the week before the Council met. The meetings were admirably managed, and our only difficulty was that there were always more people who wanted to be present than we could find standing-room for in the largest halls in Berlin."

" And the afternoons?"

"The afternoons were set apart for social meetings. These social functions, in which everybody from everywhere met everybody from somewhere else, were a miracle of good management. At first we were a little appalled, but afterwards quite charmed by the informal habit of speech-making which was the universal rule both after and during meals. The social outings were also most admirably planned. The Empress was graciousness itself when she received the Executive, and the Chancellor's garden party was one of those delightful reunions that can never be forgotten."

"And the work done?"

"The scope of the Council was immensely extended. Five years ago our only declared propaganda was the promotion of peace and arbitration. To that we have this year added Woman's Suffrage!"

"What," I exclaimed, "in

Germany?"

"Yes, in Germany and all the other countries represented. We were quite unanimous about that. The German women were abreast of all the others on that subject. And we also decided to take up the question of the suppression of the White Slave trade, of which women are the sole victims."

"And you are president

again?'

"Yes, sorely against my will. I longed for nothing so much as to see Fräulein Helene Lange, the able editress of *Die Frau*—a splendid woman, of the very first order—installed as president. But we could not

induce her to undertake the duty, and when it came to the voting, I had the honour of being the only candidate nominated."

"And the other officials?"

"Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, D.Sc., Aberdeen, well known for her scientific work, was elected secretary, and Mrs. Sanford, the wife of the late Senator Sanford, of Canada, was chosen as treasurer, and Miss Kramers, of the Netherlands, as recording secretary. Our vice-presidents are: Frau Marie Stritt, the president of the German National Council. Fru Hierta Retzius, of Sweden, and Madame Siegfried, of France."

"When will the Council meet again?"

"In 1909, in Canada. Before then, however, I may have an opportunity of seeing the various national councils in their own countries. At any rate, I hope so."



Lady Aberdeen as Lucky McCandlish.

VIII.—THE LATE DR. HERZL AND ZIONISM: MR. ZANGWILL.



Fhotograph by] [Elliott and Fry.

Dr. Herzl.

"WHETHER Dr. Herzl's death will prove a serious blow to the Zionist cause and impede its progress depends largely upon whether his memory can prove itself strong enough to keep the Zionists united and to form a nucleus around which the courage and energy of the Zionists may centre, and from which they may draw fresh courage and inspiration."

So spoke Mr. Zangwill to a representative of the Review of Reviews.

"Dr. Herzl's boundless energy and wonderful personality cannot be easily replaced; his impatience was a wonderful stimulus to the movement, and although it may be said that his courage in setting the movement on foot was largely the courage of ignorance of the enormous nature of the task, he never lost courage nor could be stopped by obstacles."

"And is there any natural leader to follow him, or

will a committee be appointed?"

"The movement is not yet developed enough to be run by a committee; there must be one man at the head, and he must be a magnetic force rather than a mere good business man. Suppose the Zionists had already possession of Palestine, then a committee might do the work, but at the present time a single head is needed, one whom the world will associate with the idea. To my mind there is no difficulty as to the choice. Max Nordau, who was the close friend and fellow-worker with Herzl, and who shared his plans more intimately than any other, is the natural leader to take his place. He has magnetism, eloquence, energy, and, besides, he has an international reputation that cannot fail to be beneficial to the movement."

"But would it be possible for Max Nordau to devote all his time to the Zionist cause, and would he be prepared to abandon his present career?"

"What could be greater than the creation of a nation? And how much more magnificent a work than the taking of a share in the running of an existing state? I hold most strongly that it is imperative that the leader of this movement should be paid so as to enable him to devote all his time freely to the work.

Not only that, but he should have paid secretaries to assist him. There is no doubt that Dr. Herzl wore himself out endeavouring to reconcile his own work with that of the movement. And much was lost by the fact that this necessitated largely his remaining at Vienna. A movement such as Zionism demands a leader able to go to and fro through the countries of the earth, not one tied to one particular place."

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"Around Dr. Herzl there was a sort of bodyguard of four men, known as the Small Actions Committee. These men, who now have the task of doing Dr. Herzl's work thrust upon them, must not necessarily be considered the best men, who have been chosen from all others. They are rather the best men who were available owing to local propinquity to Vienna, which was Dr. Herzl's headquarters. Above this small committee is a larger body, known as the Large Actions Committee, which contains representatives from the various countries. Vital questions have to be decided by a full Congress, with many hundreds of representatives sent by the various bodies with special instructions. It was this Congress which discussed the question of the grant of land in British East Africa, and decided that a special commission of investigation should be sent out to report upon the conditions there."

"What has actually been done with regard to this proposed Jewish State under British Suzerainty? There seems to be a general opinion that the business

tends to hang fire."

"Unfortunately, very little has been done owing largely to Dr. Herzl's illness. The Commission has not yet set out, though since the Congress decided it should go the Actions Committee might be accused of remissness in not having sent it. I am determined to do all in my power to have the Commission sent out at the earliest possible moment. We hope to be able to establish workshops, and supply the neighbouring countries with goods. Much will, therefore, depend upon the report of the Commission."

"And do you regard the future with confidence,

seeing already signs of success?"

"The movement is the greatest task ever set to any race. The renascence of the Japanese nation is an example of what can be done, but just consider the differences in the two cases. In Japan the people had been held together in one country for over two thousand years, and had developed so great a love of that country as to make all things possible to them. The Jews, on the contrary, have been forced to be without a country for nearly two thousand years, and have been forced to become part of all the nations of the world. But the task, though colossal, is only impossible so long as the Jews are not united in it."

First Impressions of the Theatre.—II.

SOME COMMENTS, COUNSEL, AND CRITICISM, WITH REMARKS.

THE interest excited by the article published under this heading in the July number of the Review of Reviews appears to be very general. But as at least one-half of those who have commented, publicly or otherwise, upon my proposed tour of the theatres appear to labour under curious misconceptions of the aim and origin of the itinerary, it may be as well to recall the genesis of the idea.

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GENESIS.

When I was editing the Pall Mall Gazette, nearly twenty years ago, Mr. Bram Stoker, who was then secretary and factotum of Sir Henry Irving, came to me with a message from his chief, who was then at the zenith of his glory at the Lyceum. He urged me then to undertake a visitation of the theatres. I need hardly say this suggestion was not made from any desire that I should act as Inquisitor-General into the morals of the green-room. That subject was never mentioned. Sir Henry's point of view was that of an actor passionately devoted to the stage. He thought it was in my power to render a greater service to the British theatre than any living journalist. When I expressed my amazement at so incredible a statement, and pleaded my utter ignorance of the subject, Mr. Stoker said it was precisely because I was a tyro—a grown-up tyro, innocent of all the tricks of the stage and the conventionalities of the profession-that he wanted so much to have my im-All dramatic critics who are experts in the craft see the play through the atmosphere of con-They are accustomed, from long familiarity with the tradition and practice of the stage, to see certain emotions expressed in certain ways. There are mannerisms which grow up in the representation of the drama which escape their practised eyeprecisely because it is practised and inured to what it has seen from childhood. What Sir Henry Irving wanted was a full-grown man with the pen of a ready writer and access to the public press who had never been to the theatre. The impressions of such an adult who brought the fresh eye of a child to look for the first time upon the mimic life of the stage, Sir Henry said, could hardly fail to give actors hints which might be of great value to them in the practice of their own profession. Hitherto he had failed to find any journalist of standing who had not been spoiled for his purpose by the habit of playgoing. When he heard that I had not seen a stage play, he sent, in the interest of his own profession, to beg me to allow the public to learn what were the impressions of an untrained eye and unsophisticated judgment when first confronted with the efforts made by players to hold the mirror up to Nature.

THE QUALIFICATION OF INEXPERIENCE.

I recall this conversation in order to prove to those members of the profession who seem to resent my proposed tour that the idea originated with the doyen of the stage, that it was pressed upon me primarily in the belief that it would be helpful to their profession, and that my inexperience of the theatre, so far from being a disqualification for my attempting this task, was then in Sir Henry's eyes the one supreme qualification that I possessed for achieving the end which he had in view. I hope, therefore, that they will acquit me of any presumption in venturing to try to carry out Sir Henry Irving's suggestion, even though I have wasted twenty years before moving in the matter, and I may now have lost the qualifications he then believed me to possess.

NO INQUISITION.

After these prefatory remarks I print the following letters from Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Benson:—

Mr. F. R. Benson writes :- "My gardener wisely remarked the other day that no man can learn to grow flowers, he must live among them and love them, and then perhaps it may come to him; this seems to me equally true in questions of art, both for critics and artists. I am lost in wonder that a clever man like yourself should have the temerity to write on a difficult subject of which he admits he knows nothing, and has cared less. Some of the questions you raise are pertinent and interesting, but the answer to them lies in work, and not in words. Those touching the morality of our profession seem to me non-pertinent, and lacking in that 'chivalry and devotional reverence for womanhood' which you yourself have always advocated. Under these circumstances, I do not see how my advice, criticism, or suggestions can be helpful."

And Mrs. Benson sent me the following letter:-

I have read your article with interest, not unmixed with surprise. How is it possible to judge of any life by a hurried glance at merely the exterior? And at the age of fifty-five a man must naturally be biassed in his views. Would you send a man to write a criticism on cricket if he had never held a bat nor witnessed a match? Would it not all seem a fool's amusement and waste of time, and would not a visit to the refreshment-room after an innings be looked upon as a drunken debauchery? How can you judge of the theatre by witnessing one play, and without intimately knowing the players how has anyone the right to stamp them as "immoral"? I have never before heard that a "church choir" were more moral than other folk. If one wished one could quote as much immorality in the Church as in stage life; but, I venture to state, not half the kindness, broad-mindedness, and open-hearted generosity.

The frank explanation which I gave last month as to how it came about that I had never been to the play has been taken to imply that I was about to undertake an inquisitorial visitation into the private lives of all the actors and actresses of London. The idea is as preposterous as the suggestion is impertinent and as the execution would be impossible. Miss Marie Studholme informs me that the general interdict which forbids anyone to go behind the scenes at the Gaiety will not be relaxed in my "But," to vary the old song, "nobody axed you, ma'am, he said." I never dreamed of going behind the stage. What I have to do is to chronicle how what I see on the stage impresses me, and that I shall do to the best of my ability. And as I deem it only one degree less important to observe how the play impresses my neighbours than to note how it impresses me, I shall sit in the pit, even though this decision may involve me in the dreary preliminary experience of standing en queue for an indefinite period at the theatre doors. When you are going in for an entirely fresh experience, it is as well to take it solid, shirking nothing from beginning to end.

FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE PROFESSION.

Mr. Charles Manners, the managing director of the Moody-Manners Opera Company, writes from Drury Lane Theatre a friendly letter, in the course of which he says:—

I cannot tell you how intensely interested I am in your remarks. Such a man as yourself would have been of inestimable value to us in helping on my idea of opera as an instructive and educational item, as well as an amusement, of the present day.

While it was Sir Henry Irving's message that started the idea, it was another member of the profession—Miss Robins—who suggested that such a new departure on my part might have other uses, and lead to the realisation of ideals which at present appear unattainable. Mrs. Patrick Campbell was keenly interested in the project. Mr. William Archer, the prince of our dramatic critics, commenting on the first announcement of my intent, welcomed it with hearty approval. Writing in the Morning Leader at that time, he said:—

By far the most important piece of recent theatrical news is that Mr. W. T. Stead intends to be, occasionally at least, the dramatic critic of his own new paper. It is not only important but exceedingly welcome. The theatre is too strong, too deeprooted in human nature, to be crushed by neglect or denunciation. Its animal vitality, so to speak, is not impaired by the discountenance of the sober-minded and intelligent classes. It laughs at the Puritan boycott and goes on its wanton way, with all its baser instincts strengthened and its higher impulses proportionately enfeebled. That Mr. Stead should have realised this, and should have determined to face a responsibility which he has hitherto shirked, is, I repeat, the best of good news. It will be extremely interesting to see what impression the theatre makes upon his vivid imagination and his keen intelligence, unwarped by tradition, unblunted by familiarity.

A DRAMATIC AUTHOR'S "SIGH."

Mr. Sydney Grundy sends me the following amusing screed of good-humoured "chaff":—

Believing, as I do believe, that the temporary paralysis of the

higher drama is largely due to the multitude and prolixity of its counsellors, it is with a feeling akin to dismay I read that you are about to add your eloquent voice to the distracting Babel. When a writer, gifted with an unlimited flow of language, and his own editor, announces that he proposes to devote the fifty-sixth year of his life to the discussion of a subject of which he confesses he knows nothing, those of us who have devoted a large part of our longer lives to its consideration may be forgiven if we—sigh.

And what are you going to discuss? Whether the drama "makes for righteousness"? The drama is as inevitable as the stars. Imagine a man saying, "I know nothing whatever of astronomy; and inasmuch as from my youth I was always sent to bed at sun-down, the only star I have ever seen is one which my pastors and masters called the evening star, and which I have since ascertained to be a planet named after a very naughty goddess, indeed; but I propose to devote the fifty-sixth year of my life to the study of the heavens, with the special object of determining whether the stars in their courses 'make for righteousness'! I shall report progress month by month, and inform the world in general, including the professional astronomers, how many good and how many wicked stars I have found." Such an observer might well suspect Venus of winking at him.

And what is "righteousness"? Judging by your manifesto, you seem to think that it is chiefly concerned with sexual matters. Nobody is more familiar with the Nonconformist conscience than I am. It was my conscience once; and I had to fight with wild beasts at Ephesus before I could get rid of it. You also appear to have tried to divest yourself of it, but with scant success; for its spirit pervades your utterance. Now, it is sheer waste of time to regard the drama from the point of view of the Nonconformist conscience. It is a highly respectable conscience, admirable for its sincerity, even appalling sometimes in the cold-blooded cruelty of its propriety; but it makes the mistake of looking upon sexual relations as purely or impurely animal phenomena. I know it would deny this strenuously, but the fact remains; and as the drama is largely concerned with those relations, it is bound to be shocked. Righteousness is much more than an animal matter, and there are other and greater virtues than chastity. It is one of the privileges of the drama to hammer in this truth.

If your scheme embraces an inquiry into the private conduct of actors and actresses, permit me to remark that such conduct, whatever it may be, is only incidental or accidental to the drama, and that any man who searches any body of men and women thrown into more or less intimate companionship—as, I presume, their Creator intended them to be, or why did He put the two sexes on one planet?—with only animalism in his mind, is pretty certain to find it. No moral census can do justice to the stage. We have no moral tests. Many a man and woman, cast out—justly cast out—by virtue and society, have found an honest and more happy life upon the boards. Many may think this is an evil thing; some think it "makes for righteousness."

How can you tell what "makes for righteousness." How can you tell what "makes for righteousness." Do the tides "make for righteousness"? Yet they don't flow in the same direction for seven hours together. Where is righteousness? What are its bearings? What pilot knows them? What does it matter what you or anybody else thinks of this play or that? It takes all sorts of plays to make a drama. But of one thing we may be sure. Whatever has been from the beginning "makes for righteousness"—or God would be the Devil. The Devil himself "makes for righteousness," and will get there before some of the philosophers. The drama has existed ever since the Garden of Eden.

If I may turn critic for a moment, let me say this. A play that "makes for righteousness," and is a bad play, misses its mark. A good play hits "righteousness" without aiming at it. Every word truly spoken, every stone truly laid, is "righteous." Let us speak our words faithfully, and lay our stones squarely, and "righteousness" will take care of itself.

Mr. Grundy, I am sure, does not expect me to take his badinage seriously. If the theatre is as immutable and as far beyond the influence of mortal men a that co ancest teenth brillia playheness, excee will th Devil

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R th si men as are the stars, there is no more to be said. But that contention is nonsense, pure and simple. Our ancestors shut up theatres altogether in the seventeenth century, and millions of Englishmen dim the brilliance of the stage to-day by refusing to enter the playhouse. As for what is and what is not righteousness, I have already stated that my definition is exceeding broad, and I hardly think that the playgoer will thank Mr. Grundy for classing the drama with the Devil.

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MR. G. BERNARD SHAW'S CHUCKLES.

The most serious of all our humorists, Mr. G. Bernard Shaw, sends me the following amusing dissertation, in which G. B. S. sums up and dismisses more suo the Bible, the Churches, the British matron, and alas! that it should be said, our actresses whose morality he vindicates, but of whose charm he seems to have no very high opinion. I am grateful to my patient mentor, and shall never cease to regret that I had not the advantage of having had the benefit of his teaching fifty years ago, when he was no doubt as fully qualified to advise on such matters as he is to-day. I rejoice, however, to know that he does not even now despair of my conversion. "While the lamp holds out to burn, the vilest sinner may return."

My dear Stead,—As a playgoer of nearly forty years' standing, a playwright and a practised critic of the theatre, I have read your maiden effort with many chuckles.

As to your autobiographical beginnings, we knew already that you were very badly brought up, and are a person of outrageously excessive temperament. All that need be said in this connection is to point out that if you had been taken to the pantomime when you were six, and thereafter regularly every year, you would have compounded for all later temptations in your childhood by a perfectly innocent adoration of the fairy queen, and would have been as proof at twenty-one against the leading lady's make-up as you are now against the blandishments of a lady journalist. The real danger of "cloistered virtue" is that when it is let out of the cloister (as it needs must be sooner or later) it is duped by the tawdriest wiles of vice, and beglamoured by attractions that no self-respecting profligate would deign to look twice at.

If you really went to the theatre for the first time expecting to see something like D'Annunzio's "Foscarini," and trembling lest she should rouse your ardent nature to disreputable transports, then I offer you my sincere condolements. You must have been frightfully disappointed. If you ever do hear "the vibrating accents of passion" from the lips of a beautiful young actress, will you be so good as to send me her name at once? Dramatists do almost all their playgoing in a tedious search for her, and often die without succeeding in finding her. What a gorgeous thing it must have been for you to live for fifty-five years happily believing that there was such a treasure in every theatre!

Your question "Is the Theatre a power making for righteousness?" is as useless as the same question would be about Religion, or Gravitation, or Government, or Music. There are theatres in England in which the entertainment on the stage is simply a device to lure people to the drinking bars, which are the real sources of profit to the management. There are

theatres everywhere which deal in nothing but dramatic aphrodisiacs. And there are theatres which deal with more serious representations of life and greater achievements of literary art than any to be found in the grossly overrated bundle of Hebrew literature which you were taught to idolise to the exclusion of your natural literary birthright. Between those extremes lie every possible grade of theatre; and to lump them all as an unreal abstraction called "the Theatre" will only land you in confusion. A theatre is a potent engine for working up the passions and the imagination of mankind; and like all such engines, it is capable of the noblest recreations or the basest debauchery according to the spirit of its direction. So is a church. A church can do great things by precisely the same arts as those used in a theatre (there is no difference fundamentally, and very little even superficially); but every Church is in a state of frightful pecuniary dependence Pharisees who use it to whitewash the most sordid commercial scoundrelism by external observances; it organises the sale of salvation at a reasonable figure to these same Pharisees by what it calls charity; it invariably provides occasion for envy and concupiscence by an open exhibition of millinery and personal adornment for both sexes; and it sometimes, under cover of the text that God is love, creates and maintains a pseudo-pious ecstatic communion compared to which the atmosphere of the theatre is prosaically chilly. That is why many people who take their children to the theatre do not send them to church. The moral is, as "pagans like Domitian and Trajan" saw, that both churches and theatres need to be carefully looked after so as to prevent them from abusing their powers for pecuniary profit.

Finally, don't talk about immoral actresses. What do you mean, you foolish William Stead, by an immoral actress? I will take you into any church you like, and show you gross women who are visibly gorged with every kind of excess, with coarse voices and bloated features, to whom money means unrestrained gluttony and marriage unrestrained sensuality; but against whose characters-whose "purity," as you call itneither you nor their pastors dare level a rebuke. And I will take you to the theatre, and show you women whose work requires a constant physical training, an unblunted nervous sensibility, and a fastidious refinement and self-control which one week of ordinary plutocratic fat feeding and self-indulgence would wreck, and who anxiously fulfil these requirements; and yet, when you learn that they do not allow their personal relations to be regulated by your gratuitously unnatural and vicious English marriage laws, you will not hesitate to call them "immoral." The truth is that if the average British matron could be made half as delicate about her sexual relations, or half as abstemious in her habits as the average stage heroine, there would be an enormous improvement in our national manners and morals. When you sit in the stalls, think of this, and, as the curtain rises and your eyes turn from the stifling grove of fat, naked shoulders round you to the decent and refined lady on the stage, humble your bumptious spirit with a new sense of the extreme perversity and wickedness of that uncharitable Philistine bringing up of yours.

Hoping that your mission will end in your own speedy and happy conversion,—I am, as ever, your patient Mentor,

G. Bernard Shaw.

IN RE CLEMENT SCOTT.

The relation between players and the Decalogue, to which I alluded as one of the governing motives of

the boycott of the theatre which is vigorously enforced in many households, is not, as some seem to imagine, the primary or even the secondary object of my quest. If I quoted the familiar passage from Clement Scott, I did so not as defining a proposition I was prepared to adopt, to defend, or even to examine, but merely to explain why serious people were prejudiced against the theatre. I am told that Clement Scott subsequently ate his words, and expressed his regret for having stated so frankly his conviction as to the temptations of the profession. No one would rejoice more than I if his recantation and not his accusation be in accordance with the actual condition of the modern stage.

The following extract from a letter received from Mr. H. B. Irving gives the terms of the retrac-

ation:--

Since you have seen fit to draw attention to some words spoken by the late Mr. Clement Scott on the subject of the morality of actresses, you should, in common fairness, and in justice to the memory of Clement Scott, draw attention also to his retractation of those words "spoken by him at a moment of great personal strain," which appeared in the Daily Telegraph of April 7th, 1898. In it Mr. Scott desired "to express his regret to the ladies of the theatrical profession, and to the theatrical profession at large, for having given utterance to words which I now realise must have inflicted pain upon many good women, whom I not only respect, but whose claims to the good opinion of all I freely and frankly avow. I desire to withdraw such statements as I then made."

Various actors and actresses who have been interviewed by London papers have all gone off at a tangent on the morality-Clement-Scott question. This may be natural; but it is not to the point. Miss Gertie Millar, however, seems to have more sense than most of those who have rushed into print with invective and denunciation. She says: "He will be vastly interested if he is going to make a tour of the theatres for the first time, and it will be more interesting still to hear the opinions of a man of his education and experience who has held aloof from the theatrical world all these years. He will certainly bring a fresh mind to bear on these things, and we shall look forward very much to seeing Mr. Stead in a private box."

SOME PRESS COMMENTS.

The Christian World, commenting on last month's article, remarks:—"If Mr. Stead has to any extent retained the Puritan standpoint, he will, without a doubt, find plenty to startle him. We have always been ready to acknowledge the work of those managers and playwrights who have done something to raise the tone of the theatre; but many of them seem incapable of getting away from unpleasant aspects of the sex-problem, feebly defending themselves, in some instances, by unconvincing cant about 'realism' and 'life.' The fact of the matter is that the modern theatre is neither so clean nor so dirty as might be imagined by those who know it only from the outside."

The Liverpool Daily Post says:—"Mr. Stead's promised investigation into the state of the theatre will be interesting, and will no doubt be carried out

with the thoroughness and intelligence which that gentleman throws into all! his schemes. . . . An honest and painstaking inquiry into the condition of the theatre might do good, and would do no harm."

Among the lighter phases of the question I extract the following lines from the *Evening News*:—

IMPROVING THE DRAMA.

When the night is hot and stuffy, And the theatre is packed, And the audience scarce can listen, And the actors scarce can act; When the listless, lifeless patter Seems a phonograph affair, What is this, the sudden rumour That electrifies the air?

Why do all the mummers brighten,
Why do leading ladies smile,
In a dazzling, brilliant fashic n
As they roll their eyes the while?
Why do flaccid, flat comedians,
Whose best efforts used to drag,
Rouse themselves from semi-slumber
To a flood of brilliant gag?

Is it Mr. Blank, the critic,
On whom every eye is turned,
Or perhaps some Royal person
Whom the actors have discerned?
No; a greater far is touring
Round the theatres and halls,
And the word is circulated
"Mr. Stead is in the stalls!"

THE CHURCH AND THE STAGE.

I sent the article in the last number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS to several leading representatives of the Christian Church, in the not unnatural hope that from some, at least, of our pastors and teachers I might receive some helpful word of counsel on a question of practical ethics affecting so closely the lives of our fellow men. The Bishops with one consent excused themselves from expressing any opinion. They were either too busy, or too ill-informed, to say anything on the subject. The Bishop of Rochester presided, on Friday, June 17th, at a meeting of the Actors' Church Union, at the Bishop's House, Kennington. Sir Charles Wyndham was the chief speaker. He said that the Actors' Church Union was a genuine attempt on the part of the clergy to build a bridge across the chasm which had so long divided the stage from the Church. In the present day there were many clergy, particularly those of the Roman Catholic Church, who abstained altogether from entering theatres, and this antipathy which existed between the Church and stage was like an unnatural separation between mother and child-because, as they all knew, the Church gave birth to the drama. That prejudice was now dying out, and he ventured to prophesy that to his lordship and his followers would belong the credit of giving it its final blow.

The Rev. Walter Bentley, secretary of the Actors' Church Alliance of America, delivered an interesting address on the work of the Alliance, concluding by

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The Very Rev. the Dean of Durham has written me a letter, in the course of which he remarks:—

Your theatre problem is of the first interest. I should like to begin with a Donnish remark—while the theatre of the Greeks was (in Aristotle's words) a "purification of the passions" in Society-English it becomes (as you say) an appeal to the passions. And as these are our standing difficulty I, for one, have always been shy of stage-acting and of theatre-going, and, left to myself, I would not have gone.

For Society folk it is a necessity, to pass their time and to mirror their weaknesses, even to shadow their vices. But for the hard-working ninety-nine-hundredths of English folk?

If it is true that the Englishman is bad because he has never learned to amuse himself, it seems to me that every attempt (like Mr. Benson's) to give the masses Shakespeare and the higher forms of theatric art is to be supported and made to pay by those who want to teach our people to be rightly amused, Life is so heavy and hard for them that I should like a pure theatre in every slum-girt street.

But for theatrical Churches and for West-End theatres I keep up an ancient distaste,

The Rev. Canon Barker writes:-

I am sorry that I know so little about theatres that my opinion is of no value. The stage, however, in my opinion, might subserve very useful purposes if it could be purged of what everybody admits is objectionable now, and secondly, if the class of plays were of a higher moral order than some that are presented; but the difficulties are immense—for plays must be made to pay, and therefore for this purpose must be highly spiced. If every municipality had a play-house of its own—subsidised out of the rates—we might get admirable results. The people want amusement and recreation as much almost as food.

NONCONFORMIST OPINIONS.

From the Nonconformists I received some communications which probably express with accuracy the prevailing opinion among the majority of Free Churchmen.

The Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, M.A., the Wesleyan Methodist Warden of the Bermondsey Settlement, who is this year President of the Free Church Federation, writes me as follows:—

DEAR SIR,—I am sorry to say I have not time at present to give proper consideration to the matter, therefore I can only send you a hasty line.

It is obvious to me that extreme views on the subject of the theatre are very often unjust. They make no distinction between what is noble and what is corrupt in the drama. It is, of course, true that the dramatic instinct is natural, and that from time to time, notably in the case of the ancient Athenian Drama, great tragedy has exercised powerful religious and moral influence.

At the same time I cannot myself see the necessity for urging the abandonment of the old Nonconformist attitude upon this subject. After all, one of the greatest evils of the present day is its insatiable love of amusements and its sacrifice to them of the more serious objects of life. This seriousness, and, I may add, the austere and sometimes impracticable but strenuous Nonconformist conscience, are the strongest bulwarks against this evil tendency. We may rely, it seems to me, upon the education and the tendencies of our age to modify the latter in whatever way may be desirable.

I, for one, however, would rather preserve the essential Puritan spirit than attempt to undermine it.

I do not know that I should single out the Drama for keener attack than many other popular amusements and recreations. I should certainly exclude its highest efforts, but I am anxious just now to protect rather than undermine what remains of the old spirit, and therefore I rather deprecate a campaign which will not be limited to securing just consideration for the best, but will inevitably be stretched, I fear, to sanction that unrestricted pursuit of pleasure which is hostile both to religion and to national progress.—Believe me, yours sincerely,

J. SCOTT LIDGETT.

REV. R. J. CAMPBELL, OF THE CITY TEMPLE.

"What do you think about it?" I asked the Rev. R. J. Campbell, of the City Temple, as we lunched together at the Holborn Restaurant after his Thursday's sermon.

Mr. Campbell replied, "I sympathise a great deal with Mr. Lidgett's feeling that the rage for amusement is excessive. But that is no reason why one particular form of amusement should be placed under a ban.

"My theory, which accords with my practice, has been to discriminate between the various forms of theatrical entertainment provided for the public, and sparingly to attend such performances as seem to me good. I go, for instance, to see every new piece my friend Beerbohm Tree puts on the stage. I have done so for a year or two, and I have never seen in his theatre anything on the stage or off it that was out of harmony with the atmosphere of the Christian home.

"The dramatic instinct is innate in man. It is an integral part of human nature. Hence I cannot think it is right to try to deprive it of any mode of expression. That it can be abused is no reason why it should not be used. The Puritan boycott of the stage was a natural reaction against the licence of the theatre. The exaltation of celibacy over marriage by the Early Church was the product of a similar reaction against the evils of their day. But these reactions are apt to carry men too far; and human nature will always assert itself in the end. Hence I say give the theatre a discriminating support, and be moderate in all things."

A UNITARIAN VIEW.

The Rev. J. Page Hopps, who may be accepted as a representative of the more advanced Unitarians, writes me as follows:—

I will say at once that while I by no means think all plays and all theatres are vicious, I do think the majority of them are; and they manage to get in all forms of viciousness, from the inane viciousness of most pantomimes and burlesques to the poisonous viciousness of the fashionable adultery plays which are, I suppose, singularly odious. Irving was, on the whole, beautifully clean; but his "Faust" play was horribly vicious from beginning to end. Mr. Tree's "Darling of the Gods," barring its torture chamber horrors, was highly ethical. His production of "The Tempest" will, of course, be beyond all censure on ethical grounds. These are exceptions. On the whole, I decidedly think that theatres, as they are, do not make for righteousness, and that moral and religious people had better leave them alone, except to pillory some and moderately enjoy others. In my opinion, the whole thing is ridiculously overdone, over cared for, and over praised. Immense good would be done by prominent criticism of your kind.

What South Africa Expects from the Liberal Government.

As Conveyed to and Reported by W. T. Stead.

South Africa—what do you mean by South Africa?

I mean by South Africa what I would mean by Canada or Australia if I were speaking of the Dominion or the Commonwealth. I mean what we may call the electoral nation of South Africans, the citizens into whose hands we stand pledged and doubly pledged to hand over, without any unnecessary delay, the responsible government of their country.

SOUTH AFRICANS AND SOUTH AFRICANS.

I do not regard as South Africans men who, like myself, spend a couple of months in examining the country, or men like Lord Milner, who have spent some years in misgoverning the country, or men like no small proportion of the white population of Johannesburg and its mines, who camp for a period in the country in order that they may, with as little delay as possible, be in a position to quit South Africa for ever, carrying their swag with them. These are not South Africans. The only real South Africans are those who will live and die in South Africa. Some because they were born there; others because they have settled there, and have made it their adopted Fatherland.

South Africans are divided into two groups-one Dutch, with a large British connection; the other British, with a small Dutch appendage. The former is the country party; the latter is chiefly resident in towns. The former, which constitutes the majority of the white population of South Africa, will inevitably and naturally take over the government of South Africa as soon as it falls from the hands of Lord Milner. It has been hammered into effective unity of organisation by the war which was intended to destroy it, but which has, in fact, made it a much more potent electoral instrument than it was before. For practical purposes this majority is South Africa, and will have to be recognised as South Africa, both de facto and de jure, as soon as responsible government is established in the land.

THE ORANGEMEN OF AFRICA.

The minority is again divided into two parts—the small, noisy political race-ascendency faction, which arrogates to itself the right to speak for the whole, and the much larger, quiet, English-speaking people, who naturally side with their own race, but who will be well content to settle down under any genuine South African Government that comes into existence under the British flag. This noisy minority of the minority expects nothing from the incoming Government but destruction. They are exactly like Belfast Orangemen in this respect. Their whole conception of sound politics being bound up in the arbitrary maintenance of the dominance of a

minority over the majority by an outside armed force, they naturally regard the prospective advent of a Liberal administration as the end of all things. The larger and more moderate section of the English-speaking South Africans do not like the prospect of the return of the Liberals to power, but they recognise that it is in accordance with the rules of the game, and comfort themselves with the conviction that the Liberals, no matter how strong they may be, will not re-establish the Republics.

THE HOPE OF THE EMPIRE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The views of the fractions of the minority are, however, of comparative unimportance. The great question is what the majority expects. And I am exceedingly glad to be able to report that while the majority is not very sanguine, it is disposed to give us the benefit of the doubt. It expects that the Liberal Government will do its duty, keep the pledged word of England, pay its just debts, and fulfil the promises made to the South Africans as to the speedy establishment of responsible government. It is expectant rather than hopeful. The apostacy of so many nominal Liberals during the war forbids any confident expectation that the new Government will be true to Liberal principles and the great tradition of English selfgovernment. Hence, when I went through South Africa as a volunteer missionary of the British Empire, it was to this point I specially addressed myself. If I could have assured them that the whole Liberal Party was as pro-Boer as myself, they would have welcomed with enthusiasm the prospect of the advent of the Liberals to power, nor need we henceforth have had the least fear as to their loyalty. For the pro-Boers are the only Imperial asset left to which the majority of South Africans attach any value. We can realise on the good work done by the Conciliation Committee, the Stop the War Committee, by Mr. Courtney, Mr. Frederic Harrison, Mr. Bryce, Mr. Morley, and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman.

WHY THE DUTCH WILL RULE.

If the British flag is flying in South Africa ten years hence it will be not because of the war, but because of the strenuous, unflinching opposition offered to the war by a minority of the British people. For to the majority that will then be supreme in South Africa, while the Imperialism of Mr. Chamberlain and of Lord Milner will be remembered like the nightmare and shunned like the plague, the England of the pro-Boers is united by ties of a common devotion and a common antipathy. If any one doubts the certainty of the supremacy of the Dutch majority, let him read Mr. Abe Bailey's speech of June 23rd. Mr. Bailey, who on such a subject is an unimpeachable witness, said that the Dutch in the

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WHAT SOUTH AFRICA EXPECTS FROM THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT. 147

Transvaal were shown by the late census to be as fourteen to the British ten. But this was only the least element in their preponderance. Experience had shown that while $87\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the Dutch voted, they never could get more than 471 per cent, of the British to the poll, Under responsible government, therefore, the Dutch members in the Transvaal Parliament will outnumber the British by at least two to one. The proportion will be at least as great in the Orange Free State. In Cape Colony, when the temporary disfranchisement of the "rebel Dutch" expires, the Progressives, despite their recent jerrymander, will return to the left of the Speaker's Chair. save the Empire in South Africa one thing is We must convince the Dutch that indispensable. the majority in South Africa will be allowed the same right to rule the country as the majority already possesses in Canada and Australia. And as no Dutch South African can ever again place the slightest confidence in the word of a Jingo, the pro-Boer is the only hope of the establishment of a loyal Dutch South Africa under the British flag.

A MISSIONARY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Recognising this, and appreciating the unique advantage of the position which I was privileged to occupy as one of the best known and most uncompromising of the pro-Boers in Britain, I conducted a veritable apostolate in favour of the Empire in the

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I found myself everywhere preaching to the unconverted, a task which is always congenial. The Dutch had seen every principle of British freedom trampled under foot for years on end, and from the majority of the Liberal leaders they had heard hardly a serious protest. The flag, which many of them were taught from childhood up to regard as the symbol of freedom, of justice, and of humanity, had flaunted its red cross as a symbol of grinning hate over human Under martial law, the dungeon, the gallows, and the provost-marshal had for long years been the interpreters of British Imperialism. In the name of the Mother of Parliaments they had seen their own Parliaments destroyed and satraps installed with absolute power on the ruins of free institutions. They had seen every pledge made by British generals violated with impunity, with hardly a protest from the Liberal leaders on the front benches. The promises of Mr. Chamberlain had been treated as dead letters. Even the Treaty of Vereeniging is not recogniced by the Courts. And, what is perhaps worst of all, after they had seen their country blasted with fire and sword from end to end, in a fashion which recalls Burke's sombre description of Hyder Ali's devastation of the Carnatic, they were told every day that it was a "kid glove war made with rosewater," and that never in the annals of warfare was mortal combat conducted with such signal and conspicuous humanity. And against this supreme falsehood there stood on record but one truthful protest-the famous

"methods of barbarism" of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, a protest which to them appeared to have aroused more opposition than support even from the Liberals themselves.

MY PLEA TO SOUTH AFRICA.

But I set myself to say what I could on behalf of my country and our Empire, and even if my appeals did not altogether carry conviction, they may in some instances have helped to kindle into life a feeble hope that perhaps after all the Liberal Party may vindicate its professions, and that a new Government in England may do something to restore the shaken confidence of South Africans in her sense of justice and

good faith.

I had, at least, a good opening. The stout and stubborn though unsuccessful fight which I had helped to make throughout the war on behalf of the injured Republics had secured for me what was virtual naturalisation as a brother Boer, whose devotion to the cause of South African liberty stood in no need of further attestation. There was, therefore, before me as open a door into the heart of the Boer camp as any man could desire. That my object was misunderstood was inevitable. But on the whole, looking back over the time spent in South Africa, I can honestly say that I do not think that I have ever tried to do a better piece of tough pioneer work for the Empire.

A HERALD OF THE LIBERAL VICTORY.

I was indeed highly favoured in being the first to bring to South Africa the glad tidings of great joy that the days of the Balfour Administration were numbered, and that the result of the coming General Election was a certainty for the Liberals. Again and again I was asked by the keenest politicians on both sides whether I had any reason to believe the present Ministry would be defeated at the coming Election! To all such persons I always replied that it was not a question of belief, but of absolutely certain knowledge, that the General Election, whenever it arrived, would upset the present Ministry. I told everybody, from the Governor and Prime Minister of Cape Colony down to the humblest Boer whom I met on the veldt, that the uninterrupted trend of thirty by-elections, with the uniform average rise of 40 per cent. on the Liberal vote, whereas an increase of 10 per cent. would suffice to wipe out the Government majority, established the result of the General Election beyond all doubt. Whether the Liberal majority would be over a hundred or under a hundred was a matter for debate, but that was the only question still open. I do not think the news was particularly welcome to the "Loyalists." But it was greeted with liveliest satisfaction by those who for the last five years have been making an uphill fight for the principles of freedom and Constitutional government.

THE COMING DEPARTURE OF LORD MILNER.

It was not, however, until I explained that the immediate result of the victory would be the resigna-

tion of Lord Milner that the ice really broke. It was pathetic to see the joy that beamed on the faces of the South Africans when they realised that the man who had pledged himself to break the power of Africanderism, was actually on the eve of his departure, to return no more for ever to the land which had such good cause to lament his reign. name has become a bye-word of reproach. lasting monument will be the ruins of the blockhouses which scar the countryside, and the thousands of nameless graves of little children sacrificed in the concentration camps. His voluntary retirement, which will be the first sequel of the Liberal victory, will open the door for a policy of conciliation which has been absolutely impossible so long as the man who made the war was left to preside over the establishment of peace.

THE NEW HIGH COMMISSIONER.

The question as to who will be the new Colonial Secretary excites but little discussion. Mr. Lyttelton, to the majority of South Africans, is a mere shadowy figure, "a temporary and embarrassed phantom," who fills the gap between Mr. Chamberlain and his successor. South African opinion is much more keenly exercised as to the man who will be sent out to fill Lord Milner's place. There is one man, who has already filled temporarily the place of Lord Milner as acting High Commissioner, whose nomination would do more than anything else to convince our new fellow-subjects that the Liberal Government meant to treat them with fair play. That man is General Sir William Butler. If Sir William Butler came out as High Commissioner, he would have less difficulty in securing the co-operation and support of the Dutch than any other man who could be named. The extremists, who frankly declare that nothing on earth will ever lead them to acquiesce in the settlement, regard the possibility of General Butler's appointment with genuine alarm, which is, however, tempered by the comforting conviction that no English party is sufficiently in earnest about conciliation to make so bold a nomination. As the chief duty of any new Administration will be to secure an administrator who will command the confidence of those whose support is essential to a prosperous South Africa, the appointment of General Butler would be an act of high and courageous statesmanship which would assuredly reap its own reward.

If the courage of the new Administration fails them and they look for a more neutral High Commissioner, they will not be able to find him among their present functionaries in South Africa.

LORD CROMER?

Among the names most frequently mentioned is that of Lord Reay, who at one time was Governor of Bombay, and afterwards was Chairman of the London School Board. His Dutch blood commended him to some, although one notable Free Stater strongly objected to him on the ground that "We do not want

a Dutchman who will be always afraid of being accused of race partiality. Send us a just Englishman, a strong man who will give us fair play. We ask for nothing better." To fill this indent no better appointment could probably be made than Lord Cromer, if he could be induced to transfer himself from Cairo to the Cape. Lord Cromer has, it is true, had more experience in dealing with fellaheen than with sturdy Boers. But he is admittedly a strong, silent man of good judgment. He is a Baring, and therefore by heredity capable of dealing with the financial problems which are so critical in South Africa. No one knows what his views are about the war, or whether he has any views. He is a man accustomed to take responsibility, and if he were entrusted with the duty of re-establishing representative institutions he would put the job through as well as any man,

SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

Failing Lord Cromer, no more significant appointment could be made than that of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He might refuse it, but the offer would prove that the Liberals were sincere in their determination to govern Africa under Canadian conditions.

Whoever is appointed, the one thing to be guarded against as the worst conceivable appointment would be any man who has publicly or privately identified himself with Lord Milner. South Africa has suffered so much from the genuine article, she could not tolerate a second-hand Milner in the shape of any of his friends, who, with the best intentions in the world, would always be hampered by the dread of doing anything that would seem to cast a reflection upon the policy of his predecessor.

THE FIRST' NOTE.

When the new High Commissioner is appointed, whoever he may be, he should remove the restrictions on the possession of firearms and cartridges by the burghers. They can have rifles if they can get a licence, but they cannot obtain cartridges. If the country gentlemen who own vast estates teeming with game wish to possess even a shot-gun or a rook-rifle they have to make personal application, with chance of refusal, to a variety of different functionaries scattered all over the country, and subject themselves to possible humiliations from Jacks in office, to which they ought not to be expected to submit. The country squires of England ought at least to sympathise with the feelings of Dutch landed proprietors, who are forbidden to enjoy a day's shooting on their own preserves. It is somewhat humiliating to have to admit that a conquest achieved by such incredible exertions and such vast expenditure is regarded as being in so perilous a position that it would be endangered if the Boer farmers were allowed the free use of a sporting rifle. If ever -which Heaven forbid-there should be another appeal to arms in the country, it is not with rookrifles and sporting guns that the Boers would be armed. To withhold such relaxations would be to sound the note of timidity, whereas the Liberal

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Government cannot do better than adopt Danton's watchword, "L'audace, encore l'audace, et toujours l'audace."

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RESPONSIBLE SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Until the question of compensation is in a fair way of settlement, it is idle to talk of the re-establishment of responsible self-government. If the new Government in England should decide not to take any steps to meet the payments due to the sufferers from the war, they had better beg Lord Milner to remain at Johannesburg as High Commissioner, and postpone all thought of fulfilling their promises made to the Boers as to the establishment of representative institutions till the Greek kalends, ! If they are not honest enough to pay their money debts they had better not risk the fulfilment of their political obligations. If they are wise they will put both in hand at the same time. The new High Commissioner, when he arrives in South Africa, should at one and the same time appoint the Judicial Commission for adjudicating upon the claims for compensation, and a Legislative Commission charged to inquire into the whole question as to how and when the Orange Free State and the Transvaal ought to receive their promised representative institutions. This Commission should begin its deliberations at once. The seventh article of the Treaty of Vereeniging runs as follows: "Military Administration in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony will at the earliest possible date be succeeded by local government, and as soon as circumstances permit representative institutions leading up to selfgovernment will be introduced."

That blessed phrase, "as soon as circumstances permit," affords Lord Milner a loophole for evading the obligation to establish representative institutions.

WHEN SHOULD RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT BE

ESTABLISHED? The question as to when responsible government should be formally established in these Colonies is a matter which must be left to the decision of the Commission of which I have spoken. Of one thing the public at home may rest assured. The Boers have no intention of clamouring for the immediate establishment of responsible government. What they feel is, that if they demanded it, their demand would be used as a pretext for refusing it. Further, they believe that if the establishment of responsible self-government were entrusted to the hands of Lord Milner, he would use his power to render nugatory the concession by clogging it with conditions which they could not accept. They prefer that the proposal to establish responsible government should come either from the Imperial Government, which they assume, not unnaturally, must desire to disembarrass itself of the burden of direct responsibility, or from their British fellowcolonists, whose demands would not be open to suspicion.

SOME PRELIMINARY QUESTIONS.

There are also other reasons why it is advisable that the establishment of the new régime should be

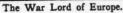
preceded by an exhaustive examination of the loca conditions by a competent Commission. Of these only three need be mentioned. The first is the question of the debt. The strongest opinions are expressed in many quarters as to the absolute impossibility of administering the Colonies if their finances are to be crippled in advance by the gigantic burden of debt with which they have been saddled by Mr. Chamberlain. The second is the question of the basis on which the right of representation of town and country is to be based in the new Legislature. Johannesburg clamours for representation based on numbers, pure and simple. The Boers, who represent the landed interest, are absolutely opposed to an arrangement which would place the whole of the country—and the Transvaal is almost as large as France-under the absolute dominion of the mining magnates of the Rand. They would rather be governed by Downing Street than by Johannesburg. In the Cape and in Natal the principle of numerical representation is scouted by both parties, and some scheme which would secure an adequate balance between the representatives of town and country will have to be devised before responsible government can be established. The third question is that of the black vote. Against this there is the strongest prejudice, not by any means confined to the Boers. The attempt to give the municipal franchise to blacks was successfully resisted in the Legislative Councils. It is probable that in the first instance, at all events, the natives will not be directly represented.

The new Liberal Government will, therefore, be well advised not to commit itself prematurely to any specific date as to the establishment of representative institutions, but to confine itself strictly to the promise of the immediate appointment of a Royal Commission to examine into the whole subject.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE.

Unfortunately, the opinion is very wide-spread that it is the fixed determination of the present Government to bind the Colonies hard and fast by the creation of so many vested interests as to render it practically impossible for the people, when responsible government arrives, to emancipate them from the fetters imposed by the Crown Colony Administration. That is to say, they will only concede the shell when they have abstracted the kernel. Whether this be true or not, it is high time that all ground for suspicion be removed by the immediate appointment of a Royal Commission to prepare for the establishment of responsible self-government. That the people are patiently waiting the fulfilment of our constantly renewed pledges is undoubted. The advocates of despotism point to their patience as a proof that they are satisfied with things as they are. But if they were to make any demonstration in favour of self-government they would be accused of disloyalty, and their agitation would be used as an excuse to refuse concession. The dilemma is awkward.







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The Prince of Peace.

PERSONAL CHRISTIANITY.

A CONFIRMATION ADDRESS BY KAISER WILHELM II.

A special translation, made with the express approval of his Majesty the German Emperor, of an address delivered to his sons, the Princes Augustus Wilhelm and Oscar, at a banquet at the new Palace on the day of their Confirmation, October 17th, 1903. Brief summaries of this remarkable discourse were published at the time in some English papers. But this is the first authentic translation of the whole address which has yet appeared in Britain or the United States.*

Y DEAR SONS,—At the present time, in which we are about to drain our glasses to your health and to express our congratulations that you have joined us in the congregation of the Lord as men who have a fervid desire to work therein, I should like, as your father, to make a few remarks. This day, in a spiritual sense, is for you

similar to the day on which the officer or the soldier takes the oath to his colours. As Princes of the Royal House you have the privilege of wearing a uniform from the tenth year of your age. To this I desire to compare your christening. You are selected as fighters for Christ. With the present day you have, so to speak, come of age in your faith. The

defence and weapon, as well as the armour, which you will have to use, have been taught you and prepared for you by a skilled hand. Their use in all the situations of life is left to you from now on. But while in this respect it will be possible to also further instruct you, finally, however, every one must learn for themselves how to use weapons. It is also the same with the spiritual ones which are entrusted to him. I intentionally speak in a military sense, as I presume you know the beautiful parable in which the Christian is compared to a warrior, in which the weapons which the Lord has placed at his disposal are left to his choice. You will certainly find later on an opportunity to use one or the other of those weapons; and you will surely carry out what you have this day so nicely promised in your pledge. Your religious teacher has emphasised—and quite correctly—to you the idea of what is to be expected from you; that is, that you must become "personalities." This is just the point on which, in my opinion, the most depends for a Christian in the struggle of life. For there can be no doubt whatever, when referring to the person of our Lord, we can say: He has been the "most personal personality" (die persönlichste Persönlichkeit) that has ever wandered about on this earth among the children of

In school you have read and heard, and you will read and hear in the future, of many great men, savants, statesmen, kings, princes, and also poets. You have read words and sayings of many of them, which ennobled you and even filled you with enthusiasm. To be sure! Is there a German youth who would not feel inspired and enthusiastic by songs such as those of our poet Koerner? And yet they are all but the words of men. Not one of them is to be compared to any single word spoken by our Lord. And this is said to you so that you will be in a position to defend it as soon as you find yourselves in the struggle of life, and hear exchanges of opinions and also exchange opinions yourselves regarding religion, and, above all, regarding the person of our Saviour. The word of a man has never been able to uniformly inspire people of all races and of all nations to attain the same aim, to endeavour to be like Him, and even to give their lives for Him. This miracle can only be explained from the fact that the words He spoke were the words from the living God, which awaken life, and which remain alive even after a period of many thousands of years, while the words of the savants are long forgotten.

Now, when I look back on my personal experience, I can only assure you, and your experience will be the same, that the cardinal and main object of human life, and principally that of a life full of responsibility and activity—this has become clearer to me from year to year—lies solely and alone in the position we take regarding our Lord and Saviour. I have called Him the most personal of personalities,

and thus rightly, for it cannot be otherwise in human life; and as happens with us all, so it was also with Him. There have been disputes regarding opinions of Him; some were for Him; some were in doubt, and many were against Him. But about this there can be no doubt whatever, and the severest foe and denier of the Lord is but a proof of the fact-the Lord is still living at the present time as a complete personality which cannot be ignored! His heavenly form is still walking about in our midst, visible only to our mental eye, and perceptible only to our soul; comforting, helping, strengthening, but also awakening contradiction and persecution, and because He cannot be ignored, every human being is compelled, whether he be aware of it or not, to compare the life he leads, the office he holds, the work he does, with the angle of vision in which he stands towards our Saviour, and if his work is done in the sight of the Lord, whether it be agreeable to Him, or whether it be to the contrary, his conscience, if it be still alive, will always thus direct him. In fact, I firmly believe that many people are of the opinion that it is inconceivable in our nowadays "modern" life, with its multifarious duties and its many situations full of responsibility, that one could give such particular attention to the personality of our Saviour, and have so much regard for Him as there was felt for Him in former times.

Mankind has filled heaven with many beautiful figures, others than that of our Lord, with pious Christians who are called saints, and to whom he prays for help. But all this is only an incident and vain. The only helper and redeemer is now, and will always be, the Saviour. There is only one thing I can advise you with all my heart, regarding your future life: toil and work without intermission: this is the essential part of the Christian life; it was thus He lived before us! Glance at the Scriptures and read the parables of our Saviour. The severest punishment is for the one who does nothing, who sits idle, or floats with the stream and allows others to do the work, such as in the parable of the talents. Whatsoever be your passions or your gifts, everyone should try to do the best in his power and in his province to become a personality, to grow into his duties, to toil in them, and to further them in accordance with the example of our Saviour. Above all, in everything you commence, strive to make it, if possible, of benefit to your fellow-men, for it is the most beautiful thing to rejoice with others, and where this be not possible, try to have your work of at least some help to your fellow-men, as was exemplified in the life full of work and the acts of our Lord. In so doing then you will have fulfilled what is expected from you. Then you will become good German men, capable Princes of my house, who are able to share in the great work left to us all. That you may be fitted to carry out such a work to its accomplishment with blessings, and that the help of God and our Saviour be with you in this task, to this we drain our glasses!

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CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

HE cartoons for this month show a greater variety of subjects, the war no longer monopolising the whole of the cartoonists' time. In America



Punch, July 20.]

[Reproduced by permission.

The Anglo Saxon Race.

(Harvard and Yale meet Oxford and Cambridge.) BRITANNIA: "Really, my dear, this is the simplest way of settling differences."

COLUMBIA: "Why, certainly—if we had any!"



The Big Bomb.

Mr. WORLD: "Dop't, Master Germany, don't! Leave it alone, I say. It may not be so formidable after all as it looks!"

[Germany is playing the role of a great agitator in creating scares about the Yellow Peril in Europe, and frightening the whole Christian world It is exciting it with exaggerated pictures of the effect the combined powers of Japan and China might hereafter create if an Asiatic Power like Japan were allowed to crush a Christian Power like Russia.]



From the Bülow Number of Lustige Blätter, No. 27.]

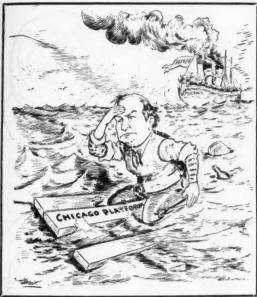
Von Bülow and the Women's Congress.

Bölow: "If I rightly understand it, you wish the Empire never more to be governed by men. But that is too often the case already."



Hindi Punch.]

Turkey Jubilant over the Misfortunes of the Russian Bear.



Minneapolis Journal.]

The Democratic Jonah.

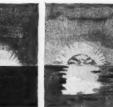
JONAH BRYAN: "Where in thunder is that whale?"



Jugend.]



Sunrise in Finland,



[No. 20



Life.]

The Nominations for President.

LITTLE DAVY: "Say, Ma, we'll save this one."



Westminster Budget.]

The Abandoned Aliens Eill.

She left the baby on the shore—
A thing she'd ofte. done b.fore.—Well-known song,

this is no doubt due to the excitement of the Presidential campaign, before which everything has to give way.

From *Hindi Punch* we give two cartoons dealing with the Yellow Peril and the question of the effect upon Turkey of the Russian misfortunes.

Punch, in the cartoon dealing with the Anglo-American athletic contest, gives utterance to a sentiment which is practically universal in the two countries, even if the facts do not absolutely bear it out as yet.

The most successful Woman's Congress at Berlin inspires one German paper to picture Bülow as de-

ploring the influence of weman in the direction of the conduct of affairs of State. The recent assassinations of General Bobrikoff and M. de Plehve give added significance to the cartoon entitled "Sunr se in Finland."

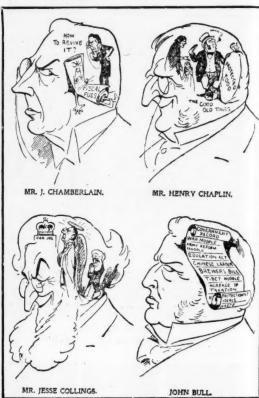


New York American.

Bettied Up!



The Flag of Capitalism in Colorado as represented by the Socialists.



Daily Chronicle.]

[July 11.

What's on their Minds?



South African Review.]

In the Contract of

A Colonial View of the War Office.



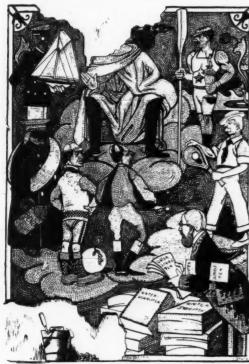
Le Grelot.

The Temptation of St. Emile Combes.



South African Review.]

The Policy of the Progressive Party at the Cape.



Kladderadatsch.]
The Craze for Athletics.

[July 10.

A rare mosaic, recently unearthed, which is understood to indicate that in the distribution of prizes by the State the sportsmen get everything, the politicians nought.



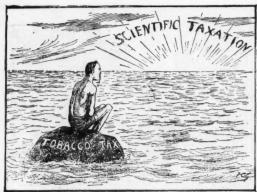
Figend.

ly II.

[Paris.

The Rate War on the Atlantic Ferry.

[No. 29



Westminster Gazette.]

July 20.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (stripped): "Is it the rising—or the setting sun?"

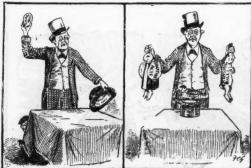


Westminster Gazette.]

[July 16.

The Shorn Sheep.

* He has clipped us close-will our wool ever grow again? And the branding does smart."



Westminster Gazette.

[June 28.

Hanky-Panky Balfour.

"I will put this egg into the hat which the gentleman has kindly lent who lent me the hat had no idea me. There is no deception, ladies and gents!"

The two American cartoons which we reproduce deal with the nomination of Judge Parker as the Democratic candidate and the defeat of Mr. Bryan. The cartoons of the struggle between capital and labour in America might well have been inspired by the appalling struggle in Chicago.

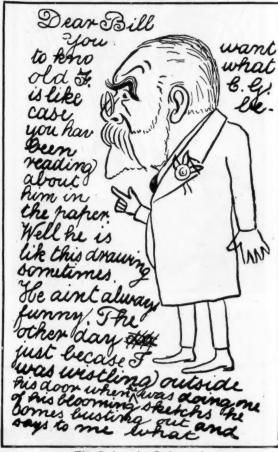
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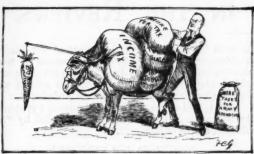
forward



The Caricaturist Caricatured.

"F. C. G.," the Inimitable Cartoonist of the Westminster Gazette, (This is said to be an unfinished letter picked up in the "Westminster Gazette" Office.

Two Colonial views are depicted in the cartoons of the Bulletin and the South African Review. Other cartoons deal with the craze for athletics in Germany under the guidance of the Emperor. The question of lise majestic is overcome by making the cartoon in the form of an incomplete mosaic. Selections from F. C. G.'s cartoons are given on pages 156 and 157.



Westminster Gazette.]

ce ne n. nd by

Scientific Loading.

Austen: "The more I pile it on the more he'll want that carrot to support him."



Westminster Gazette.]

[June 27.

The Steeplejack.

POLICE (the Opposition): "Come down!"
STEEPLEJACK (Mr. Balfour): "Come up and fetch me!"



Westminster Gazette.]

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[July 12.

The Moving Track.

JOE: "Hu-tle, Arthur! you MUST hustle!"
ARTHUR: "What's the use of saying 'hustle'? We don't seem to get any 'forrader,'"

(The "moving track" is a platform which moves on the principle of the "endless band." The pedestrians have to walk on it in the opposite direction to that in which the platform moves; and unless they can walk forwards faster than the band runs backwards, they are swept off the platform.)



Westminster Gazette.]

[July 7.

The Neutral Inn.

Mr. C.: "Here's long life to you, Arthur, and luck to us both!"
Mr. B.: "The same to you! That fiscal shanty of yours wasn't bad, but this is nuch more comfortable. How lucky we were to get in here out of the storm! I feel better already."
Mr. BARLEYCORN: "That's right, gents! I always did say there was nothing like Beer to pick up a Party that's low."



Westminster Gazette.]

[July 14

The Shearer and the Sheep.

Joe: "Come along and get shorn. You'll feel so much cooler without your wool,"



Westminster Gazette.]

[July 1.

The Tied House Torture.

" By Compartments."

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

THE TSAR NICHOLAS II.

A CRUEL CARICATURE IN THE "QUARTERLY."

The article entitled "The Tsar," which appears in the Quarterly Review for July, is about as faithful a delineation of the character of Nicholas II. as the lampoon which disgraced Reynolds' newspaper on the death of the late Queen was an accurate picture of Queen Victoria. It is amazing that such a malignant libel should find a place in the pages of the most respected organ of English letters and of English Conservatism.

The publication of such a lampoon at a time when the Russian nation is smarting under the sting of unexpected reverses which they attribute to what they regard as the absurd devotion of their Emperor to the cause of peace, is to say the least unfortunate. Even if every word was true, the moment is surely ill chosen for the appearance of such an article in such a quarter. But it is not true. There is much that is true in the article, no doubt, but it is so monstrously overcharged with bitter invective as to lose even the semblance of historical accuracy. Ever since the Tsar came to the throne, the universal complaint made by everyone has been that he was lacking in will. His aims were admittedly admirable, but he did not seem to have the iron in his blood necessary to keep his Ministers in check. That he is intelligent, that he keeps himself well posted in the movement of affairs at home and abroad, and that he is, to all intents and purposes, a modern man deeply imbued with the most advanced humanitarian and philanthropic ideas of his time, all who have had the privilege of coming into personal contact with him have testified. The late Mr. F. W. Holls told me, on his return from a visit to the Tsar, that, in his opinion, Nicholas II. was more intelligent than the Kaiser William, quite as well informed, and much more anxious to learn. I am not in a position to make the comparison. But this I can say, that it is impossible to conceive any human being more absolutely antithetic to the Tsar of the Quarterly reviewer than the sovereign whom I met on three occasions in 1898 and 1899. The Tsar, as I knew him, was a man whose chief fault was an indisposition born of the temperament of an Imperial Hamlet to put forth his authority and assert his right to control the affairs of the empire over which he reigned. The Tsar of the Quarterly is the exact antithesis of this. He is a creature whose devouring activity and overweening ambition lead him to set every Minister at defiance by turn, and to adopt every conceivable measure of repression and of terrorism from which the real man as I know him would maturally recoil.

The man who told me that the burden of the Imperial crown was so heavy that he would not inflict

it upon his worst enemy; the author of the Peace Conference, and the philosophic opponent of the domination of Asiatics by Europeans, is not recognisable behind the diabolic mask which is offered us by the *Quarterly* reviewer as the true Nicholas II.

Having said this much by way of protest, I proceed to summarise the article, which is fathered by "a

Russian official of high rank."

TORQUEMADA AND CAGLIOSTRO.

The Tsar Nicholas II., says this anonymous writer, "is unsteady, half-hearted, self-complacent and fickle, by nature, in all things the antithesis to his father, Alexander III. But all his faults have been aggravated by M. Pobiedonostseff, the Torquemada; and Prince Meshtshersky, the Cagliostro of the situation. They have hypnotised him with a Hobbesian theory of his supremacy.

The Tsar, then, is what inherited tendencies and the doctrines of Pobiedonostseff and Meshtshersky have made him. Between humanity and divinity he is a *tertium quid*. Such is the doctrine of the two theorists of autocracy; such the conviction of their pupil.

THE TSAR AS HE SEEMS TO HIMSELF.

Nikolai Alexandrovitch soon began to look upon himself as the centre of the world, the peacemaker of mankind, the torchbearer of civilisation among the "yellow" and other "barbarous" races, and the dispenser of almost every blessing to his own happy people. Taking seriously this his imaginary mission, he has meddled continuously and directly in every affair of State, domestic and foreign, thwarting the course of justice, undermining legality, impoverishing his subjects, boasting his fervent love of peace, and yet plunging his tax-burdened people into the horrors of a sanguinary and needless war.

A SINISTER ALLUSION.

Thus the whole Russian Empire, with its peasantry, army, navy, clergy, universities, and ministries, is but the servant of an inexperienced prince who is not only deficient in the qualities requisite to a ruler, but even devoid of the tact necessary to enable him to keep up appearances. The sad conviction is now rapidly gaining ground that Nicholas II. is getting to resemble in certain ways the unfortunate Paul I. He is eminently unfit to control personally the destinies of a great people; and he is, unfortunately, ignorant of his unfitness.

THE RESULTS OF HIS INTERMEDDLING.

The Tsar's reign has therefore brought everything into a state of flux; nothing is stable with us as in other countries. No traditions, no rights, no laws are respected; there are only ever-increasing burdens, severer punishments, and never dwindling misery and suffering. The Tsar's meddling unsettles the whole nation and disquiets even the obscure individual, because nobody is sure that his turn will not come to-morrow.

The Emperor imagines it to be the right and the duty of the Autocrat of All the Russias to intervene personally in every affair that interests himself or has any bearing on his mission. The instances of this uncalled for personal action are nearly as numerous as his official acts; and the consequences of several are written in blood and fire in the history of his reign. They have undermined the sense of legality; and the end of legality is always the beginning of the reign of violence. The saddest part of the story is that, the more unsteady he becomes, the more vigorously he sweeps away the last weak barriers which stand between the autocracy and folly or injustice, such as the

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M. of Dictato structed of hum sentime most al Council of the Empire, the Committee of Ministers, and the Senate.

HIS DIRECT RESPONSIBILITY.

The Quarterly reviewer persists that the Tsar is personally responsible for the religious persecution which is one of the evil features of Russian administration. He says:—

There can be no mistake about the Emperor's personal action in hindering his subjects from serving God in their own way, for it was vigorous, personal, and direct. Whenever the existing institutions or the responsible ministers were inclined to loosen the grip of the law on the conscience of the individual, the Tsar's veto formed an insuperable impediment.

In all these measures, in their most trivial details, the Tsar takes an eager and personal interest, because he treats them as part of the defence of autocracy. He knows, therefore, what is being done in his name; he expressly, and in writing, approves coercion and the many novel forms of it brought into vogue by the âme damnée of autocracy, M. de Plehve.

INSTANCES OF HIS INTERVENTION.

Thus he conferred a star upon Prince Obolensky for his energy in flogging the peasants of the Government of Kharkoff until some of them died; he even raised this zealous official to the unique rank of Lieutenant-General of the Admiralty—a post of which the Russian public had never heard before. He appointed M. Kleighels, one of the most corrupt of police officials, to be his general adjutant. At this the nation, and even the Court, murmured audibly, for no police officer had ever received this rank. But the Tsar set their dissatisfaction at naught, and made Kleighels Governor-General of Kieff. A Minister timidly hinted to his Majesty that all Russia hated Kleighels, and that so unpopular an official would hardly succeed in administering so difficult a province as Kieff. But Nikolai Alexandrovitch answered, "I care nothing for what they say. I know what I am doing."

So far, one of the most salient results of His Majesty's

So far, one of the most salient results of His Majesty's return towards the epoch of serfdom has been the estrangement of almost every class from the dynasty and its chief.

WHAT IS, AND WHAT MIGHT BE.

The domestic consequences of this system—if system it can be called—are calamitous. Two Ministers have already been murdered; several governors and officials have been shot at and killed or wounded; numerous country houses have been set on fire and burned to ashes; peasants are being flogged, noblemen banished, lawyers, schoolmasters and officials imprisoned, newspapers suppressed, working men fired upon by troops; while the whole nation is kept in ignorance and superstition in order that one man should be free to realise his ideals of autocracy. All that broad-minded monarchists like the present writer desire is to save our people without injuring our Tsar.

A single word from the Tsar would cause a profound change to come over the condition of the country and the sentiments of his people. The responsibility for his acts cannot be laid upon the shoulders of his Ministers, whose advice he refrains from seeking in the most dangerous crises of his reign.

M. DE PLEHVE DICTATOR.

In his choice of Ministers the Tsar is declared to be most unfortunate. His first Minister of the Interior was Goremykin, "a man devoid of qualification"; his second, the assassinated Sipyaghin, "intellectually Bœotian, but socially agreeable; the third is—

M. de Plehve, who speedily developed into the formidable Dictator of All the Russias. This official is tolerably instructed, possesses an intricate acquaintance with the seamy side of human nature, knows how to touch deftly the right chords of sentiment, prejudice or passion, and can keep his head in the most alarming crisis. M. de Plehve is now the most influential

personage in the Russian Empire—a Muscovite Grand Vizier, who wields absolute power over what we may be pardoned for calling the greatest nation on the globe; and he holds his position at the pleasure of his imperial master.

WHY WITTE FELL.

According to this authority M. Witte was dismissed because he insisted upon the evacuation of Manchuria, M. Witte said:—

"Your Majesty pledged your word to evacuate Manchuria, and the world believed you. Russia will now lose all credit, and perhaps not even gain Manchuria, if it please your Majesty to break that pledge. War also will follow, and we sorely need peace. Besides, Manchuria is useless to us. Therefore, I cannot be a party to this policy." Thus plainly spoke the Pinance Minister, heedless of courtly phraseology. "Witte is a haughty dictator, who gives himself the air of an Emperor." So spoke the courtiers among themselves, and to his Majesty through the Grand Dukes. And the autocrat, wrathful that a subject should oppose his wishes, and refuse to co-operate with him in professing to work for peace while provoking war, dismissed him. To one of the Grand Dukes, who the very day before the rupture with Japan, vaguely hinted at the possibility of war, the Emperor said: "Leave that to me. Japan will never fight. My reign will be an era of peace to the end."

THE GRAND DUCAL SYNDICATE.

At the same time that the Emperor is thus represented as believing implicitly in peace, and snubbing Grand Dukes who warned him of the danger of war, he is on another page represented as the mere tool of the Grand Ducal ring, who are represented as corrupt, avaricious, immoral and unscrupulous. It was their avarice that led to the Yalu concession and the fatal ascendency of M. Bezobrasoff. The reviewer says:—

Nicholas II. is easily swayed by these self-seeking members of his family. They paint their plans in the hues of his own dreams, present him with motives which appeal to his prejudices, and always open their attack by gross flattery. They are consequently more than a match for poor "Nickie," as they call him; and their influence over him is pernicious. One of them, who was for years the manager of the vast funds supplied by loyal Russia to build a church to the memory of Alexander II., has yet to account for enormcus sums of money which disappeared mysteriously under his administration. The Grand Duke Sergius, Governor-General of Moscow, a man addicted to Jew-baiting and other unworthy sports, is the Tsar's mentor in questions of religion, whether abstruse or practical. The Grand Duke Alexis, whose foreign mistress, a French actress, causes Ministers to tremble, is the great palace oracle on the navy, of which, however, he expresses a very poor opinion in private. Perhaps the most influential of all is the Grand Duke Alexander Mikhailovitch, who has for a considerable time been the alter ego of his Majesty.

There is a good deal more of the same kind of thing. The drift of it all is the suggestion that the Tsar is not merely hopelessly incompetent and ignorant, but although headstrong and obstinate, is the tool of flatterers, who use him for their own purposes.

The fact that the Tsar has been, ever since he came to the throne, the best of friends of the late Queen and our present King, that he resolutely refused to listen to the pressing overtures of those who wished to take advantage of our difficulties in South Africa, and that, even on the showing of this lampooner, has an almost fanatical devotion to peace, ought to have spared us the shame of seeing such an article in the pages of the *Quarterly*.

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IS THE GERMAN ARMY ROTTEN?

A PESSIMIST ESTIMATE.

In the North American Review for July Mr. Wolf von Schierbrand, who was the correspondent of the Associated Press in Berlin from 1894 to 1901, writes on the degeneracy of the German Army. Mr. von Schierbrand is of German birth, but he has been in American journalism for the last thirty-two years. He takes as his text Lieutenant von Bilse's book, which, he maintains, presents a truthful picture of the present state of the German Army. The author was dismissed from the service and sentenced to a term of imprisonment and the sale of his book forbidden within the Empire.

LIEUTENANT BILSE AND HIS BOOK.

In Mr. von Schierbrand's opinion Lieutenant von Bilse's book could only be regarded as libellous on the theory that the greater the truth the greater the libel.

It presents in the guise of fiction—very thinly veiled fiction, indeed—a faithful picture of life in a German garrison of to-day, delineating the loose discipline and the looser living of officers and men. It shows pitilessly their total lack of ideals; the complete indifference of the officers to their profession; their incessant gaming and excessive drinking; the absence of intellectual pleasures and efforts, and the general engulfment in the grossest amusements and dissipations; the load of everaccumulating debts under which nearly everybody groans.

LUXURY AND VICE RAMPANT.

Mr. von Schierbrand, speaking from his own observation, confirms without hesitation the justice of Lieutenant Bilse's indictment, that extravagance is universal among the army officers. "Out of every hundred officers, at least ninety live beyond their means. As a dire result of all this, usury and "money-marriages" have become established features in life."

This life of luxury brings in its train all the other

No one who has of recent years resided in Germany, who has had occasion to consort with the army there, and has closely observed it, can have failed to remark its rapid decadence. Those dreadful diseases which are the punishment consequent on loose living are tainting officers and men alike to an incredible extent. In the military hospitals the overwhelming majority of the patients are sufferers from such disorders. The French army during the Second Empire was not worse in this respect.

Gaming and betting are indulged in to an enormous extent in army circles. The Union Club and the Jockey Club in Berlin, both largely composed of officers, are perhaps the worst centres

of fashionable dissipation in the Empire.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE KAISER.

The Emperor from time to time emits notes, or orders, or manifestoes condemning the extravagance that prevails in the army, but, according to Mr. von Schierbrand, "the Kaiser himself is largely—one might almost say solely—responsible for the present highly unsatisfactory condition of his army."

While with his pen he condemns extravagance, he

takes part in all the most costly banquets that are organised by the officers:—

But his demoralising influence on the army goes much further than that. There has never been a monarch on the throne of Prussia who has been such a spendthrift, nor one so fond of expensive Court festivities and lavish personal display, and for him to preach to his young officers strict economy seems a ludicrous paradox.

THE MILITARY OFFICERS INEXPERIENCED.

The deterioration of the German Army is accompanied, according to Mr. von Schierbrand, by a decay of its military efficiency:—

It is not difficult to find the reasons. First, all the trusted and able men that had slowly risen before 1866 are gone. Not one is left. The Kaiser would have none of them remain in active service.

Since the Emperor came to the throne, smokeless powder, high explosives, and the increased range of fire have revolutionised the art of war, but judging from the German army manœuvres the Kaiser is blind to the necessity of adopting new tactics to meet the new situation:—

It is a matter of common knowledge that the Kaiser, from his strong love of the spectacular, has taught his army, at every great manœuvre held since his accession in 1888, not to fight as they will in actual war. The army, indeed, is to-day commanded by an Emperor who knows absolutely nothing of practical warfare from personal experience. The youngest lieutenant in France, Russia, England and the United States knows more of actual fighting than he.

For fifteen years the German army has been taught, in sham battle, to attack an imaginary enemy on conditions and in a manner which would invite complete annihilation in actual

THE TYRANNY OF THE NON-COM.

Next to that stands the gruesome chapter of the abuse of power by officers and non-commissioned officers in the German army exercised towards their subordinates, the rank and file.

Upon this subject Mr. von Schierbrand speaks very strongly indeed; he dwells specially upon the extent to which the practice of torturing is condoned by the leniency of the punishment inflicted upon the torturers:—

For practising tortures worse and more ingenious than those practised by Indians here in days of yore, tortures which ended fatally for nine of the men under his charge, one young officer last year received but a six months' sentence of confinement in a fortress, a species of confinement not deemed dishonourable among his class; and, what is still more strange, after serving out a single month of this sentence, this fiend was pardoned by Imperial clemency.

IS ANOTHER JENA AHEAD?

Mr. von Schierbrand's conclusion is as follows:-

The Kaiser is, though in some respects progressive enough, in others a thorough-paced reactionary. There is no sign of an intention on his part to grapple in earnest with the crying evils which have been painted, but rather the reverse. His earlier ardour for army reforms has cooled. The pardons and remissions he so frequently grants to even the worst offenders, to the Brüsewitzes and their ilk, augur ill for the future. It is to be feared that some day there will be a rude awakening for Germany; for his son, the young Crown Prince, has also been carefully nurtured in these false traditions and in wrong ideals of the past. Will it require another Jena to restore that robustness of moral fibre to the German army which was probably the most important factor that led it on from victory to victory in the gigantic struggle with France a generation ago?

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A PRIME MINISTER'S DAY.

In the Fortnightly Review, Mr. Iwan-Müller gives the following as the distribution of Mr. Balfour's average day during the Parliamentary Session :- . ORDINARY DAY. CABINET DAY.

and Patronage Questions

12.0.-Interview with Chief Whip on House of Commons arrangements, and conferences on official business with colleagues and others, etc.

1.30.—Luncheon.

2.15.-At the House of Commons.

3.0.—Conference on the pre-paration of a Bill with Minister in charge and the draftsman.

4.30.—Despatches to approve and other official papers to be dealt with.

6.o. - Discussion on business to be brought before the Defence Committee.

7.45.—Dinner.

9.0 till 12.0.—House of Com-mons. In his place to take part in debate.

Till noon. - Correspondence Till 11.45. - Correspondence, etc.

> 12.0 noon till 1.45.-Cabinet. 1.45.—Luncheon.

2.15.-At the House of Commons.

3.o.-A deputation to meet, or to see Ministers going or returning to their posts abroad.

4.0. - Meeting of a Committee of Cabinet.

5.30. - Interview with the Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

7.0. - Audience at Buckingham Palace.

7.45. Dinner.

9.0 till 12.0 .-- House of Commons. Despatches and official papers to read. Interviews with colleagues and Head Whip on arrangement of business, and as to debates, etc.

THE STATE OF THE DRAMA.

himself superintending the education of his four

children, two sons and two daughters. Twice a year

the Bey receives in full state the French Resident,

the various ministers and consuls, and all the officials

THE English Illustrated Magazine publishes another page of communications received from playwrights, critics and others, in answer to its three questions as to what would be the best means of giving a new impetus to the Drama. Of the thirty-five contributors, only five think the English Drama is in a good state. Among the other thirty, some express very strong opinions as to the evil condition of the English theatre.

Henry Arthur Jones speaks of the need for rescuing the fine and human art of English Drama from its present decline and degradation. He speaks strongly as to the present sniggering, veiled indecencies of popular farce and musical comedy. G. Bernard Shaw says that commercialism in the theatre means cheap romance and vulgar farce. It is noteworthy that several of the foreign contributors strongly oppose the proposal to establish State-aided theatres. The editor quotes one of the finest comedians of the age as saying that the art of the Drama is manifestly on the decline; with the exception of one play, perhaps, there is not a single production that has been staged during the last fifteen or twenty years that will survive "I am afraid that unless a miracle this generation. takes place, the theatre, or rather theatrical art, will be but a name in a few years hence. . . ."

The majority of the writers agree as to the decline of the Drama and the need for the establishment of a National theatre and the reform of the censorship Mr. Edward Rose makes a practical of plays. suggestion that a small theatre should be established, as an annexe to one of the greater houses, in which one-act plays could be performed, as is done in Many young actors are employed for only ten minutes in the evening, and six or eight of these, with a well-known actor or so-out of work for the moment-would form the nucleus of an excellent little company for little plays in a little theatre with low prices. Mr. Jones maintains that the Drama should be established and separated from popular amusement, for popular amusement and the art of

the Drama are totally different things.

THE BEY OF TUNIS.

THE Bey of Tunis is in his own way quite as important a factor in European politics as is the Khedive of Egypt, and in the July Revue de Paris may be found an interesting anonymous account of his complex personality.

Sidi Mohammed el Hadi was born on June 24th, 1855. He is in no sense an Oriental in appearance, manner or education; and though he is a pure-bred Arab, he might pass in any section of French society as a southern Frenchman. This is the more curious when one remembers that his two predecessors, his uncle and his father, only spoke Arabic, and met every turn of fate with the great Oriental saying, "Mektoub" (It is written). Very different has been the attitude of Mohammed el Hadi. He was only eighteen when the independence of his future kingdom came to an end, and when, an International Commission being appointed, it was decided to place this valuable slice of North Africa under the Protectorate of France. Many years, however, were to go by before the present Bey succeeded the uncle and father to whose follies the present position of Tunis is due, for he has only reigned two years this last June.

Though a convinced and fervent Mussulman, apart from his religious life, he is to all intents and purposes a European, being far more mentally and physically active than are most Arab princes. He is up by seven, and follows the Oriental custom of receiving in audience all those who wish to see him face to face. The morning is given over to business, the afternoon to riding and hunting. He has but one wife, and is a devoted husband and father,

THE August Century is aflame with gorgeous colour. The colossal natural stone bridges of Utah under which the Washington Capitol could be tucked comfortably, the brilliantly tinted fish and submarine scenery of the Bermudas, and the variegated setting of Lombard villas are the chief feats in colour printing. The summer splendour of the Chinese Court, as depicted by a lady visitor, is notable for its admirable reproductions in black and white of the palace architecture. Mr. John Burroughs discusses, What do animals know? and warns readers against trusting to the romance of novelists rather than to the findings of science,

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OUR MISSION TO TIBET.

THE LOOT OF LHASA.

PRINCE OUKHTOMSKY, who is even more enthusiastic about Buddhism than about Russia, writes of the British in Tibet in the North American Review. He is very little concerned about the international aspect of the question, but he is very anxious as to the possible loot of the monasteries of Lhasa by the British expedition :-

What is the chief danger of the movement of the English armies to "the land of the Lamas"? The Tibetan monasteries are exceedingly rich, and form real treasure-houses of ancient culture; they contain religious objects of the highest artistic value, and the rarest literary memorials. If the Sepoys reach Teshu-Lumpo and Lhasa, with their fanatical passion for loot, which was so signally exhibited in the recent Boxer campaign, it is beyond all doubt that the most precious treasures on the altars and in the libraries of the Lamas will be in danger. It is impossible even to tell approximately how great an injury may thus be caused to Orientalism, how the solution of many scientific problems may be put off, problems which are closely bound up with the gradual revelation of the secrets of Tibet.

We face the critical moment, when the best monuments, the last fragments of ancient Buddhist creative genius are in danger of falling into the gulf of oblivion. What even the hordes of Genghis Khan guarded and reverently preserved will be trampled under foot by the invading "Pax Britannica."

England may gain territorial control of the Lamaist world, but to win it spiritually and to bring it closer to them will be given only to those who will not raise a destroying hand against the shrines of Buddhism.

IS THERE SUCH A TREATY?

Mr. Edwin Maxey writes a brief paper in the Arena for July on Tibet, Russia and England on the International Chessboard. He quotes the following articles from the Russo-Chinese Treaty of 1902 :-

Tibet being a country situated between Central Asia and Western Siberia, Russia and China are mutually obliged to care for the maintenance of peace in that country. In case trouble should arise in Tibet, China, in order to preserve this district, and Russia, in order to protect her frontiers, shall despatch thither military forces of mutual notification.

In case of a third Power's contriving directly or indirectly troubles in Tibet, Russia and China oblige themselves to concur in taking such measures as may seem advisable for

repressing such troubles.

Article 3. Entire liberty in what concerns Russian orthodox as well as Lamaist worship will be introduced in Tibet, but all

other religions will be absolutely prohibited.

By Article 4 it is provided that: "Tibet shall be gradually a country with an independent inner administration. In order to accomplish this task, Russia and China are to be sharers of the work. Russia takes upon herself the reorganisation of the Tibetan military forces on the European model, and obliges herself to carry into effect this reform in a good spirit and without incurring blame from the native population. China for her part is to take care of the development of the economic situation in Tibet, and especially her progress abroad."

THE ASSURANCES OF RUSSIA.

The writer of the article on India under Lord Curzon, in the Quarterly Review, heartily supports the advance on Lhasa. The writer says :-

Between July 1901 and November 1903 discussions of importance took place between Simla, London, and St. Petersburg. Count Lamsdorff declared that the Tibetan mission to Russia "was chiefly concerned with matters of religion, and had no political or diplomatic object or character." The Russian ambassador was authorised to deny the existence of any convention about Tibet, either with Tibet itself or with China, or with

any one else, and to disclaim all desire to interfere in that any one else, and to distain all desired interference on the country's affairs. But he was also repeatedly instructed to express his Government's concern at any similar interference on the part of the Indian authorities. The question was regarded by Russia as one of the integrity of China; and she stated that she might be compelled to take steps to safeguard her interests elsewhere in the event of any alteration in the status quo. On our part assurances were given to Russia that we had no desire to annex Tibetan territory, and, after the advance of the mission, that our sole object was to obtain satisfaction for affronts.

The Russian assurances have been accepted as satisfactory by the British Government, and it is certainly not the intention of this article to suggest that they were not given in good faith.

In view of this statement in the Quarterly Review, what importance can be attached to the articles quoted above from the Arena?

WHAT JAPAN HAS DONE IN FORMOSA.

In Blackwood for August Captain Sir J. Keane gives a very couleur de rose account of what the Japanese have done in Formosa. He says:-

The revenue has risen from £200,000 in 1895 to £1,400,000 in 1901. Foreign trade, including trade with Japan, has increased in value from £2,200,000 in 1896 to £3,800,900 in 1898. Since then it has remained almost stationary-figuring

at £3,700,000 in 1901.

In general, their policy is based on the assumption that, however astute and businesslike the Chinese may be, and however estimable in their private virtues, they are, in their civic capacity, mere children, and should be treated as such. Their government, therefore, while it is absolutely firm and consistent, is decidedly paternal. They are at times overbearing and arbitrary, but on the whole they are just. The Chinese in Formosa to-day are thoroughly contented, and have no desire to revert to the yoke of their own unprincipled officials.

He says that Japan's hope and aspirations lie in a closer and a controlling union with China, in the reconstruction of the Chinese administration, in the reorganisation of the Chinese army; and her work in Formosa shows that she possesses among her people those qualities of energy, patriotism, and determination so essential for the successful accomplishment of

such a task.

French Sympathy with Russia Cooling.

In the Fortnightly Review M. R. de Marmande declares that French sympathy with Russia in the present war was never very strong, as the question of the war was entirely foreign to the Franco-Russian

While if, in a degree, the Russians do command French sympathies, it is because they are white men, and white men who still remain, in name at least, our allies and debtors. There public opinion stops short—in a merely speculative attitude. The passion for Russia has, indeed, cooled down very perceptibly!

IN addition to the articles on Sainte-Beuve and George Sand there are several items of interest in the two numbers of La Revue for July, as a glance at the table of contents will show. Two articles on hygienemay be cited-Milk and Its Victims, by Dr. R. Romme; and the Reduction of the Death-Rate in France, by Dr. There are early unpublished poems by Ibsen, and unpublished letters by Verestchagin. An article on the extermination of insect pests, especially the boll weevil, is contributed by G. Roux; another article, dealing with the relations of capital and labour in the United States, is from the pen of Claude Anet; A. Ular writes on the Buddhist Papacy; and Count Tolstoy discusses the Russo-Japanese War.

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BY WORSHIPPERS OF THE RISING SUN.

A WRITER named A. Morris Stewart established a record this month by his paper in the Contemporary Review. Many English writers have distinguished themselves by the extravagance of the eulogy which they heap upon our allies in Japan, but Mr. Stewart outstrips them all. He sees in the victories of Japan a foreshadowing of the coming of the Son of Man, of which it is said "as a lightning cometh out of the East and shineth even into the West," so shall it be. The advent of Japan is hailed by him almost as if it were the beginning of a new heaven and a new earth. He says:—

The symbol of the *Rising Sun*, which is the national emblem of Japan, is a true one; her entry among the World-Powers is the first act of the morning watch of a new day in which the affairs of men, carried forward by the cosmic wind, must again circle the world from East to West.

We are asked to believe that the supreme characteristic of the Japanese is that they are better Christians than the Christian nations, and, indeed, appear to him to be the only people who practically carry out some, if not all, of the principles of the Sermon on the Mount.

The doctrine of the Sermon on the Mount regarding possessions is folly to the Western man. In the nation of the Rising Sun we see a people who have the instinct of the Gospel teaching regarding possessions, which is an Eastern doctrine. The Japanese, and, as well, the Chinese, whom they have begun to influence so powerfully, have an instinctive capacity to receive and act upon the doctrine of detachment, which is prominent in the teaching of Christ, and in this direction may be seen their capacity both for moral development and for social mobility; also, the promise of an effectiveness as social units such as is impossible to those who pursue ideals of material, stationary enrichment, a grasp of the soil and a purely local life.

But it is not only in this respect that the Japanese may be regarded as a kind of Messiah nation, an incarnation on a national scale of the Deity. Such, at least, is a not very exaggerated account of the doctrine laid down in the following passages:—

In the New Day of the world there must be a perfecting of national consciousness and unity which shall make the nations to be new individualities, and that in a new and real sense. This is the condition of that "second advent," and that theocracy which are clearly foretold in the visions of the New Testament. Amid much symbolism and many accidental elements we cannot fail to discern in them a programme of true human progress, leading up to a consummation in which individualism is transcended by the emergence of new social principles, and the creation of new social conditions.

Mr. A. Stead, writing in the Fortnightly Review upon Japan and Internationalism, takes up the chorus of praise. He maintains, on the strength of quotations from the Mikado's proclamations, and by a reference to the action of her diplomatists before the war, that Japan is the champion of the principle of internationalism. Speaking of the Emperor's declarations, he says:—

From these it is abundantly evident that Japan is for peace and not for war, and, indeed, the whole of her past history confirms this belief. Never invaded, Japan has, in comparison with other nations, known few wars during the two thousand odd years of her existence as a State. Evidences of the existence of this international spirit might easily be multiplied. Japan has joined herself with zest to all the great international institu-

tions, and has brought vast improvements to not a few. No great international congresses are to be found without Japanese delegates, who contribute much to the success of the various movements. The Japanese took a deep interest in the formation of the Arbitration Tribunal at the Hague, and it is worthy of remark that they have already submitted a case to this body for decision. Japan has, during the war, adhered scrupulously to the rules of the Hague Convention.

The Chinese, who are nearest to Japan, are full of confidence in her good faith, and he urges us to follow the Chinese example:—

Some idea may be gained of the opinion in British circles as to the chances of Port Arthur being able to resist the Japanese attack, from the fact that already negotiations have been begun with China for the purchase of Weihai-wei, and possibly some of the adjacent territory. The British lease of Weihai-wei is granted only for so long a time as Port Arthur was in the hands of the Russians, and the desire for a more permanent tenure of this harbour is apparently the cause for this opening of negotiations. The Japanese authorities have not failed to press upon Great Britain the necessity for this step. So strongly are they convinced of the value of the place that were the British to relinquish it, the Japanese would feel bound to occupy it themselves.

China—at least, the Peking officials—are so full of trust in Japan's good faith as to be discussing the administration of Manchuria and selecting the officials to replace those who have fallen hopelessly under Russian influences. Their confidence in Japan's promise to restore the province to them is strengthened by the fact that whenever the Japanese Army occupies a Manchurian town the Japanese troops are preceded by a Chinese mission bearing Chinese banners. If the Chinese, who are the most vitally interested party, are prepared to trust the Japanese promises, it should not be so difficult for the other Powers to do the same, having so much less at stake

A RUSSO-INDIAN TRUNK RAILWAY.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN, in a paper on English policy in Asia, which he contributes to East and West for July, takes up M. Lessar's favourite project of the solution of the Central Asian question by the construction of a trunk line uniting Turkestan with India viâ Herat and Kandahar. Mr. Maclean says:—

People who regard Russia merely as a conquering power must be unaware of the immense services she has rendered to civilisation. Of these one of the greatest is her construction of Asiatic railways which reach the frontiers of Persia, Afghanistan and China, and which should be ranked among the principal highways of the world. On a visit I made to India in 1898 I was so strongly impressed with the advantages India would derive from connecting her own railways with the Russian system, and so completing in a few short years a real overland line without a break by sea from Calais to Calcutta, that on my return to England I sought an interview with Lord Salisbury for the purpose of trying to induce him to use his great influence in favour of such an enterprise. Lord Salisbury expressed much sympathy with my views, but evidently his distrust of Russian sincerity made him doubt if it was possible to carry into effect the international arrangement I suggested. Soon after my conversation with Lord Salisbury I had a long interview with Baron de Staal, the late Russian ambassador in London, and he made no secret of his opinion that the co-operation of England and Russia in a great international work would give the best guarantee we could desire for the advancement of civilisation and the peace of the world. "I am sure," he added, "that all the leading statesmen in London and St. Petersburg advocate the view which I have expressed to you, but we have Jingoes in our country as you have in yours, and these are the people who do all the mischief." It will be the business of the Liberal party to see that the wings of the Jingoes are clipped.

THE YELLOW PERIL.

(1.) TO EUROPE. BY BAKOUNINE.

DR. DILLON, in the Contemporary Review, writing under his own name, denounces the Yellow Peril theory as, "a body of propositions which a real Christian or an honest Pagan would be heartily ashamed to endorse," and he declares that Russia herself is profoundly convinced of the groundlessness and absurdity of the alarm. But in another part of the review a writer, who adopts the pseudonym of Ivanovitch, recalls the fact that it was the Russian revolutionist Bakounine who was the first to prophecy the irruption of the Yellow Race into Europe. It was at an International Conference at Geneva, which was attended by Victor Hugo, Gambetta and others, just before the outbreak of the Franco-German War, that Bakounine made his famous prophecy. Bakounine had long been an exile in the worst part of Siberia, from whence he escaped to China, and afterwards went on to Japan.

He arrived during the regeneration crisis, and came away with the conviction that "in less than fifty years the Russian Empire west of the Baikal would be broken down and replaced by the Japanese." Looking further, he saw the Yellow Race eating non-militarist Europe with a sauce à la Japonaise, and Japan in turn absorbed by China.

Bakounine's thoughts on Socialism, Anarchism, Tsarism, the disguised anthropophagy that reigns in the Western cities, and militarism in connection with the Yellow Race, took printed form after he made his sensational debut at Geneva. A cooperative society, makers of Birmingham wares and watches, La Fédération Jurassienne, supported the cost of printing his Théologie Politique de Mazzini et dé l'Internationale.

If Asia, he says in the opening chapter, were peopled with wild beasts, if Europe were only threatened with the invasion of some hundreds of millions of hungry lions and tigers, this danger would be serious; but incomparably less so than that of five hundred millions of men who must, if they go on multiply-ing at their present rate, overflow upon us. If they were but ferocious quadrupeds, though double that number, European science, though with great difficulty, would be able to destroy But five hundred millions of men, in a country where the cradles are always full, can neither be destroyed nor enslaved by the white race. Russia will feel the first shock, and will break under it, Japan being in a way to assimilate European science and make the most of it. Once she has left school, it will not take her forty years to drive Russia out of Northern

The Chinese horde will follow. The Chinese prefer moneymaking to war. This should not blind us to the fact that there are military sub-races in their huge Empire. There are no more terrible desperadoes than the Chinese pirates, and no more adroit sailors in the kind of seamanship the Danes devoted themselves to in the olden times. Any Chinaman is understood from one to the other end of the Empire; Europeans have no common tongue. A European Federal Parliament would now be a Babel: a European Federal army united enough to breast the tide of Yellow invasion would be an impossibility.

Ivanovitch, commenting upon this notable prophecy, says :-

Two able and far-seeing statesmen of great experience, one of whom directed the foreign policy of France, the Pole, Mieroslowsky, and Barthélemy Saint Hilaire, dreaded the Yellow Race, but under the leadership of Russia. Both thought the Chinese, in the mass, incapable of military effort, but rich in fighting tribes. With such a reservoir of force at her disposal, Russia could dictate terms to Europe. Unless under Russian leadership, China could do nothing.

(2.) TO AUSTRALIA.

Captain R. A. Crouch contributes to the Contemporary a brief but notable article, setting forth the Australian view of the present war. He quotes Professor Pearson in justification of the fear that the Chinese may some day occupy the northern parts of Australia, pouring in emigrants protected by fleets. "White Australians," says Mr. Crouch, "want to be permitted to live," and they dread that they may be overwhelmed by the flood of Japanese-Chinese humanity, compelled by necessity and self-preservation to seek new and sparsely occupied living places. The Australians, therefore, hope that Russia will win: if Japan triumphs, Japan will become the domineering. exacting ally of the Chinese. The destinies of Asia would no longer be in European hands, and we in the Pacific would be the first to feel the force of the fierce efforts born of necessity of Oriental expansion. Mr. Crouch quotes from a book recently published, entitled "What Forty Eminent Japanese say of the White Australian Act." Some of the extracts are notable :-

The Vice-Governor of Hokkaido, the Northern Island (Mr. Tatsuoka) said :- "The Act of the Australians is wrong and cannot last. The population of Japan is increasing at the rate of 500,000 a year, and this increase must go and settle some-

Mr. Kondo, the president of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (a fleet of large ships valued at over £2,000,000 and running to Australia and all parts of the world) said: "The area of Australia is large, with few inhabitants; while the area of Japan is small, with many inhabitants: therefore it is absolutely necessary for the Japanese to emigrate to Australia and elsewhere, where there is uninhabited land.'

The Minister of Finance and Communications (Baron Sone) said: "The Act held by the Australians is quite narrow-minded. Plainly speaking, it is absolutely impossible for Australia to maintain herself with such a small number of people I think the Japanese must go down to on that vast continent.

Australia by-and-by.'

Count Itagaki, member of the House of Peers, ex-Minister, said: "It is a prejudice for Australians to make such a law, it is quite natural to go from one country which contains many people into a country that contains very few: so we have a right to go to Australia.'

Mr. Crouch admits that it is obviously unjust that a white race from the other side of the world should put down two persons per square mile of a vast uninhabited continent, and then deny to the teeming millions of the Orient the right to colonise this empty "In the face of such racial injustice, what is clearer than that if the opportunity comes, the Jap will seize it and force an entry." He quotes a saying of a recent traveller in Japan: "When other important matters have been attended to, attention will be attracted to Australia; Japan is terribly ambitious, and will stop at nothing.'

AN interesting article on the late G. F. Watts appears in the Art Journal of August. Mr. Lewis Lusk deals chiefly with Watts's portraits of womenthe Countess Somers, Mrs. Nassau Senior, the Hon. Mrs. Percy Wyndham, and Mrs. Leslie Stephen-a striking series.

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Russia, according to many, is the Nazareth of the nations from which cometh no good thing. But as the ancient Nazareth produced the Carpenter, the modern Nazareth has produced two men - one Christian, the other Free Thinker-who agree in proclaiming, in accents heard throughout the world, the supreme importance of a renewed and revivified faith. Count Tolstoi is the great Christian moralist of our time, and now we have Prince Kropotkin beginning in the Nineteenth Century the publication of his new Gospel of Ethics, under the title "The Ethical Need of the Present Day." And, at the same time, another Russian subject, the Finn Professor Westermarck, is laboriously elaborating his magnum opus, "The Evolution of the Moral Idea." Nazareth is prolific.

THE POSITIVIST IDEAL.

In the Positivist Review, in an appreciative notice of Sister Nivedita's "Web of Indian Life," Mr. S. H. Swiney asks, "Is the morality of the future to be human or divine? Is Humanity to be the centre of Love and Reverence, or must we look beyond?" He maintains that science must not be studied for its own sake. "It must be sanctified by a holy purpose—the material, the intellectual, and above all the moral improvement of Humanity. Science will never be sacred to those to whom Humanity is not sacred."

Another writer in the same review, Mr. F. S. Marvin, discussing the idea of evolution in education, declares that the educator of the future

will lay the foundation of all the best in man's previous achievements in knowledge and in art, then he will set before him the ideal of a new, a wiser, and a stronger man, with an equal equipment with those who have gone before, but a wider vision and stronger powers, a man ready and able to extend man's dominion on the earth, becoming firmer in his grasp of nature, deeper and more constant in his insight of the future, and a more loyal colleague of his fellow-men. Education will have this type before it in the future; we may see it dimly outlined even now, and it is a type sketched for us by the doctrine of Evolution.

KROPOTKIN'S BASIS: MUTUAL AID.

In the first chapter of his new work, "The Ethical Need of the Present Day," which appears in the Nineteenth Century for August, Prince Kropotkin opens his subject by discussing some of the main currents of thought on ethics discernible in the present confusion. He says:—

All of them converge towards one leading idea. What is wanted now is a new comprehension of morality: in its fundamental principle, which must be broad enough to infuse new life in our civilisation, and in its methods, which must be freed from both the transcendental survivals and the narrow conceptions of philistine utilitarianism. The elements for such a comprehension are already at hand. The importance of mutual aid in the evolution of the animal world and human history may be taken, I believe, as a positively established scientific truth, free of any hypothetical admission.

FROM MUTUAL AID TO JUSTICE.

We may also take next, as granted, that in proportion as mutual aid becomes more habitual in a human community, and so to say instinctive, this very fact leads to a parallel development of the sense of justice, with its necessary accompaniment of equity and equalitarian self-restraint.

FROM JUSTICE TO MORALITY.

But in proportion as relations of equalitarian justice are solidly established in the human community, the ground is prepared for the further and the more general development of those more refined relations, under which man so well understands and feels the feelings of other men affected by his actions that he refrains from offending them, even though he may have to forsake on that account the satisfaction of some of his own desires, and when he so fully identifies his feelings with those of the others that he is ready to sacrifice his forces for their benefit without expecting anything in return. These are the feelings and the habits which alone deserve the name of Morality, properly speaking, although most ethical writers confound them, under the name of altruism, with the mere sense of justice.

Mutual Aid—Justice—Morality are thus the consecutive steps of an ascending series, revealed to us by the study of the animal world and man. It is not something imposed from the outside; it is an organic necessity which carries in itself its own justification, confirmed and illustrated by the whole of the evolution of the animal kingdom, beginning with its earliest colony-stages, and gradually rising to our civilised human communities. It is a general law of organic evolution.

"This," says Prince Kropotkin, "is the solid foundation which science gives us for the elaboration of a new system of ethics and its justification." But has Prince Kropotkin really struck bed rock? Before the first of his three steps stands sex, the original source of all altruism, the Sinai of all religions, the fons et origo of all morality. For from sex springs the family, and in parental love we have the beginning of the upward trend. Hence the Madonna and the Child rightly occupy the place of honour in Christian art and the Christian Church, save where, by a natural reaction, Protestant zeal has deemed it necessary to efface the hall-mark of the origin of the Christian and of all religions that were, are, or ever will be.

WHAT IS THE USE OF EDUCATION?

THE writer of "Musings Without Method" in Blackwood, taking as his text the doctors' declaration as to the physical deterioration of the race, maintains that it is largely the fault of the Education Acts. He says:—

It is evident that the deterioration which our doctors deplore is due in part to the practice of shutting up children in close schools, when they might be frightening birds or minding sheep in the fields. The fact is, elementary education has not the smallest value of itself. It must be judged rigidly by results.

To play in the gutter or fight by the roadside is a better

To play in the gutter or fight by the roadside is a better and healthier sport for a boy than to glue his unaccustomed eyes to printed matter, which, if it be not of an imbecile humour, merely conveys superfluous information.

To read silly jokes and solve useless riddles is not only a waste of time:—

They inculcate in the foolish a habit of reading, which of itself is little better than a habit of gin-drinking. Our poor children of to-day are taught to read; they are not taught to live. If they grow in knowledge, they shrink in size. A well-trained body is of far greater importance than an ill-trained mind, and an hour's drilling is worth a week's mixed culture.

mind, and an hour's drilling is worth a week's mixed culture.

If, then, the aim of the Elementary Education Bill was, as it should have been, to make stronger, healthier, better citizens, it has failed deplorably.

AN APPRECIATION OF STANLEY.

By SIR HARRY JOHNSTON.

As an intimate friend of the late Sir H. M. Stanley, Sir Harry Johnston's tribute, in *Good Words*, possesses unique interest. Touching on his personal appearance, he mentions that Stanley's hair was nearly quite white in 1882, though it remained abundant to the end of his life. Three years later, on his return to England, he "very foolishly disliked this whitened hair. The result of various experiments with colour restoratives was that his hair, for a time, became greenish-grey." During his trying experiences in Africa, the writer says that Stanley may have used many strong expressions in English, French, or Swahili; but he never heard him use an indecent word.

He had then little fixed faith, but was very fond of quoting Tennyson's "In Memoriam." No host could have been more charming and considerate; no old explorer more free from petty jealousy. He was genuinely a friend of the negro. "I have never known any African explorer more universally praised by blacks than Stanley." Sir Harry says that Stanley himself is to blame for the reputation that he has obtained of reckless bloodshed. He puts it rather nicely. Stanley's employers were sensational journals,

and they-

demanded, above all, sensational, hairbreadth escapes, the combats of an heroic few against uncountable savages. Though Stanley has been truthful as an explorer, he undoubtedly placed no check on his imagination in depicting the probable results of his battles on the Victoria Nyanza or on the Upper Congo. But if the cold truth could have been definitely known and stated it would probably have been found that from first to last in his various expeditions—in all the exploration that was under his own personal guidance—he has only been responsible for the death of six or seven hundred negroes between 1870 and 1890; and all these negroes fell as the result of attacking Stanley.

Sir Harry attributes to Stanley's long stay in Uganda the saving of that country from Islam, and the gaining of it for "Christian civilisation, which, with all its faults, is, after all, the best kind of civilisation as yet presented for the consideration of man-kind." This was Stanley's principal achievement; "and by the success or failure of our regeneration of Uganda must be measured the value of Stanley's work." What he did to establish the Congo Free State has had more dubious results. "The last year of his life was certainly embittered by the gradually growing conviction that he had been the indirect means of placing in the Congo basin a Power more unscrupulous and more disastrous in its results than might have grown up under the flag of Islam." Yet it is "the discovery of the Congo which gives him a claim to the first place on the roll of African explorers."

THE Young Woman publishes two seasonable articles, one by Dr. Robertson Wallace on "How to keep Cool in Hot Weather," and another by Mary Halliday on "Salads and Cool Drinks."

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE ON THE CONGO.

MR. SAMUEL PHILLIPS VERNER contributes to the Forum a short paper on the affairs of the Congo State. Mr. Verner says that he speaks from considerable personal experience in Africa, and from constant and careful reading and study. He thinks he can summarisan impartial statement of the truth of the situation:

What the Congo needs now is principally the following:—I. Local self-government, in which all white settlers in any district may participate, and in which natives are consulted, but not yet allowed to vote directly. 2. A training college in Belgium for Congo pioneers. 3. Inducements to bond fidesettlers. 4. Easy pre-emption of land by methods analogous to those observed in the United States in opening up our Western territory. 5. The entire separation of the military and commercial departments of the State. 6. The rule that no expedition of black soldiers shall ever be sent out with fewer than five Europeans in command. 7. The specification of regular amounts of taxes due from natives, with stated times and place-of payment; payments to be made to, and delinquencies to be enforced by, white officials only. 8. Annual inspection by a disinterested commission of the whole State, and especially of the condition of the natives.

Meanwhile, let us suspend judgment and give the accused the benefit of the doubt. At the same time, let the Government of the Congo prove its benevolent character at headquarters. Let it demonstrate its determination to insist upon justice and kindness on the part of its officials on the field, or stand before the powerful tribunal of international public opinion as unworthy of

further tolerance or forbearance.

In the Monthly Review Mr. R. A. Durand puts forward what he calls "The Case for the Congo Officials," Mr. Durand sets forth what may be regarded as extenuating circumstances, explaining how it is the officials become brutalised. His article, however, has no apology for the Administration. He says that its greed is chiefly responsible for the crimes that have been committed. "It is the blind lust for profit—blind because it is destroying the very source from which the profit is derived—that has bred this curse." He suggests that there should be two classes of officials-commissioners, whose sole care should be the welfare of the natives in their districts, and tax-collectors, entirely subordinate to the commissioners, whose duty should be to ensure the collection of a fair and reasonable amount of rubber. He declares that it is our duty as men and Christians to spare no pains and accept no compromise till Statecondoned murder and mutilation are as extinct on the Congo as are the thumb-screw and rack in England torday.

Scribner's Magazine for August is gorgeous in gilt and colour within and without. It is almost entirely composed of illustrations and poetry and fiction. In "The Field of Art" Mr. Ernest Flagg refers to the plan of New York as laid out in 1807, and suggests a city improvement quite in the American and colossal style. He proposes that the city should have a strip for a park-way a thousand feet wide and more than ten miles long, right on the central axis of the city. Here could be constructed a thoroughfare, he says, worthy of the metropolis of the New World. Such a grandiose scheme might be carried out gradually by the converting of one or two b'ocks a year. In forty or fifty years the task could be put through with little trouble and at comparatively slight cost.

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RADICAL REFORMS SORELY NEEDED.

THE National Review for August contains several articles which will be read with all the more gratitude because of the organ in which they appear. A Unionist review, and a thorough-going Jingo organ to boot, is not exactly the place where we expect to find scathing exposures of existing evils and suggestions of root and branch reform.

(1) REVOLUTIONISE OUR PRISONS.

Mr. H. T. B. Montgomery, an ex-convict, demands a complete revolution of our prison system, which, he says, "is no system at all, but merely a series of petty annoyances, petty irritations, petty discomforts, material and mental, the effects of which are felt precisely in proportion to the sensitiveness of each particular prisoner." The rules are absolutely disregarded. "Our convict system to-day merely produces criminals, paupers and lunatics. In Parkhurst Convict Prison there are, out of a total of 750 prisoners, somewhere about 120 officially certified as mentally unsound the result of their imprisonment, while Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum is crowded with convicts who, as the effect of their imprisonment, have become stark, staring mad."

(2) REFORM OUR CASUAL WARDS.

The Rev Lord William Cecil declares that the present method of dealing with tramps is systematically harsh, and belongs to the age when lunatics were whipped. He says :-

Offer work to the idle and young, but let the weak and aged be treated with kindness. Let the weak in health be well cared for and highly nourished, and when health returns they will labour as their fellows do. Let the weak in mind be transferred to some place where under kindly supervision they may live out their days serviceable members of the community. must be sent to their native homes, where they must be kept and not left to wander about the country in danger of losing their lives from cold and exposure.

(3) EDUCATE OUR OFFICERS.

Dr. Miller Maguire says that the ignorance of our officers is a national danger :-

Every kind of evidence establishes three points: (a) that even since 1899 the standard of education among the officer class has deteriorated, and is now so bad as to be absolutely contemptible; (b) that this deterioration in mental power is a danger to the State, and has hampered our efforts in military enterprises, including the wars in Somaliland and Thibet; (c) that not only are we inefficient, but that our inefficiency as compared with that of other and rival nations is daily increasing.

As long as we are dominated by dons and dunces and clerical pedants and ignorant officials, instructors in England, however able, will gain neither money nor credit for their labours.

Ignorance and indifference to mental elevation are accompanied by an enthusiastic but ignoble cult of games. In short, "the nation is at play."

(4) REORGANISE OUR AGRICULTURE.

Mr. Inglis Palgrave says that Protection is out of the question; but the income of our landowners has gone down by £14,900,000 a year since 1875. Our agricultural produce was worth £80,000,000 a year less in 1901 than it was in 1871. The diminution in

value of our agricultural land in the last twenty-five years he estimates at £1,500,000,000, or twice the National Debt. "The task that lies before us is the reorganisation of the largest industry in the country, the one for which modern science has at present done

IS TRADES UNIONISM DOOMED?

MR. FREDERIC HARRISON'S WARNING.

MR. FREDERIC HARRISON, in the Positivist Review for August, reprints the warning he addressed three years ago to working men concerning the significance of the Taff Vale decision. He says :-

Everything that was described as a danger in 1901 has since been shown to be an evil in practice. The case of the Taff Vale Railway has been accentuated by an enormous fine enforced on the Trades Union. It has been held that the employers can employ a confederate member of a Union, and have its rules qualified or interpreted by a Court of Law. The attempt to pass a new Bill has ended in vague talk. A bogus Royal Commission has pretended to inquire into grievances, but is of such a composition that Trades Unionists refuse to recognise it

Within the last three years the legal position of Trades Unions has been entirely changed-and changed, not by Acts of Parliament, but by legal interpretation—that is, by Judge-made law. For the thirty years preceding 1901 Trades Unions have been believed to be legal voluntary societies, such as the Athenæum Club or the Primrose League. They were not liable to interference by Courts of Law. "Picketing" was not illegal, provided neither intimidation nor violence could be proved. Above all, Trades Unions were not liable in civil damages, not being corporations or legal entities. This was accepted law.

All this has now been swept away by decisions of the last The Courts now hold: three years.

1. That Unions may be sued for civil damages, though they are not corporations or legal entities.

2. That Courts will grant injunctions to control their collective acts, though they are not corporations.
3. That Courts will supervise, interpret and enforce their

trade rules inter se. 4. That peaceful persuasion not to enter into a contract, or

not to complete a contract, is illegal, and even criminal. 5. That if the officers of a local branch, however remote and subordinate, have authorised, or even acquiesced in such per-suasion, the Amalgamated Union can be made answerable in

heavy damages and costs. 6. It was held by a judge of the King's Bench that, during a strike, the employer can hire a workman to bring into Court the

rules of a Union, and in his name obtain an injunction to tie the hands of the Union.

We know how easily in America a big Trust can get injunctions from a sympathetic judge.

The result of these decisions taken together is this. Unions have the liabilities, but not the capacities of corporations. They cannot sue for debts due to them, but they may be sued and made bankrupt. Their employers can hire members to break them up in exhausting law suits. Courts of law will control the acts of their agents and officials. Strikes are made practically impossible, if quiet persuasion can be treated as illegal, for strikes rest on persuasion. Unions can be ruined at any time if they are liable for anything which causes loss to an employer (illegal or criminal acts apart), for all bargaining in trade implies the prospect of loss on one side or the other, if certain terms are not conceded.

If all these new points are to hold good in law, Trades Unions will henceforth exist on sufference.

Mr. Harrison concludes his paper by reminding working men that their only remedy lies in the Ballot

THE REIGN OF TERROR IN MACEDONIA.

LADY THOMPSON, who has been engaged in distributing relief to the sufferers in Maccdonia, in the district of Kastoria, gives in the August Cornhill a very painful report as to the condition of things in these regions. She says:—

There is, too, an illness, more or less serious and sometimes fatal, peculiar to Macedonia, openly avowed by the sufferers and recognised by name by the doctors—strach (fear). How many women, and men, too, did we not see this winter, literally bent to the ground, unable to lift up their heads, unable to walk, unable to speak, and yet organically sound and uninjured! It was not only the horror of burning houses, the hasty flight before the soldiers, the grief for those who fell, but it was the weeks and sometimes months spent in hiding and suspense on the mountains, after the villages were destroyed, and before they dared come back to their ruined homes.

Hilmi Pasha told her that the Turkish Government had rebuilt thousands of houses. But she says:—

I can affirm that in the Kastoria region, at all events, no single house has been rebuilt by the Turks. Grants were made to the peasants for rebuilding, varying from a few piastres to £T3.; but a sum of less than 4s. will not pay for the construction of even a mud hut, and peasants whose stone houses represented the savings of a lifetime, and had cost more than £100, declined to take the proffered grant.

She reports that the spirit of the people is indomitable. Very few of the babies born since the insurrection have survived, and only a few of their mothers. She mentions the curious fact that although the Turkish soldiers, in the hot excitement of war, will commit the darkest outrages, they will, as a rule, refrain from touching a woman at other times. The only religion of the Macedonians is their devotion to their nationality.

An American Congregationalist missionary, who had spent twenty years in the country, said to a well-known authority on all Eastern matters that never in all his experience had he met one priest of the Eastern Churches in Turkey whom he should call a spiritually minded man. "Add twenty years to that," said a high dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church, to whom the remark was repeated, "and you have my experience also."

Greek and Bulgarian agree in declaring that they would all rather go down to Salonica and drown themselves in the sea than submit to Russian occupation. The Macedonians are extremely grateful to England, and when she asked them whether they had any message for our people, they replied:—

Tell them that we look to England to help us gain our freedom. Again and again did one hear the combination, pathetic when one realised how little it could mean, "Long live England and Macedonia!"

Shakespeare for the Soudan.

In an interview with Mr. A. E. W. Mason, author of "The Four Feathers," which appears in the *Young Man* for August, he tells us incidentally of the books which he found most helpful in the Soudan:—

When I went out to the Soudan I could not take many books, so had to select them carefully. I took Shakespeare's "Sonnets" and "The Ring and the Book," and I found these carry me right through. I think, however, that a complete Shakespeare is the best thing for a journey like that, and shall take one for my next trip.

A LIBERAL POLICY IN THE NEAR EAST.

MR. H. N. BRAILSFORD contributes to the *Independent Review* a thoughtful article, in which he outlines what he considers would be the true policy for the coming Liberal Government in the Near East. One or two administrative reforms would, he thinks, render existence tolerable to the masses of the Sultan's subjects:—

If security could be guaranteed, and the system of taxation civilised, Christians and Moslems alike could afford to wait in patience for a final solution. The first end could be secured by the creation of an international Ministry of Police in Constantinople, with full powers to enrol European officers and to reorganise the gendarmerie throughout the Empire. For the second service, the machinery of the Public Debt is ready to hand.

He points out that the epoch of massacre has begun once more in Armenia, and stoutly denies that Russia is opposed to reforms in Armenia, or that she views massacre with indifference. Russia, alone, has the force to make any European intervention a reality: we can only save Armenia with Russia's aid. He. therefore, proposes that France and Russia should be made jointly responsible for order in the Armenian Provinces. A frank and spontaneous recognition on our part of Russia's position, followed by a renunciation of our Treaty right as a Power possessing a special protectorate over the Christian subjects of Turkey in Asia, would pave the way for that Anglo-Russian understanding, the absence of which has involved Europe in the toleration of every abomination of tyranny and every excess of massacre. In Macedonia he thinks that the difficulty is by no means insuperable:

The gendarmerie scheme is more or less international, whereas the general administrative control is confided only to Russian and Austrian representatives. It should be the policy of the Liberal Powers to find, in the international aspect of the scheme, the germ of further developments. Let there be a real international police, under the executive command of Europeans, who must be numerous enough to post at least one European officer in every town and a non-commissioned officer in every considerable village. If these men were armed with a real authority they could make Macedonian tranquil within a month. The essential is, that the Macedonians should feel that Europe has really assumed the responsibility of shielding their property and their lives.

But he admits that the internationalisation of Macedonia will never be complete and satisfactory until a European Government has been appointed owning no allegiance to Constantinople. Austria and Italy have bound themselves, should the maintenance of the *status quo* prove impossible, to solve the Albanian problem on the basis of national autonomy. A European Conference, Mr. Brailsford concludes, would be the only means by which we could obtain anything approaching a complete and logical solution of the Near Eastern questions.

THE daily life of a Parisienne, as illustrated by M. Caro-Delvaille, is the subject of a paper by Mr. Frederic Lees in the Lady's Realm for August.

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THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

By Dr. ALBERT SHAW.

DR. ALBERT SHAW contributes to the Contemporary Review one of those well-weighed, judicious and informatory articles on the political position in America, with which he from time to time favours the British public. The subject of this is the American Presidential Election. He writes in the tone of one



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who is very well satisfied with the way in which things are going. He is a great believer in President Roosevelt, but he has a great regard for Mr. Parker, "that intelligent citizen of the State of New York with an aptitude for political management, and a general knowledge of public affairs."

Safe in the Saddle.

From a personal point of view, both the candidates are all that a home-loving, religious and intelligent nation could wish for. Whoever wins, the affairs of the United States are certain to be carried on for the next four years by men of prudence and well-established views. Mr. Parker is fifty-two, and has never participated in any way in the conduct of national affairs. President Roosevelt is forty-seven, and has a wider acquaintance with a larger number of subjects of public concern than any man in the country. The only possible hope of a Democratic victory in November lies in a Tammany majority in New York City great enough to overcome the Republican majority in the State outside the city.

The platforms of the two parties, stripped of verbiage, disclose a general agreement among the American people. The only thing that Dr. Shaw

regrets on the Republican platform is the assertion of what he calls an unnecessary and utterly meaningless plank, calling upon the Congress to make investigation into the disfranchisement of Southern negroes in order to reduce their representation in Congress pro rata. Dr. Shaw says that this plank is unworthy and mischievous, and its only effect will be to destroy any chance the Republicans might have had in the border States. So far as trusts are concerned, Dr. Shaw thinks the position of the parties has been completely reversed. The Republicans have a far better right to accuse Judge Parker of being a candidate of the trusts than the Democrats have to say that Mr. Roosevelt represents the plutocracy and the monopolies. The nomination of Judge Parker completely removes the difficult subject of corporation oversight and control from the domain of party politics.

Dr. Shaw thus summarises the issues before the citizens at this election:—

The money question will not count in this year's campaign; Tariff issue will have only an incidental or artificial place; the Philippine question will signify nothing at all; the Panama episode is accepted as a fortunate and creditable chapter in the country's history; both Parties favour the utmost energy in pushing the work of constructing the Isthmian Canal; and the Parties vie with one another in their enthusiastic endorsement of the great new policy of irrigation at national expense in the arid States of the Far West. Both Parties endorse the present policy of a rapid upl-uilding of the American Navy. The Democrats favour a comparatively small army, and the Republicans have been showing their practical agreement with that view by steadily and rapidly reducing the military forces as expanded at the time of the Spanish War and the Filipino insurrection.

On the question of Protection, Dr. Shaw says that it is a growing opinion among intelligent business men that the country would do very well with high tariff, moderate tariff, low tariff, or no tariff at all, providing the policy adopted should not be subject to capricious change. Business men of all parties and of all sections of the country are opposed to any radical opening of the Tariff question. The country will remain Protectionist for years to come, whichever candidate carries the election; but Dr. Shaw thinks it is probably true that a revision of the present Tariff would be more likely to be accomplished under Roosevelt than under Parker.

"IT may be said of him that he found England a wilderness, and made a considerable part of it a rich and pleasant garden." This is the testimony borne in Longman's by Mr. Edward Wright to the Irish fruiterer of Henry VIII., Richard Harrys by name. The land was then "an expanse of green desolation, overrun with sheep." Out of the five millions of inhabitants, 670,000 persons were unemployed. The King's fruiterer resolved to utilise the fertility of the soil, and about 1533 laid out 105 acres in Teynham as an orchard, planted with the best fruit growths. After seven years, £1,000 worth of cherries was produced from 32 acres of this land. There was a great run on orchards, and the orchards now extending from Kent far into the Midlands and the West Country are the monument of this patriotic effort.

THE RUSSIAN MILITARY OUTLOOK NOT SO BAD.

MR. H. J. WHIGHAM, Morning Post correspondent, just back from Manchuria, administers a corrective in the World's Work to over-confident expectations of Iapanese ascendency. Of Kuropatkin he says that "not once since he came to Manchuria has he lost a position which he expected to hold, or been beaten in a fight where he expected to win."

The outside world makes merry when Russian generals and Russian newspapers pretend that the war has not yet begun. But there is a good deal to be said for the Russian point of view as far as the army is concerned.

"It must be admitted that he has so far shown all the qualities of a great soldier. Nothing has happened

yet to interfere with his general scheme."

Mr. Whigham admits that "man for man the Japanese is superior to the Russian, and this is especially true of the officers." But he does not anticipate any desperate catastrophe for the Russian army.

For the common impression that the chief Russian difficulty will be the obtaining of supplies, Mr. Whig-

ham has no mercy :-

It may be argued that the Russian army must depend upon a single line of railway for all its reinforcements and supplies. As regards reinforcements, the statement is doubtless true; but it is most misleading to imagine that the railway has to feed the army. The provinces of Kirin and Mukden are the richest in all China in respect of food—both animal and cereal; and I have no hesitation in saying that an army of half a million men holding the country from Liao-yang northwards can live on the country for ever. Cattle there is in abundance, both in Manchuria and in Mongolia, the boundary-line being of no practical avail as far as getting ponies and oxen is concerned. And the whole of Manchuria from Liao-yang upwards is a wheat-growing country quite able to feed the flour-mills at Kharbin for an indefinite period. On the supply question the Russians have actually the best of it, as things stand at present, since the Japanese army is quartered in the south-eastern corner of Manchuria in a mountainous and rather barren region, where forage and cattle are alike scarce. They are, therefore, dependent very largely upon their transports for food.

He reports that the Siberian Railway is, contrary to many alarmist rumours, working extraordinarily well. In travelling back over the railway he kept careful note of all the trains he passed between Kharbin and Lake Baikal. He reckons-

The whole numbers which can be landed in one day at Kharbin come to about 2,000 infantry, a battery of eight guns with horses and men, 300 cavalry, and there is still one train a day left to carry supplies. I think it is fairly obvious, therefore, that the Russian Government can, if it likes, transport rather more than one army corps every month to Manchuria; which means that in addition to what Kuropatkin has with him at present, he can at the end of six months be reinforced by 200,000 men, and at the end of a year he may have over half a million men in the field with horses and guns to match.

He finds no sign of dismay in Russia. The probable result of the war will be, he thinks, that Russia will retain Manchuria while Japan will have Korea and Port Arthur. He says that after five months of fighting, save for the loss of the Petropavlovsk, the Russian fleet is just as efficient as it was after the first torpedo attack, and the loss of the Petropavlovsk is more than compensated for by the sinking of the Hatsuse and the Yoshima.

A UNIVERSITY BUILT IN A YEAR.

THE story of Wooster University, Ohio, is told by Mr. David Williamson in the Leisure Hour for August. In December, 1901, Wooster University was destroyed by fire; but while the flames were still lighting up the horizon, the Faculty summoned a meeting and decided to rebuild, and the day after the fire plans were formulated. The money received from insurance was only £11,000, and the new building was to cost £50,000. The University as it now stands cost £110,000. Mr. Louis H. Severance built Severance: Hall, Mr. Carnegie presented £20,000, Mr. H. C. Frick presented the library, and other donors did their part. Of the students who occupy these halls of learning Mr. Williamson says:-

Many of them are of that large class in the States who are so eager for a good education that they "work their way through" college. I met with young fellows who lighted furnaces early in the morning for factories, and then hurried off to lectures on Latin or geology. I saw others who did gardening, waited in restaurants, or helped in house-work. Some at Wooster will earn the money they require by selling magazines in the district around the University. Some of the young women would do domestic work for their college expenses. The maximum charge for tuition in the University would be about £15 per annum, and this is only possible because there is an endowment which Dr. Holden and the trustees are now seeking to increase to

The Arena.

THE Arena for July comes out in a new and improved shape, although it is still under the editorship of Mr. Flower, and is still true to its old principles. It opens with the first instalment of a very remarkable paper, entitled "The Confessions of a Dipsomaniac," the author of which ascribes his abandonment to excesses of intemperance to the irresistible ascendency of a vigorous second personality, which drives out or submerges his true self. In his normal state he had an absolute distaste for drink, but every ten months his normal self disappeared and was replaced by an entity which wallowed in every excess of intoxication. Joaquin Miller writes enthusiastically about the Little Brown Man of Japan. He says the little Pagan is far in advance of many boastful Christian lands in some things. They are the only entirely temperate people that he ever knew, their wildest dissipation is cold tea. A considerable portion of the rest of the Arena is devoted to an appreciation of Dan Beard, who illustrated Mark Twain's "Yankee at the Court of King Arthur," and who recently published the story of the Pennsylvania Coal-strike, under the title of "Moonlight." Charles Malley, President of the Boston Emerson Society, begins a series of papers on the poems of Emerson. Three writers publish brief articles advocating the creation of a National Theatre for America. Such an institution, all three contributors to this symposium declare, would serve as a standard of taste and as a ceaseless inspiration to the other theatres of the nation.

DR. KARL BLIND writes to me to point out that in his article in the June number of the North American Review he did not imply any reproach against Russia by declaring that her population is not Aryan. He specially referred to the high civilisation of many non-Aryan races like the Finns and Hungarians. Dr. Blind's whole protest, he declares, was against the Tsardom, and not against Russia.

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FAMOUS HAMPSHIRE VILLAGES.

Among the literary shrines of this country not the least interesting are the Hampshire villages of Selborne, Hursley, and Eversley, each made famous through the clergyman of the parish. Mr. H. C. Shelley has an article on these three villages in the Sunday Strand for August.

WHITE'S SELBORNE.

Selborne, as Mr. Shelley remarks, will be Gilbert White's Selborne for all time. He says :-

Most pilgrims will turn to the house first, as being more intimately connected with the personal life of the man whose memory has brought them hither. It stands close to the village highway, and its rare picture of red brick and green foliage might have moved the heart of Dr. Johnson to fall in love with rural life. But its chief beauties are hidden from the eyes of the passer-by, and beheld only by those who are favoured with permission to pass through the house and inspect it from the grounds in the rear. These grounds are kept with fine taste and skill, and in much the same contour as in White's time. Onthe farthest verge of the lawn stands the naturalist's sundial; over in the meadow is the shivering green aspen he planted, and here on the right is a wall he built, with "G.W., 1761" still clearly legible on a small tablet embedded among the

KEBLE AND HURSLEY.

Gilbert White died in 1793, and forty-two years after he was laid to rest in Selborne churchyard, John Keble was appointed to the living of Hursley. The "Christian Year," however, was not written there, it having been published about eight years before Keble became Vicar of Hursley. It was published in 1827 in deference to the wishes of his father, who was anxious to see the poems in print before he died. The author himself would have preferred not to have them published in his lifetime; as it was, his name did not appear on the title-page in any edition issued during his life. Another interesting fact which we learn from the article is that a great part of the cost of rebuilding Hursley Church in 1848 was derived from the profits of the "Christian Year." Hursley, therefore, cannot be dissociated from Keble's poetry.

KINGSLEY'S PARISH.

Mr. Shelley tells us that Keble had been Vicar of Hursley for only seven years when Charles Kingsley became Rector of Eversley. Kingsley found the parish in a state of spiritual chaos; the farmers grazed their sheep in the churchyard, and the rectory seems to have had no one to care for it for years. Mr. Shelley continues :-

Parish and church and rectory soon bore witness to the new rector's influence. He speedily gained a remarkable ascendency over the lawless poachers and gipsies of the district; lifted the services of the church to a lofty level of sacredness; taught his farmers something of his own reverence for the Eversley God's Acre; and quickly created at the rectory an ideal English clergyman's home.

Eversley repaid the debt generously, if unconsciously. Eversley, with its opportunities for walking and riding and fishing, and all healthy, open-air life, wrought the double cure. That Kingsley became so notable an exponent of a robust and unshaken faith was due in no small measure to the parish which must ever be linked with his name.

A TALE OF RICHMOND PARK.

In the August number of Cassell's Magazine Mr. F. M. Holmes has a paper on Richmond Park, We owe the existence of the park to the love for the chase of Charles I., who, with a characteristic disregard for the rights of the people, not only enclosed land belonging to the Crown, but did not hesitate to take in common lands of various parishes besides property of private owners.

In the days of the Commonwealth, Parliament gave the park to the City of London; at the Restoration the Corporation returned it to Charles II.; in Queen Anne's reign it was presented to the Hydes, but Sir Robert Walpole persuaded George II. to buy out the owners. When the Princess Amelia became ranger she excluded the public, only granting a few tickets for visitors. The step-ladders were removed and the gates were closed, and the Princess remained obdurate to the public petitions. Mr. Holmes continues :--

A certain brewer, named Lewis, desired to take a friend with him through the woodland to some place beyond. He therefore waited at the gate until a carriage appeared whose occupants would have a ticket.

Presently a carriage came, and the door into the park opened, the vehicle passed through, and Lewis followed.

The woman who kept the gate began to close it in his face. "You cannot come in here," she said. "Where is your

"Ticket! There is no need for a ticket."

"Yes, there is; you cannot pass without one!"

"I may, and I will."

"You shall not.

Lewis permitted the door to be closed, and returning home brought an action at law. The case was tried at the Surrey Assizes before a judge whose name deserves to be known—Sir Michael Foster, to wit-and he gave his decision, as indeed no other just judge could have done, in Lewis's favour.

But the battle was not yet won.

"Will you," said Lewis's opponents, "have a step-ladder or a door ?"

Lewis thought over his answer for a few moments and decided in favour of a ladder.

It will scarcely be credited in the days of King Edward VII. but the Princess, or her advisers, placed the steps of the ladder so far apart that scarcely anyone could mount them. Lewis, however, was a thoroughbred. When the judge came on circuit again, "My lord," he pleaded, "there is such a distance between the steps that children and old men cannot get up."

"I have observed it myself," said Sir Michael, "and my

desire is that steps shall be so made that not only children and old men, but old women too may get up.'

A GUEST-HOUSE IN SURREY.

In the Girl's Realm (August) Christina Gowans Whyte has an article on Goddard's, which is situated near Abinger Common, in Surrey, and has been converted by its owner into a guest-house or home of rest for six or eight women workers who require rest and fresh air, and have no adequate means of obtaining it. It is not, however, an ordinary house, but a work of art, the house having been planned by Mr. E. L. Lutyens, and the garden by Miss Gertrude Jekyll. "It is above everything an English house, every decoration and appointment being typical of the art and resources of that part of England into which it has been introduced."

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LOUIS XVIII. AND MARIE ANTOINETTE.

In the second July number of the Revue des Deux Mondes the place of honour is given to a remarkable defence of Marie Antoinette written by King Louis XVIII. It was M. Ernest Daudet who came across this prize while pursuing his researches for his book on the *émigrés*. It was among some documents placed at his disposal—he does not say by whom and our curiosity is aroused by the statement that he has others from the King's pen, also unpublished.

Louis was extremely anxious that this little pamphlet -for it is no more than that-should be published anonymously. M. Daudet has not been able to find out why it was not made public; all that is known is that the manuscript has remained intact in its envelope, and outside a secretary has docketed it " Manuscript of the King to justify the memory of the Queen." To the manuscript is prefixed a short letter from the King to a certain Count, whose name is not given, and whose frank criticism he invites. The whole pamphlet is certainly a well-written defence of the unfortunate Queen from a variety of calumnies with which historical partisans have sought to besmirch her name. He is particularly concerned to defend her from the charge of only loving her own native country, of hating France, and of preferring her brothers to her own children.

In conclusion, the King sums up in the following words: "I have only wished to pay my debt to posterity by showing to it the unfortunate Marie Antoinette just as she was. I have defended her character, which has been painted as bad, and which was really good, generous, and beneficent. I have not flattered her faults at all, but I have shown that some have not been proved, and that others are

excusable.'

THE FINANCE OF THE WAR.

In the first July number of the Revue des Deux Mondes, M. Lévy reviews the respective financial positions of the two antagonists in the Far East. He gives many facts and figures designed to show that, at any rate at the moment of writing, the credit of Russia and her general financial position was much more favourable than that of Japan. Of more general interest is M. Lévy's forecast of the future. He points out that Russia, with her enormous exports of cereals and her infant but vigorous industries of mining and collieries, is better placed for an economic struggle with Japan than for a military one. M. Lévy, it is significant to note, estimates that the war will last two years, which would mean a burden of something like four milliards of francs. He thinks, however, that the ally of France is able to bear such a burden, though he feels strongly that the Government ought to encourage by every possible means the economic development of the country.

Turning to Japan, he finds a much less advanced state of industrial development. Moreover, her territory is poor in many places; the cultivable portion

is comparatively small, and though the production of gold, silver, iron, coal, petroleum, cotton, and so on has enormously increased during the last fifteen or twenty years, yet it is evident that M. Lévy has little confidence in so rapid a development, and he appears to expect an entire change in both the naval and military situation. He marshals some impressive figures in order to show that Russia is far better able to bear the prolongation of the war than her adversary, though at the same time he fairly states the view which is generally taken in Britain that so long as a Power remains mistress of the sea the fact of her being at war does not interrupt her foreign commerce, or, in other words, that the war is much more injurious to Russian trade than to Japanese trade.

DOWIE AND HIS ZION.

MR. HAROLD I. SHEPSTONE gives an account, in the Sun.lay Magazine, of this strange modern prophet.



Dr. Dowie.

Dowie was born in Edinburgh fifty-seven years ago. When thirteen, he removed with his parents to Adelaide. Seven years clerk in a store. he returned to Edinburgh, passed through his theological course, and became a Congregational pastor at Sydney. From Australia he went to Chicago, and there declared himself the reincarnation of Elijah. His

faith-healing having probably brought him into conflict with the health authorities of the city, he established his Zion City. He purchased 6,000 acres of land in the State of Illinois at a cost of a quarter of a million sterling, and sold it to his followers on long term leases for three millions. The city has 12,000 population, many magnificent buildings solidly built, and thousands of pretty dwellings. It is well laid The tabernacle seats 7,500 persons. Anyone can settle in the city if he adheres to its laws, and pays one-tenth of his income into its treasury. liquor stores, tobacconists, chemists, or mineral water dealers are allowed. Having founded this City of Zion, Dowie set out to convert the world with an army 4,000 strong, a brass band of 500 musicians, and a trained choir of 500 voices.

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WHAT IT IS AND HOW IT KILLS.

Professor E. Ray Lankester contributes to the Quarterly for July an interesting illustrated article which summarises all that is known about the sleeping sickness. This disease has existed for some time past in the Congo, but the natives there seem to be comparatively immune. It was only when the disease was brought into Uganda that it became a deadly plague. In the last few years more than 100,000 persons died in Uganda from sleeping sickness. No curative treatment has as yet been discovered, nor is there any authentic instance of recovery:—

The signs that a patient has contracted the disease are very obvious at an early stage. They are recognised by the black people, and the certainly fatal issue accepted with calm acquiescence. The usually intelligent expression of the healthy negro is replaced by a dull apathetic appearance; and there is a varying amount of fever and headache. This may last for some weeks, but is followed more or less rapidly by a difficulty in locomotion and speech, a trembling of the tongue and hands. There is increased fever and constant drowsiness, from which the patient is roused only to take food. At last—usually after some three or four months of illness—complete somnolence sets in; no food is taken; the body becomes emaciated and ulcerated; and the victim dies in a state of coma. The course of the disease, from the time when the apathetic stage is first noticed, may last from two to twelve months.

The origin of the disease has been discovered by Colonel Bruce, of the Army Medical Department. It is produced by an animal parasite called Trypanosoma, which is carried from man to man by a special kind of tsetze fly. The natives are quite indifferent to fly bites, and when once Trypanosoma is introduced into the districts where these flies abound they die like rotten sheep. Europeans brush off the flies, and hence seldom fall a prey to the sleeping sickness. The tsetze fly is a little bigger than the ordinary house fly. Its ravages have long been familiar to all who have to do with what is called the Tsetze Belt in South Africa, a region in which no horses or cattle can live. The parasite called Trypanosoma brucei has become acclimatised in the wild game of the district, who seem to suffer nothing from its presence in their veins. But the tsetze which sucks the blood of the antelope, carries the parasite to the horses or cattle which it next visits, and inoculates them with the deadly disease from which they perish. In like manner the Congo natives appear to be largely proof against the sleeping sickness parasite, which is another kind of Trypanosoma, but when it is conveyed from them to the Uganda natives it has a very deadly result. Professor Lankester thinks that some similar parasite destroyed all the horses that existed in the American Continent, where, just before or coincidentally with the advent of man, horses of all kinds had existed in greater variety than in any other part of the world. Professor Lankester uses the story of the sleeping sickness as a powerful argument in favour of the granting of adequate sums for the scientific investigation of the laws governing parasitic

THE WAR BETWEEN CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN AMERICA.

MR. RAY STANNARD BAKER contributes to McClure's Magazine for July an interesting account of what he calls "The New Employers' Association Movement" in the United States. He says that the anthracite coal strike of 1902 gave the capitalists of the United States an object lesson as to the moral of organised labour. The moral was plain—Capital must organise or go to the wall. The result is the present capitalistic organisation against labour unionism. It is due to two causes: First, the recognition of the immense value of organisation; and secondly, the vivid realisation of the mischief that can be wrought by what Mr. Baker calls "inflated unionism."

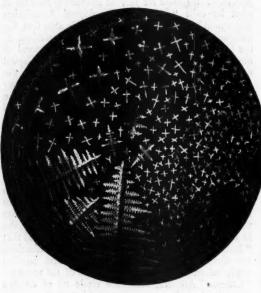
Silly strikes, petty exactions, absurd boycotts, and brutal violence on the part of ill-regulated unions, have maddened, not only large capitalists, but also smaller men, and the present movement is the result. Employers' Associations Mr. Baker divides into two classes; the first consists of those whose object is to fight trade-unions, the second class consists of those who seek to deal with the unions. The motto of the first is that "Industry is war," and of the second that "Industry is business." The fighting organisations are divided into two sections. The first consists solely of employers, and the second of the so-called "Citizens" Alliance, which are made up of citizens generally, including non-union working men.

These organisations, while varying widely, generally announce the following principles: the "open shop," no sympathetic strikes, no violence to non-union men, no limitation of output or of apprentices, no boycott; and some go further and declare against arbitration, trade agreements, and picketing.

The associations which deal with the unions are much more reasonable and moderate in their tone. One of the most successful of these is the Chicago Metal Trades Association, which is an organisation of more than one hundred manufacturers, employing some fifteen thousand men. This association has succeeded in banishing strikes and lock-outs. The Metal Trades Association requested each of the unions having men employed in shops of its members, of which there were six, to appoint a committee of three men to meet similar committees of the association and talk things over. After discussion they formulated a preliminary agreement, submitting every question at issue to a committee of six members, three from the union concerned and three from the association, stipulating that in case of failure to agree, disputes should be submitted to arbitration, and that pending the decision work should be continued without lock-out or strike. Not in a single instance was it necessary to proceed to arbitration; everything was agreed to in a spirit of mutual friendliness. The basis of this agreement was four cardinal principles: "First, no limitation of output; second, no sympathetic strike; third, no cessation of work under any circumstances; and fourth, freedom in the employment of labour." Where strikes were frequent before, neither side has lost a single hour.

"TEARS, IDLE TEARS."

POETS have raved about tears. Mr. James Scott, in the Young Man for August, has photographed them.



No. 1.

A very small portion of a dried tear, crystallised into queer-shaped fern fronds and crosses. Some of the latter are given still more magnified in No. 2. The actual size of the above circle, prior to magnification, was 1-10th of an inch. The crystals are formed of common salt, phosphate of sodium, and other ingredients.

His article, "Revelations of the Human Body," is very interesting. He says:—

Everyone is aware that tears are saltish, yet few would be able to guess the cause for this curious result. It is due to the impregnation of the liquid with common salt, phosphate of sodium, and other minor salts.

Following my practice of always trying to obtain curious results from research, I have frequently experimented with tears coaxed from my eyes in response to the effects of cold weather; and in Nos. I and 2 (drawings which I believe I may claim to be unique) I represent the magnified appearances of portions of dried tears. My plan is to convey the apparently trivial drop of moisture on to a glass slide, and allow the water to evaporate. After the course of a few hours the residue, which appears to the naked eye as a mere smudge, will really be a "frosted" patch, and when magnified usually resembles No. I, myriads of the invisible crystals collecting to form strange devices resembling ferns, and numerous others congregating to form a mass of interspersed crosses. The actual diameter of the circle depicted in No. I may be regarded as approximately one-tenth of an inch. If some of the crosses be subjected to a still more powerful magnification, the wonderful crystals are disclosed as being shaped according to No. 2, the real size of the disc observed being one-twentieth of an inch. A few hours later, however, unless the precaution be taken to use a preservative medium for the crystals, they will slowly melt, as it were, until they entirely disappear and leave a mere blotch behind.

It would be interesting if Mr. Scott would photograph the contents of tears shed under different emotions—tears of grief, tears of pain, tears of joy, and so forth.

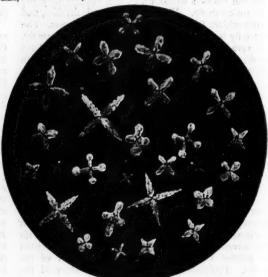
Mr. Scott's paper is not exclusively devoted to tears. It is full of other curious facts. For instance, he says:—

If the skin from the fingers, toes, legs, arms, and other portions of an average sized body were removed piecemeal, and had their edges placed adherent one to the other in a symmetrical method, recently square feet would be secured.

Writing of the hairs of our head, he says :-

A human hair is covered over its surface with overlapping scales, the edge view of it resembling a saw. This fact accounts for hairs on the head, when entangled, hitching together and being difficult of division. My statement may be verified readily by detaching a hair from a lady's head—by preference—and whilst holding the opposite ends in both hands, so that it becomes stretched and taut, dragging it across the tender surface of one's lips. When drawn in the direction in which the scales lie the hair feels quite smooth; but if moved in the opposite direction a distinctly noticeable rasping is felt as the edges of the scales hitch against the flesh.

THE Twentieth Century Home Magazine for July is largely devoted to the performances of women. We have articles on women as cowboys, and on women as god-mothers of the Navy; there is also an account of women-farmers of Virginia, and a paper on the way in which women make money by keeping bees and selling the honey. There is a brief sketch of Madame Curie, the discoverer of Radium, and an interesting paper on the luxury of yachting, and the usual miscellany of fiction, house-hold articles, etc.



No. 2.

The above depicts a circle 1-20th of an inch in diameter, magnified, containing crosses of crystal found in a died tear, and are a few of the many contained in No. 1 on a smaller scale.

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MR. S. G. TALLENTYRE contributes to the *Cornhill* for August an interesting paper entitled "The English Friends of Voltaire." He brings out into clear relief the immense debt which England owes to the man who introduced Shakespeare to the Continent, and revealed the philosophy, science, and literature of England to France and to the world. Mr. Tallentyre says:—

Until Voltaire revealed England, the English tongue, and English thought to Europe, Englishmen, says Goldsmith, were regarded as entirely deficient in taste, and "our men of wit were not known even by name." It is to Voltaire "we owe that our language has taken the place of the Italian among the polite, and that even ladies are taught to admire Milton, Pope, and Otwax."

Carlyle called Voltaire "the discoverer of intellectual England." The discoverer himself declared that he was the first person who told the French that England had eminent men besides the Duke of Marlborough. But she is yet more deeply in his debt

If his criticisms on Shakespeare made Shakespeare known to the Continent, it must not be forgotten that in the country which gave Shakespeare birth they roused men to admire and defend him, whom for two hundred years they had themselves grossly neglected and misjudged.

neglected and misjudged.

His "English Letters" still remain the finest and most discriminating compliment ever paid to our country in literature.

Voltaire was thirty-two years old when he came to London, where he made the acquaintance of most of the eminent Englishmen of his time and conceived immense admiration for Newton. In his old age he declared that if all the genius of the world were gathered together Newton would lead it:—

The great genius was near his dying when Voltaire landed at Greenwich. When he was himself a very old man, he would record with trembling pride that he had once lived in a land where "a professor of mathematics, only because he was great in his vocation," had been buried "like a king who had done good to his subjects."

When he settled at Cirey he appears to have kept open house to all English travellers who visited Switzerland. In 1763 he entertained four hundred English people, whose bad manners he tolerated for the sake of their honesty and candour. "How I love English daring," he exclaimed; "how I love people who say what they think." He was very proud of the services which he had rendered to England, and, writing to Horace Walpole, Voltaire—

With a just and honest pride, reminded him how he had first made Shakespeare known to the French; how, forty years ago, he had translated passages of his works, as well as of Milton, of Waller, of Rochester, of Dryden, and of Pope; how, before he wrote, there was no man in France who knew English poetry, and Locke was not even a name. "For thirty years I have been persecuted by a clique of fanatics for saying that Locke was the Hercules of metaphysics, who had defined the limits of the human intelligence." "The discoveries of Newton I first revealed to my countrymen. I, who have been abused for abusing Shakespeare, wrote of him that his genius was all his own, and his faults the faults of his age." "I have been your apostle and your martyr; truly English people have no reason to complain of me."

Mr. Tallentyre says that on his last visit to Paris he received Benjamin Franklin, and told him that "if I were forty I would go and live in your happy country." When Franklin presented his grandson, the old Frenchman raised his hands and gave the boy his blessing, saying only, in English "God and Liberty." So far as has been recorded these were the last words he ever spoke in English.

IS CROMWELL NO LONGER A HERO?

THE Church Quarterly for July reviews recent lives of Oliver Cromwell under the title of "Truth in History." The writer lays great stress on the way in which Carlyle, Gardiner, and Firth ignore Cromwell's repeated confession that it was the army which forced him to dissolve the Long Parliament. The reviewer also suggests that the latest representations of the Protector show him a "politic opportunist." In the following sentences it seems as if the old Anglican animus against the great Independent had risen again:—

Mr. Firth has laid for ever the apparition of Cromwell the hero. He was in the eyes of his subjects a dishonest man. Mr. Morley's researches have produced a similar result. He portrays with lively brilliancy Cromwell swayed hither and thither by the touch of the counsellors and the contingencies of the moment, see-sawing to and fro, balancing up and down between monarchy and democracy, between repression and submission to the popular will, clinging for comfort to his maxim that "in yielding there is wisdom"; and Mr. Morley passes upon him this sentence: "A man who, even with profound sincerity, sets out shifting conclusions of policy in the language of unction, must take the consequences, including the chance of being suspected of duplicity by embittered adversaries".

being suspected of duplicity by embittered adversaries."

"The language of unction" applied to unworthy ends is, in universal acceptance, the language of the hypocrite. Thus, clothe him as we may, Cromwell, to all appearances a dishonest man and a hypocrite, is a most unpresentable Cromwell. Still more so is the Cromwell who, to serve his purposes, used the sufferings inflicted for religion's sake on James Nayler, and the Cromwell, who confesses that the army made him their drudge upon all occasions.

His conduct in the matter of Nayler has been successfully hidden away by Carlyle; the speech to the Hundred Officers is emerging from the obscurity he casts over it.

THE STEADY SPREAD OF FREE TRADE.

The Edinburgh Review publishes the following reflections:—

If we take a sufficiently wide view of history we cannot but see that progress has on the whole been steadily in the direction of freedom. Within the huge area of the United States, within the island continent of Australia, within the vast territory of the Dominion of Canada, within the circuit of the German Empire, within the United Kingdom and the Colonies and dependencies directly under its control, the exchange of goods is now free. In old days the system of protection and monopolies existed to hamper free trade between one little state and another, almost between one little town and another. One of the last Acts of Parliament of Scotland, passed to protect the Scotch woollen industry against the insidious advance of linen, ordained that henceforth corpses should be buried in woollen shrouds only! If we remember rightly, James Watt was not allowed to reside within the precincts of the City of Glasgow, because his inventions were thought likely by the City Fathers to prove injurious to industry on the Clyde! It is true that in recent years, as nations have become consolidated and the area of empires has enlarged, the idea has again temporarily gained ground that nations are commercially at war; that the prosperity of a rival nation is an injury to ourselves; and that we must measure our loss by their gain. It is impossible that so great a delusion can endure.

ST. PAUL'S: ITS ORGAN AND ORGANIST.

SIR GEORGE MARTIN at St. Paul's is the subject of a very interesting sketch in the *Treasury* by Mr. Arthur Reynolds. Sir George is a Berkshire man. He began to practise on the organ at sixteen years of age. He studied at Oxford under Stainer for three years, served as organist in the Duke of Buccleuch's chapel in Dalkeith, and then came to St. Paul's, first as master of song, then as assistant organist, and now as organist-in-chief. Sir George thus describes the great organ of St Paul's, which is distributed in many parts over the Cathedral. He says:—

It has fully 100 stops, 70 of them sounding stops. There are five manuals, viz., Choir, Great, Swell, Solo, and Tuba. It would be almost more correct to call them six manuals, as that of the Solo organ also controls the altar organ, which, standing under the middle chancel arch on the north side, is used to accompany the celebrant at the sung Eucharist. The various parts of the organ are distributed in this way; the Swell and Choir are on the south side of the church, the Great and part of the Tuba on the north. East of the latter the Solo organ stands, together with the pedal pipes of five stops. The main part of the pedal organ is placed in the north-east quarter dome, and with it a complete family of tubas, 4 feet, 8 feet, and 16 feet. These tubas are on a 25-inch wind, with a weight of three tons on the bellows. For the lower sections of the organ gas engines are used in blowing, and for the other portion four hydraulic engines, actuated by a pressure of 700 lb. per inch. There is a pncumatic connection between the organs on either side of the choir, and electric connection with the parts in the quarter dome.

The characteristic merit of his organ, he said, is the splendid tone of the diapasons. The choirs attached to the cathedral consist of eighteen men

and thirty boys.

As a composer, Sir George says that he writes best under pressure. On a given Tuesday he learned that he must produce a Te Deum and Benedictus for men's voices for use on the following Sunday. He worked from 10 a.m. till midnight, and in that time had completed his Te Deum in A flat. Of all his compositions, he gives the first place to his Jubilee Te Deum and Communion Service in A. He explains the superiority of German congregational singing to English by saying that "we sing far too many things. A German congregation has a very small stock of chorales, which it goes on singing, year in and year out. We use an absurd number of hymns, and the result is that the solid and dignified hymns and tunes are lost sight of." Sir George remarks that the choirmaster should never omit to teach his choirs the theory of music. Skilled organists are numerous, but teachers of music are few.

THE English Illustrated Magazine contains portraits of Marion Crawford, Stanley Weyman, and G. F. Watts, R.A. Mr. Pat Brooklyn describes with sympathetic appreciation the working of the Church Lads' Brigade. Mr. H. W. Wack gives us the second instalment of his interesting article on "Victor Hugo in Exile," which contains another set of love letters from Juliette Drouet. Madame Hugo seems to have been a very complacent wife, who took Madame Billard, one of Victor Hugo's many mistresses, under her protection while he went abroad.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S CHURCH.

In the August number of the Sunday at Home there is an article by Mr. Herbert W. Horwill on the churches of the American Presidents. Strange to say, it is the German Reformed Church, called the Grace Reformed Church, which President Roosevelt has selected at Washington. In the national capital, it seems, the Dutch Reformed Church is not represented, and the nearest of kin to it is the German. The writer thus describes the President's simplicity of life:—

Foreign visitors to Washington are especially struck by the lack of ostentation and display in the daily life of Mr. Roosevelt and his household. The White House itself has no suggestion whatever of a palace, and its ménage would give no indication of

the high official position of its occupant.

The same simplicity distinguishes Mr. Roosevelt's religious life. While visiting in Washington I went one Sunday morning to the church where he is accustomed to worship. I found the building—Grace Reformed Church—in a side street that was scarcely more than a lane. In the neighbouring streets there was evidently a considerable negro population. The church was a simple brick building, capable of seating about 200 persons. The seats were plain, and the walls and ceiling without adornment. Behind the pulpit were inscribed the Lord's Prayer, the Apostles' Creed and the Ten Commandments. By the side of it was a harmonium which a lady played. The general effect was very much as though one had entered a village chapel in Devon or Cornwall, and the service itself, though containing liturgical elements, did not dispel this impression.

Before his Presidency, Grace Reformed Church was so obscure that in any article that might be written on the Churches of Washington it would be passed entirely by. Mr. Roosevelt's connection with it has naturally brought it into prominence, and one result has been the erection of a new building adjoining that in which was held the service I have just described. At its dedication Mr. Roosevelt gave an address which could with difficulty be differentiated from a sermon, for it consisted of an

exposition of three verses in the dedication canticle.

"WHITELEY'S" OPENED WITH PRAYER.

"Brains in Business" is the heading given in the Realm to sketches of the career of Andrew Carnegie, Lord Mountstephen, who began as a draper's assistant in Aberdeen, and of Mr. William Whiteley. The "universal provider" was born at Aigbrig, near Wakefield in Yorkshire, and at sixteen years of age became a draper's assistant in Wakefield. A trip to the Great Exhibition in 1851 turned his thoughts towards London, and for ten years he moved about from shop to shop in London, learning all he could. At last, with £700 saved, he resolved to start in business for himself. On the day after the present King was married, William Whiteley took down for the first time the shutters of his first shop at No. 63, now 31, Westbourne Grove. Then a curious incident occurred:—

Before the stall-board of the door could be removed a lady, impatient to get at the pretty things displayed in the window, stepped over and entered the shop to be the first customer served by him that was desfined to become known as "The Universal Provider." She was a very devout lady, it would seem, for when she learned that she was the first customer she asked to be allowed to offer up a prayer for the success of the business, and did. Few shops in Westbourne Grove, or in London for that matter, have been opened by the prayer of a customer.

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SAYINGS OF JESUS NOT IN THE BIBLE.

The "new sayings of Jesus" form the subject of a paper in the *Church Quarterly Review*. A few of these sayings noted there may be given here. From long known Church Fathers:—

"Show yourselves tried money-changers"; "He that wonders shall reign, and he that reigns shall rest"; "In whatsoever I shall find you, in that I shall also judge you"; "He who is near me is near the fire; he who is far from me is far from the Kingdom"; "Never be joyful except when ye shall look on your brother in love."

From sayings more recently compiled by Resch, of which he regards seventy-four as authentic—

"The weak shall be saved by the strong"; "Where one man is, there, too, am I"; "Thou hast seen thy brother, thou hast seen thy Lord"; "Whatsoever thou wouldest not have done to thyself, do thou not to another"; "There shall be schisms and heresies."

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Jesus, asked whereby they might enter Paradise, said: "Speak not at all." They said: "We cannot do this." He said: "Then only say what is good." Of charity: "If a man send away a beggar from his house, the angels will not visit his house for seven nights." Of recognition of good, where others would see only evil: "Jesus one day walked with the Apostles, and they passed the carcase of a dog. The Apostles said: 'How foul is the smell of this dog!' But Jesus said: 'How white are its teeth!'"

From the papyri just discovered in Egypt :-

Jesus saith, wherever there are two, they are not without God, and wherever there is one alone, say that I am with him. Raise the s'one, and there thou shalt find Me: cleanse the wood and there am I.

Jesus saith [Ye ask who are those] who draw us [to the Kingdom, if] this Kingdom is in heaven? The fowls of the air and all beasts that are under the earth [or upon the earth and] the fishes of the sea, these are they which draw you, and the Kingdom [of Heaven] is within you, and [whoever] shall know himself shall find it. [Strive, therefore] to know yourselves and ye shall be aware that ye are the sons of the [Almighty] Father.

The reviewer ends by suggesting the alternatives: these Egyptian papyri represent, either a collection made in the lifetime of the Apostles—a gospel in the making; or a second century collection, freely expanded and augmented from other sources.

"The Psychology of the Saints," by M. Joly, is sympathetically reviewed by the *Church Quarterly*. It observes an interesting trend of the time, when it says that miracles and mystic visions, revelations of the Lord, have ceased to be regarded by educated men as matter only of credulity or of altogether unquestioning faith. They are now to be taken rather into the region of experience and observation, there to be judged; and the judgment of the educated world is as yet in suspense on this subject, which is occupying more rational attention than it has ever yet done in the history of men's thoughts."

THE Far East is the title of a 25-cent magazine which has been started in New York for the purpose of serving as a distinctly Japanese organ on the American Press. It is illustrated, and makes a point of always calling Japan "Nipon." The first article is a character-sketch of Admiral Togo. The frontispiece is a photograph of Kentaro Kaneko.

THE ROMAN CHURCH AND THE NOTE OF SANCTITY-

In a review of the Cambridge History of the Reformation, the *Edinburgh Review* says that the treasure of piety of which Rome claims the possession is more valuable than volumes of casuistry and definitions of dogmas. The Note of Sanctity is one which the Church of Rome claims, and has the right to claim, as her own, although not exclusively:—

Protestant communities may boast to have produced as true saints as any in the Roman calendar or the later annals of the Church; but no Church makes piety its business more than that of Rome, none lays down the methods of the holy life more consistently, teaches more faithfully the rule of humility, self-devotion, and heavenliness. The age of discipline is past, but the need of discipline remains.

The Church of Rome must go on her own way. As long as she preaches the Gospel she may be purged, but she cannot be destroyed. It is the problem of the future to carry out in a new sense the contention of Protestantism, and to show that religion and inquiry are not incompatible. A new dogmatism has arisen, no less intolerant than the old, which maintains that men have no need and no right to speculate about ultimate things; that human interests are bounded by this life; that morality is no more than a result of fitness and survival; that piety is supersition and discipline bondage; and that authority and experience are but other names for error.

The contest between materialism and religion was never more sharp than in our own time. We believe that religion will prevail; but it will be a religion which goes hand in hand with inquiry, which believes as sincerely as the Church of St. Thomas Aquinas in a Creator and a Guide, but believes also that the knowledge of Him is to be sought in all His works, and does not fear for the result, though the voice of infallibility sound neither from Sinai, nor from Rome, nor from Augsburg, Geneva, or Lambeth.

IF THE U.S.A. HAD ONLY HAD A STATE CHURCH!

The Church Quarterly, in a paper on Religious Liberty in America, is not prepared to grant "that the absence of a State Church has been all clear gain." Even admitting that "the existence of a State Church may be a danger to the warmth and intensity of spiritual life," the reviewer thinks the compensation lies in this—

that a Church which is historically identified with the national life, which at every turn shows the outward and visible signs of that identity, offers safeguards against impatience, against rawness of thought, against the dictation of individual caprice. Will anyone say that the religious life of America has not needed such safeguards, and often needed them all the more in proportion to its vitality and intensity? Would not the mental life of the United States as a whole have gained by a little more reverence, would not her spiritual life have gained by a good deal more sanity and reflectiveness? Continuity, too, is an effective guarantee against the reappearance of outworn fallacies and thrice condemned experiments disguised as the latest product of advanced and enlightened thought. A national Church, elastic enough to provide channels for fresh manifestations of spiritual life, yet anchored to the past, holding adherents by the joint spell of conviction and association, might, if its existence had been a possibility, have saved the United States from many of those grotesque and worse than grotesque features which have at various times disfigured their spiritual life.

In the Strand Magazine for August Mr. Malcolm Sterling MacKinlay begins his reminiscences of his mother, the late Antoinette Sterling. Her early career, partly from journals and other writings, is dealt with in the opening article.

THE HIGHER MAN AND HIS SINS.

THE BISHOP OF ROCHESTER AND SIR O. LODGE.

A CONTROVERSY that goes to the root of things has been raised by Sir Oliver Lodge's recent paper in the Hibbert Journal, to which the Bishop of Rochester replies in the current number of that review. Sir Oliver Lodge stated roundly that "the higher man of to-day is not worrying about his sins at all, still less about their punishment," and least of all about the inherited fault in his nature. And as the higher man does not worry about his sins, he naturally is not greatly exercised about the doctrine of the Atonement.

The Bishop of Rochester says that Sir Oliver Lodge's participation in this discussion is full of hope for the future of English thought on the highest subjects, and he meets him more than half-way with a courteous generosity that is in marked contrast to the

methods of earlier controversialists.

DON'T WORRY TOO MUCH ABOUT SIN.

The Bishop is a little scandalised at the scientist's summary dismissal of sin from the thoughts of the higher man, but he is disposed to concede that worrying about sin can be overdone. To worry not at all about sin may be the cause of our present moral shallowness:—

I would rather recognise that the deepening and absorbing preoccupation with the fact of sin, and with the tragic side of redemption in mediaval Christianity, as compared with the brighter and more creative spirit of the first ages, had something morbid about it, and did not mean a proportionate increase in moral energy. But the bright front and buoyant tread of early discipleship came of sin conquered or being conquered, and not of sin ignored.

WAS CHRIST PUNISHED FOR OUR SINS?

The Bishop goes further, and roundly asserts that it is wrong and misleading to say that Christ bore the punishment of our sins. He says:—

The question will follow whether it is a right description to say that Christ bore the *punishment* of our sins. My answer would be in the negative; that it would be wrong, or at the very least misleading. And it sounds unreal. One can only be punished for what he has himself done, and Jesus had not sinned.

Sir Oliver admits that the death of Christ revealed to man "the ideal of righteousness and the inevitableness of love."

But the point which I would urge is that "revealing," magnificent as it is in moral effect, is not a sufficient category. There was something to be done, accomplished, finished. This is the truth underlying the transactional theories of the Atonement which have reasonably given so much offence, but which it must be remembered are limiting interpretations or stiffening crystallisations of a great truth of Scripture and of Theology, that Christ died for our sins, bare our sins, took away our sins.

THE BISHOP'S THEORY OF THE ATONEMENT.

The Bishop says that the death of Christ brought what was needed by the moral situation of man. It brought illumination, it brought strength and endurance, it brought remedy.

Perhaps we might state the matter, from the point of view of the necessity for vindication of the right, in language which does not pretend to be explanatory, by saying that in a sinful world it was necessary that the Divine Redeemer should suffer death: that by His doing so the intensity of evil was shown by the same act which overcame its force: that the conscience of man recognised in this what justified his own consciousness of the inextinguishableness of sin, by any act of his own, and yet met its demand; and that the message of forgiveness coming in this form, or in this company, spoke what the conscience could accept as true to its deepest instincts at once of fear and hope. At any rate, this is what happened.

THE DECAY OF THE SENSE OF SIN.

The discussion about the Atonement is somewhat irrelevant, or, at least, premature. Because if there is no sense of sin, why should people trouble about an atonement for what they do not realise as an actual fact? Sir Oliver Lodge says the higher man does not worry about his sins. Neither does the lower man. Nay, have we not Walt Whitman's eulogy of the animals, because in this they resemble the higher man of Sir Oliver Lodge?—

I think I could turn and live with animals, they are so placid

and self-contained.

I stand and look at them, and long, and long.

They do not sweat and whine about their condition.

They do not lie awake in the dark and weep for their sins.

They do not make me sick discussing their duty to God. Not one is dissatisfied, not one is demented with the mania of owning things.

Not one kneels to another nor to his kind that lived thousands of years ago.

Not one is respectable or unhappy over the whole earth.

Mr. Gladstone, in his later years, declared that the decay of the sense of sin was the worst feature of our time. It is evident the Bishop of Rochester or some one else will have to take in hand the task of convincing the modern man—higher or lower—of the exceeding sinfulness of sin.

PROFESSOR FREDERIC YORK POWELL.

By GEORGE MEREDITH.

Mr. R. S. RAITT pays an appreciative tribute, in the *English Historical Review* for July, to Professor York Powell, who died on May 8th, aged 54, after holding the Regius Chair of Modern History at Oxford for less than ten years. At the end of his article he quotes the following tribute to Professor Powell from Mr. George Meredith:—

"The testimony given without exception by the whole of our Press to the merits of York Powell," writes Mr. Meredith, "is a memorable instance of the impress of character made by a noble man upon those who at one time viewed it with some distrust. In France and in Germany it was no novelty for a man of great learning and a distinguished professor to be in open sympathy with conspirators against the lords of misrule. York Powell succeeded in teaching his countrymen that the generous feeling for oppressed peoples may go side by side with the student's labours, that hunted exiles, subsequently to become transfigured in history as martyrs and heroes, are to be taken to the hearts of the thoughtful and most eminent among us during their term of peril under obloquy. For this, even more than his accomplishments, I prized him and hold him in my dearest memories. As a friend he was invaluable; always instructive, if need were, yet more willing to listen than to hold forth. When he had to correct a blunder it was done flowingly, as a necessitated jump along the road of conversation, never in the manner of the irritated pedant. He could not let the error pass, but he had no frown for it. I could write pages in praise of the comrade he was, the splendid gifts I knew him to possess. I am stayed by conjuring up his shake of the head at any personal word of

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MATTHEW ARNOLD AND HIS MESSAGE.

THE Edinburgh Review publishes an admirable critical estimate of Matthew Arnold. The reviewer says: "He was eminently a man of ideals and, in a less degree, a man of ideas—not for the most part his own":—

The quality of his notions was not native to that Oxford of which his fibre and endowment were such delicate expressions, of which they were, so to say, an elegant extract. They were ideas or views, on the contrary, that are modern and Continental; only his own by his direction of them. He adopted and trained the children of others. His flexible power, that free and airy criticism of British life, at once earnest and volavile, which forms, many will think, his chief monument, published French and German ideas in a style partly, a method wholly, French.

But none the less for that, his ideas were very

Arnold's own unselfishness of "culture," his wish to exalt our valleys, to make the crooked among us straight, his desire for severity to oneself, to "let each day be critic on the last," his real sympathy with the squalid suffering that depressed and shocked him on his daily rounds; his endeavour, too, in criticising literature not only to achieve Voltaire's standard of criticism as an art, but also to achieve Steele's humaner standard—"to seize the sense and soul of a book," the true ring, too, of his patriotism that wanted the Continent to respect England's voice, disregarded when he wrote—all these were stars by which his own hard course was guided. His was not alone the stoic's resignation or the sunniness of the epicurean; for him "Thy will be done" meant actively, spiritually "Thy Kingdom come."

Herein lies his service to us all. He did fine things without observation among us, and he expressed them finely, while his bright humour and keen insight held up their polished mirror to our dulnesses and foibles. He pleaded for the "light and healing of Apollo" against the red heats, the jarring clangour and lameness of Vulcan. Our "Middles" naturally did not relish being pictured as if they were bagmen chaffering or chaffing over their grog, smacking gross lips in the snuggery of their commercial room. Our upper class—our "Lumpingtons"—did not relish being presented as superannuated masters of deportment piping in the market-place to surly children who would no longer dance. Our "Reverend Esau Hittalls" did not relish being figured as ignorance militant, the favoured volunteers of folly; nor our political optimists, when they appeared as advertising agents of quack nostrums.

And none of these relished being told that the populace went "brutalised" and besotted alike through their busybodying and their neglect; that none of their good intentions were Good Samaritans to a wayfarer robbed and wounded in our graceless desert. But all must have acknowledged the radiance of the horizon above the glinting ripples of his expostulation. All, at any rate, must now feel that he consecrated "culture," that he urged it

"On to the bound of the waste, On to the city of God."

MR. FRANK BULLEN writes on "Stormy Petrels" in the Leisure Hour for August, and on the Barracouta in the Sunday at Home.

MISS CHARLOTTE SMITH ROSSIE, lecturer of Hants County Council, describes in the Sunday at Home the experiment she has been conducting in Portsmouth prison since January last. She delivers fortnightly lectures to the best behaved female prisoners in nursing, the care of children, and the hygiene of the home. The lectures were most popular, and ought to become a regular feature of all prison discipline.

IS MAN THE CENTRE OF THE UNIVERSE?

DR. A. R. WALLACE'S THEORY.

The Edinburgh Review devotes an article to Dr. Wallace's book, "Man's Place in the Universe." The reviewer does not think there is sufficient reason for ascribing so much importance to our central position. On the whole, however, he is very sympathetic, and summarises Dr. Wallace's conclusions as follows:—

1. The stellar universe forms one connected whole of finite and determinable extent.

2. The solar system is situated in the plane of the Milky Way, and not far from its middle point. The earth is, therefore, nearly at the centre of the stellar universe.

3. The universe consists throughout of the same kinds of matter, and is subjected to the same physical and chemical laws.

So much he takes to be certain; while three further propositions have "enormous probabilities in their favour" (p. 317). These are:—

4. No other planet in the solar system besides the earth is inhabited or habitable.

The probabilities are almost as great against any sun besides our own being attended by inhabited planets.

The nearly central position of our sun is probably permanent, and has been specially favourable, perhaps absolutely essential, to life-development on the earth.

The "great and definite" outcome of his reasonings is, then, "that man, the culmination of conscious organic life, has been developed here only in the whole vast material universe we see around us." Nor does he admit any incongruity in the idea that our race, "the unique and supreme product of this vast universe," was its final cause—the purpose for which it was designed. Man is the superlative of Nature.

The reviewer says: "Unquestionably the trend of modern research is to encourage the opinion that the solar system is set apart among the stars and the earth among the planets, as if for the express purpose of harbouring in safety the frail craft bearing the burthen of life."

ARE ALL MEN DESTINED TO BE SAVED?

In the Young Man for August a discussion is begun upon this subject by the Rev. E. Griffith-Jones, whose point of view is expressed in the following paragraph:—"I join issue with Restorationism as a shallow and mischievous theory of human destiny in the world to come."

Four other Divines write on Mr. Jones' paper. Professor Arthur S. Peake says:—"I quite agree that while the recoil from the old confident and ghastly eschatology has lifted from faith the incubus of the incredible, it has brought its own evils in a relaxing of the ethical pitch to which life is strung."

Rev. Dr. O. Whitehouse follows Edward White's views in the main, but he thinks that the doctrine of probation after death requires very cautious handling and considerable reserve. Rev. W. B. Selbie thinks that the vague hope that all men will be saved in the long run, despite themselves, means the confounding in time of all moral distinctions. Rev. Arthur Chambers takes the Universalist line, for he cannot permit even the possibility of God not becoming "all things to all beings."

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MATERIALISM, SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

METAPHYSICAL GROPINGS FOR GOD.

. In the notice of Mr. Haldane's "Pathway to Reality," the Edinburgh Review says:—

The essence of Matter and the true teaching of Materialism is that Matter is the expression, or the permanent possibility of the expression, of thought. An undeciphered inscription, such as those of the Mayas found in Yucatan, is a permanent possibility of thought, though the key to the thought has been lost and has not yet been found by us; and so, too, is the material universe, even though it is as yet but imperfectly interpreted by us. The strange thing is that the Materialist, who is busy in attempting to decipher it by means of laws of Nature and the uniformity of Nature, and the law of universal causation, fills up his spare time by saying that of course it has no meaning, that the paper or the stone or the material universe alone exists, and that the thought, of which it is the expression and which he is busy finding out, has no existence and no reality. Whereas the thought of the thinker is prior to its expression on inscribed monuments, or in the hieroglyphics of Nature: and they are but the casual or accidental modes in which it is expressed.

expressed.

In his first volume Mr. Haldane is largely concerned with science, and with showing that though science leads us up to Matter, neither we nor science can stop there. And the view which Mr. Haldane was expressing in his Gifford Lectures at the University of St. Andrews was, almost at the same time, definitely formulated by one whose authority as a man of science will not be disputed—Lord Kelvin—in the words: "It is not in dead matter that we live and move and have our being, but in the creating and directive power which science compels us to accept as an article of belief. We only know God in His works, but we are absolutely forced by science to admit and believe with absolute confidence in a directive power—in an influence other than physical, dynamical, electrical forces."

THE IMPORTANCE OF IMMORTALITY.

Mr. James H. Hyslop, of New York, contributes to the *International Journal of Ethics* for July a thoughtful essay, entitled "Has the Universe an Intelligent Purpose?" Towards the close of his argument he insists on the supreme importance of the persistence of personality after death;—

If we are to have any morality at all in our present life we have to estimate consciousness above a material order pure and simple. We have to reverence personality above impersonal force. Now, unless Nature gives the same permanence to personality that it gives to dead matter, in spite of all its changes, we can hardly accept any purpose in it as embodying the rationality which our ethics assigns to the preference for consciousness over a material order. Nature will appear rational if it provides for the conservation of consciousness as well as that of energy and matter, and it will not appear adequately rational until we are convinced that it does make this provision, and if we can rationally hope or believe it, we can well modify our feelings about the ugly spectacle of natural selection. Without it we only use abstractions about the race that are only exphemisms for the destruction of one individual for the benefit of another.

Another problem would also be on the way to solution if this survival could be rationally believed. It would be the existence of a personal Absolute. The survival of personality after death would suggest a unity in the system that would make a larger personal ground of existence much easier of belief and proof, and in my opinion we can obtain no logical leverage for such a belief short of some conviction in favour of a soul and its survival. Our "teleology" would thus reach all the meaning that it has in its theistic conceptions, and it can have no range beyond what is perfectly compatible with materialism under any other way of looking at the problem,

THE VIRGIN BIRTH.

The Rev. W. F. Cobb, writing in the *Hibbert Journal* for July, on "L'Hypocrise Biblique Britannique," says:—

The stress laid on the Virgin Birth—as distinct from the Incarnation—is bound up with a low view of religion, a heretical view as to the nature of matter, and a false soteriology. It is not blindness but cowardice, or obstinate conservatism, or want of education in religion, which attaches a religious value to the doctrine of the Virgin Birth; I say the doctrine, and not the fact. The fact no loyal Churchman cares to contradict, Its religious value no Christian man is at liberty to appraise high. That some people among us do appraise it at the highest can only be regarded as another striking proof of the inability of the English mind to grasp the pure religion of our Lord, We demand it in a concrete form, materialised. Materialism, in short, which as a scientific philosophy is dead, is enshrined in the temples of English Christianity.

TWO UNEXPECTED POPES.

An interesting parallel is drawn by the Bishop of Salford, in the *Dublin Review*, between the Dutch Pope Adrian VI. and his latest successor in the Roman See. The paradox of the election of the whilom weaver boy of Utrecht in 1522 is pointedly put by the writer. He declares the conclave to be not unjustly styled "one of the most disgraceful in history." It was the conclave which Wolsey hoped would raise him to the Papacy. There seemed no hope of decision until Cardinal de Medici rose and proposed Adrian, "absent from Romelbut a just man." Adrian was "almost absolutely unknown to Rome." Only one of the cardinals had ever seen him:—

Such was the man, humble, earnest, frugal, unworldly, whom a College of Cardinals, one of the most worldly, ambitious, luxurious, and mercenary that Christendom had yet seen, at a time of general worldliness, pride, dissoluteness, and intrigue, had unanimously chosen to be the successor of the sumptuous, ambitious, and worldly-minded Leo X.

Yet he was suddenly and unanimously elected "as it were by sudden inspiration," the Cardinals scarcely aware of what they had done and soon deeply distressed at their work. "But," adds the writer, "it was not their work. If ever in the history of the Church there was an evident and almost visible interposition of the Holy Ghost, setting at nought the follies and intrigues of men, it was in the election of Adrian VI."

The Bishop of Salford concludes :-

Like Adrian VI., our present Holy Father, Pope Pius X., is essentially a man of the people. Of lowly origin, by sheer force of intellectual talent, of personal virtue, of high character, he has been raised by Providence from the humblest rank to the supreme dignity on earth. And although, thank God, in far better times and in purer surroundings, the outcome of the conclave of 1903 was as great a surprise to the Christian world as that of the conclave of 1522. Of both it may be truly said: Digitus Dei est hic. The simple frugal life and homely tastes, the dislike of unnecessary court ceremonial, of the peasant's son of Riese, recall those of the weaver's son of Utrecht. And if Adrian VI. during his brief pontificate showed himself a true reformer, what have we not been led to expect in the way of reforms by the few months that have already elapsed since the election of Pius X.? Adrian VI. was surely a Pius X., born four centuries before his time.

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THE GREATEST OF SAGES AND HIS THREE WORDS.

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CHINA and the Chinese are cast in the mould of Confucius. To understand the Celestials we must understand their sage. The Hon. Chester Holcombe contributes to the *International Journal of Ethics* for July a most interesting and appreciative sketch of "The Moral Training of the Young in China." He quotes freely from their primers, and incidentally describes the main principles of the teaching of Confucius, a sage who has held the obedience and loving direction of his entire race for more than twenty centuries, an achievement without parallel in the history of mankind.

A PURELY SECULAR TEACHER.

This is the more remarkable because "the theories and teachings of the great Chinese sage were entirely secular":—

They deal exclusively with the relations and duties of man to man in this life, and neither bore reference to or made account of a higher Being, or Beings, or a future state of existence. His disciples have left upon record four subjects upon which he seldom spoke. One of these was spiritual beings and a future state. In answer to a question from a Minister of State as to what constituted wisdom, the sage replied: "To give oneself earnestly to the duties due to men, and while respecting spiritual beings, if there are such, to keep aloof from them—this may be called wisdom." Being asked by a disciple concerning ancestral worship, which then, as now, was universal in China, he answered: "While you cannot serve men, how can you serve spirits?" Asked by the same disciple concerning a future state, he replied with the counter question: "While you do not know life, what can you know about death?"

HIS THREE WORDS.

Confucius condensed the whole of his teaching into three words—*Li*, *Shu*, and *Chüntz*. The significance of these is thus explained by Mr. Holcombe:—

Li means the primary and the ultimate law of right action, and implies doing the right thing at the right time in the right way, and from the right motive. Shu was explained by Confucius as equivalent to the Golden Rule:—

"What you do not wish that others should do unto you, do not unto them." The Chinese character, "shn," includes consideration, charity, forbearance, thoughtfulness for others, mutuality of rights and interests. It covers the entire principles of the brotherhood of man put into practice. The English equivalent, as used among us, involves only the commercial idea of "give and take."

Chüntz can only be translated as "a thorough gentleman":—

The gentleman, in dealing with others, does not descend to anything low or improper. The gentleman enters into no stuation where he is not himself. If he holds a high station, he does not treat with contempt those below him; if he occupies an inferior position, he uses no mean arts to gain the favour of his superiors. He corrects himself and blames not others; he feels no dissatisfaction. On the one hand, he murmurs not at Heaven; nor on the other, does he harbour resentment towards man. Hence the gentleman dwells at ease, entirely waiting the Heavenly will.

HOW THEY WORK OUT IN PRACTICE.

With few exceptions (says Mr. Holcombe) every peculiarity and every virtue in the social or political forms, customs, and usages of the Chinese may be traced back to Confucius, their hero, master, and sage. He was strongly opposed to war and to standing armies, and taught the rulers of China to conquer their enemies by showing the excellence of good government. The Chinese to-day, whether taken en masse or as individuals, are the most peace-loving race in the world. Nowhere is that beatitude, "Blessed are the peacemakers," held so highly in honour and obedience.

THE CORNER-STONE OF CONFUCIANISM.

All Chinese children are taught the ethics which Confucius formulated 2,400 years ago. But the corner-stone of his system is older than that:—

The Chinese sage had found in the ancient records the following declaration made by a king and hero twelve hundred years before he was born: "The great God has conferred upon the people a moral sense, compliance with which would show their nature to be invariably right. To give them tranquillity in which to pursue the course indicated by it, is the task of the Sovereign." Confucius accepted this statement as entirely correct, and upon it, as a corner-stone, erected his system.

Amid the endless clash of jarring sects we could do very well with a little Confucianism in Britain.

THE COMING MAN IN CHINA.

WILL IT BE YUAN SHIH-KAI?

Mr. A. R. Colqueoun, writing in the *North American* for July, suggests that the regeneration of China may be achieved by the Chinese General Yuan Shih-Kai. He says:—

The necessity of a trained army for China, with all the accompaniments of modern equipment, had long been realised by some of the foremost Chinese statesmen of the day, and by none more clearly than by the Generalissimo of the Northern Forces, Yuan Shih-Kai. This personage has accomplished the difficult task of balancing himself on two stools, being at once the favourite of the Empress Dowager and the favourer of reform. It is well known that he gained the confidence of that remarkable woman, Tszu-Hszi, by an act of treachery to the reformers; but it is also conceded by many who are in sympathy with the Reform party that, at the time of the coup d'état, their programme was revolutionary and unlikely to produce good results. Yuan Shih-Kai, having gained a firm footing by his action, has since that time quietly but firmly supported the less visionary reforms, and at the present time has achieved a unique position in China. He is regarded by his countrymen as their one hope in the future, and Europeans who know him speak in the highest terms of his character and capacity. His chief efforts have been bent to the training and equipment of an army in Northern China; for one of his maxims is, that policy without force is useless.

It is needless to say that Japan plays a great part in the considerations of this Chinese statesman. It must be remembered that, unlike Li Hung-Chang, he has resisted the influence of Russia, while to Germany he has been a thorn in the side (in Chihli and Shantung), resisting her attempts at encroachment, barring her way to concessions, and generally making himself as unpleasant as possible. Nevertheless, while making every use of Japanese methods in drilling and equipping his men, he is not, as is sometimes represented, a Japanese tool. His motto is "China for the Chinese." He expresses vigorously the belief that, whichever party wins in the present struggle, China will not be a gainer, unless—and we can imagine that his mental reservation on this subject would be "unless China can bring forward a policy backed by force." The lesson taught by Russia in Manchuria, by Germany in Shantung, and by the Allied Armies as they marched to Pekin has sunk into the hearts of the Chinese, to whom any less forcible lesson would have been useless.

If Yuan Shih-Kai fulfils the promise he has given—he is only forty-five years old—he may prove the leader for whom China has waited so long.

PETRARCH AND DANTE.

No fewer than three literary centenaries were celebrated in July, and the magazines contain a number of articles on Nathaniel Hawthorne, George Sand, and Petrarch, who have been accorded centenary honours.

In the case of Petrarch, it is the six hundredth anniversary of his birth (July 20th) which has been commemorated. The Deutsche Rundschau publishes an article on the Italian poet by Heinrich Morf. The writer points out that Dante stands at the close of the Middle Ages, and Petrarch on the threshold of the new age. Yet the two lived only a generation apart, Dante having been born in 1265 and Petrarch in 1304. Dante is a mediæval anachronism. He stands alone, a party by himself.

To Dante, Rome is the City of God, the Holy City. Petrarch is a humanist. He deplores the fact that the modern Christian Rome has not preserved its ancient buildings, and mourns over the destruction of the city. Petrarch travelled much, but his interest in Roman History and Roman Civilisation never deserted him. Most of his writings are in Latin; he only used his mother-tongue for his poems and in rivalry with Dante's "Divine Comedy." The two Florentines never met. Petrarch

Petrarch.

was at school in the South of France and was seventeen years old when Dante died at Ravenna in 1321.

Petrarch seems not to have sympathised with Dante, yet in his love poems on his Laura he betrays the influence of Dante, and the idea of arranging them in a book in a certain biographical form was undoubtedly taken from Dante's "Vita Nuova," while his "Triumphs" were inspired by the "Divine Comedy." The collected "Laura" sonnets and songs number 366, and they are divided into two general groups—those addressed to the living Laura and those written after her death. It is as the author of these poems that Petrarch's name lives to-day.

The three great Florentines—Dante, Petrarch, and Boccaccio-represent a century of Italian intellectual life. Of the three, Petrarch was the most progressive, the most modern. It was also he who exercised the greatest influence on the century which followed. What makes him especially dear to the Italy of to-day

is his glowing love of his country.

In the July number of the *Open Court*, Dr. Paul Carus, the editor, has a timely article on Petrarch. He thus sums up the character and inconsistencies of the

Though Petrarch had taken an active part in the political history of his time, he was a poet and rhetorician, not a hero and a character. His scholarship, the elegance of his verses, and his amiable personality endeared him to both the aristocratic men of

his time and the common people of Italy.

Mediæval in thought and principle, he was modern in sentiment. Though an enthusiastic champion of the cause of liberty, he was an intimate friend of almost all the tyrants of his time, and was instrumental in their retaining their power and usurped privileges. Though indebted to the Colonnas for many personal favours, he became an abettor of the Roman mob who massacred seven members of that noble family of Rome, His very shortcomings seem to have added to the charm of his personality, and made it possible that while he was still a child of the Middle Ages, he became one of the founders of modern Italy.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SCOTTISH ANCESTORS.

THOUGH President Roosevelt's name is undoubtedly of Dutch origin, Mr. A. H. Millar contends, in the July number of the Scottish Historical Review, that the President has a more decided ancestral connection. with Scotland than with Holland :-

While on the paternal side the President is directly descended from Claes (Nicolas) van Roosevelt, who settled in America in 1649, with no admixture of other nationalities save in his grandmother, Margaret Barnhill, of Anglo-American origin; on the maternal side he can claim kinship with the purely Scottish families of Stobo, Bulloch of Baldernock, Irvine of Cults, Douglass of Tilquhillie, and Stewart. His mother, Martha Bulloch, was the direct descendant of the Rev. Archibald Stobo, who accompanied the Darien Expedition from Scotland in 1699, was wrecked at Charleston, and remained othere, becoming one of the pioneers of Presbyterianism in

After giving an outline of the Darien Expedition, Mr. Millar says it is through Jean Stobo, the daughter of the above-named Rev. Archibald Stobo, who died 1740-41, that President Roosevelt owes his first relationship to Scotland. Jean Stobo was married to James Bulloch, and Martha Bulloch, the mother of the President, was their great-great-granddaughter.

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THE GEORGE SAND CENTENARY.

Apropos of the George Sand centenary celebration, there is, in the Revue Encyclopédique of July 1st, an



George Sand.

appreciative study of George Sand and her work by Samuel Rocheblave, who appends a list of the principal works by George Sand, and a list of the principal French biographical works of which she is the subject.

HER CREATIVE WORK.

Twenty-eight years have passed since George Sand died and Victor Hugo, while mourning the

dead, welcomed in her one of the immortals. What an indefatigable writer she was appears in M. Rocheblave's article, and her writings, if a complete collection were possible, would include many more than those signed "George Sand," dating from about April, 1831, to May 22nd, 1876, when her article on Renan was published by Le Temps a short time after her death. About one hundred and ten volumes have been published by Calmann Lévy, but these do not by any means represent her entire work. Her correspondence with Aurélian de Sèze is dated 1825-1828; of her journals, the earliest dates back to 1822; and, indeed, during her whole life she was conversing on paper either with herself or her numerous correspondents. And how many manuscripts she destroyed!-" Engelwald," "Rosario," and many

In reference to George Sand's creative work, M. Rocheblave says in effect:—

She did not produce, she wrote. Her first word and her last was creation. And she created because she loved. Love is the characteristic of her work, and her work is the most human in French literature. She put, so to speak, her whole heart into her brain, and all her sensibility into her imagination. As a writer she was more woman than author, and more mother than woman. In the apparent diversity of her work, which, like that of Victor Hugo, reflects the life of a century, sone cannot but be struck by the harmony, the co-ordination of sentiments, in a word, the unity of soul which pervades the whole. That soul is always the same; it is that altruistic warmth and that beneficence coming from the heart to the lips which have given to her style its penetrating charm. In the words of Victor Hugo, "She proved that a woman could have manly gifts without losing her more angelic gifts, she could be strong without ceasing to be gentle."

SAINTE-BEUVE AND GEORGE SAND.

In La Revue of July 1st and July 15th there are two articles on George Sand. In the number for July 1st

the article contributed by Léon Séché on George Sand and Sainte-Beuve is based on a number of unpublished letters.

George Sand and Sainte-Beuve, says this writer, were of the same age, but in character and in temperament absolutely opposed. They became acquainted with each other in 1833. Sainte-Beuve had spoken in terms of the warmest eulogy of "Indiana," and George Sand desired to thank him personally. They read together fragments of "Lélia" and "Volupté." "Lélia" shocked Sainte-Beuve a little, but "Volupté," because of its mysticism, charmed the heart of George Sand. "You are nearer to the nature of the angels," he wrote to her. "Give me your hand and do not leave me to Satan. Make my peace with God, you who believe always and pray often."

This was at the time when Sainte-Beuve was at the height of his passion for Mme. X., and also of his religious fervour. As to George Sand, she had just broken with Mérimée, and she was seeking, not so much a lover (for she believed herself incapable of love) as a friend, and this sincere and disinterested friend she thought she had found in Sainte-Beuve. He became her most intimate friend, and for a time, at least, the director of her conscience. The writer tells the story of her relations with Sainte-Beuve to the death of the latter in 1869.

M. Georges Pellissier writes in La Revue of July 15th. He regards George Sand as a French novelist of the first rank in the idealist school, as Balzac undoubtedly takes the first place in the realist school.

THE MORALIST.

The article by Francis Gribble, in the New York Bookman of July, deals mainly with the loves of George Sand—Jules Sandeau, Prosper Mérimée, Alfred de Musset, Chopin, and the rest. Naturally, Mr. Gribble has something to add of George Sand the moralist. He says:—

George Sand was not a penetrating observer of externals, and her grip of life was not intellectual, but purely emotional. She worked with her heart, and not with her head, and wrote down not what she had thought out, but what she felt. . . . She commands our interest not as a creator, but as a phenomenon—as the exaggerated type of an emotional epoch that has passed

Constitutionally incapable of believing that anything that she did was wrong, she differed from her great English parallel in this notable particular: that whereas George Eliot was a moralist in spite of the faux ménage, George Sand made the faux ménage the starting point or pivot of her moral system.

faux ménage the starting point or pivot of her moral system. Almost all of the novels could be cast in the form of a syllogism; and the major of all the syllogisms is the some. Love comes from God, and obedience to its dictates is a duty. Indiana, or Lelia, or whoever it may be, loved her lover. Therefore, she was right to be unfaithful to her husband, and he had no cause to complain of her conduct.

George Sand does not even face the practical consequences of the anarchism which she advocates. As often as there is an awkward tangle, the god descends from the machine to cut the knot. Inconvenient children die, inconvenient husbands commit suicide. By these mechanical devices a happy ending is secured.

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NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE was born at Salem in Massachusetts on July 4th, 1804, and in commemoration



of the centenary of his birth the *Critic*, of New York, publishes a Hawthorne number, containing articles of personal reminiscence and criticism by well-known writers—Mr. Moncure D. Conway, Miss Elizabeth Luther Cary, Mr. Howard M. Ticknor (Hawthorne's publisher), Mr. Francis Gribble, Mr. Julian Hawthorne, and others.

The four closing years of Hawthorne's life were passed at

Concord, and his son very naturally describes in his article the life in the little town, with its homely folks, as it was in those days:—

There was none of the storied richness and automatic method of English society, which takes the individual into its comfortable current, and sweeps him along through agreeable eddies and leisurely stretches with the least possible exertion on his own part, yet it was in its way the best of society, intelligent, simple, natural, self-respecting, and quietly independent. Its members knew how to be social, and also how to let one another alone. They were mutually helpful, but not intrusive.

A mile away was the four-square, white, wooden home of Emerson, toward which were turned the trusting eyes of all emancipated optimists the world over, though his fellow-townsmen knew him to be really simply a good neighbour and useful citizen, who had as much to thank Concord for as Concord him, and whose transcendental vagaries they regarded with kindly indulgence.

Thoreau had his amiable foibles too; and Concord had fought it out with him, and overcome him in the matter of tax-paying; but he could bear witness that in Concord grew all the flowers, and sang all the birds worth mentioning in the world.

Of the many articles on Nathaniel Hawthorne and his work which have appeared this month, none will be read with more interest than that by Mr. Hamilton Wright Mabie, published in the North American Review for July. Mr. Mabie comments on the conditions under which Hawthorne developed his gifts, noting first the absence of the deep and rich influences of a highly developed national life. Isolation was another potent factor. Neither in faith nor in practice was he a Puritan, but his Puritan inheritance determined the bent of his mind. In fiction he was not only the forerunner of the psychologists, but also the prophet of the symbolists.

The London *Bookman* of July contains an appreciation of Nathaniel Hawthorne by Mr. Walter Lewin. He thinks the biography of Hawthorne should have been written by George William Curtis. In summing up Hawthorne as a writer Mr. Lewin says:—

Hawthorne's writings may be described, in general terms, as studies of the moral law of the universe, and of the action of minds which, having lost touch with it, are "bewildered by certain errors," and, struggling to find their way, lapse into the abnormal condition which is commonly termed sin.

Hawthorne showed how, to the naturally healthy mind, along with sin committed comes an awakening, not to peril merely, but to a clearer vision of right, a fuller understanding of its own powers and limitations, and a truer sympathy with others' needs.

Another appreciation of Hawthorne from an English standpoint, by Mr. Francis Gribble, appears in the July *Critic*.

BALLAD POETRY: ITS FRENCH ORIGIN.

In the July number of the Scottish Historical Review Mr. W. P. Ker contributes to the literature of the ballad in the form of an article on Danish Ballads.

A close relation between the Danish and the Scottish ballads has long been recognised, the difficulty is to make out the history of the connection. Mr. Ker discusses some of the problems. At the outset he explains that the term "Danish," in relation to ballads, may be taken as practically "Scandinavian," thus including Swedish, Norwegian, Icelandic, and Faroese.

THE DANCING-SONG,

First he discusses the form of the Danish ballad, which, oddly enough, is that of the French "carole," or French lyrical dancing-game:—

Danish ballads have preserved more than the English, and much more than the German, of their original character as dancing-songs. Though the dancing custom has long died out in Denmark, hardly any of the ballads are without a refrain. And though Denmark has lost the old custom of the dance.

And though Denmark has lost the old custom of the dance, it is well-known how it is retained in the Faroes, the old French "carole" being there the favourite amusement, and the refrain always an essential part of the entertainment. The French "carole" was well established in the twelfth century in Denmark.

The dancing-song also found its way to this country. In this connection Mr. Ker tells the following story:

Fortunately the preachers and moralists, in noting the vices of the dancing-song, have given some of the earliest information about it, and the oldest quotations. There are few remains of English lyrical poetry of the twelfth century, but the fact of its existence is proved by historians. Giraldus Cambrensis, in his "Gemma Ecclesiastica," has a chapter against songs and dances in churches and churchyards, and tells a story of a priest in the diocese of Worcester who was so haunted by the refrain of a song which he had heard repeated all night long about hischurch, that in the morning at the Mass, instead of "Dominus vobiscum," he said, "Sweet heart, take pity!"

THE REFRAIN OR BURDEN.

The writer continues:-

Almost at the same time is found the first notice of the ring-dance in Denmark. The earliest ballad refrains in Icelandic belong to the thirteenth century. The use of refrains constantly in Denmark and less regularly in this country, makes it necessary to regard the English and Danish ballads as one group over against the German ballads of the Continent. In some of the Danish ballads the chorus comes in at the end. More peculiar is the form of chorus, which, perhaps, makes the chief likenes-between the Danish ballads and ours; certainly the most obvious likeness as far as form is concerned.

It is strange that Denmark, which has borrowed so much of its vocabulary from Germany, and has in other ways been so much influenced by Germany, should have produced a ballad literature so distinct from that of Germany. The Danish ballads resemble, in fact, those of England and Scotland, and in Denmark the form of ballad-poetry was, as in England and Scotland, a French importation.

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POETRY IN THE PERIODICALS.

In the Fortnightly Review Mr. Thomas Hardy publishes a poem of five pages, entitled "Time's Laughing Stocks; a Summer Romance." The story is of the meeting of a man of fifty, with the woman whom he had once loved, after a lapse of twenty years. They foregather in the twilight, near their old trysting place. "Each one's hand the other's grasping" they forgive, and fall asleep "in a large content" that reclasped their rended lives and contracted years to nought. He woke first in broad day and looking down upon her sleeping finds her aged and grey :-

That which Time's transforming chisel

Had been tooling night and day for twenty years, and tooled too

In its rendering of crease where curve was-where was raven, grizzel-

White, where roses once did dwell.

She had wakened, and perceiving [I surmise] my sigh and shock, my vague involuntary dismay, Up she started, and-her wasted figure all throughout it

Said, "Ah, yes: I am thus by day! "Can you really wince and wonder That the sunlight should reveal you such a thing of skin and

As if unaware a Death's-head must of need lie not far under One whose years out-count your own?

"Yes; that movement was a warning Of the worth of man's devotion !- Yes, sir, I am old," said she, "And the thing which should increase love turns it quickly into

And your new-won heart from me!" . . .

Then she went, ere I could call her.

He did not follow. "Alas, what grey-head perseveres,"

"Since that hour I have seen her never, Love is tame at fifty years."

In the Windsor Magazine Mr. Frederic Walworth has a charming poem on The Tides. I quote the following:-

When the voice of God Almighty called the waters of the Sea,-From the firmament He called them to await eternity,-

He gave to that wide ocean, Dumbly lying without motion, That it should beat the time of God and mark the days to be.

And the Waters, nothing leath, rose to meet the task with mirth, Looked aloft upon the moon, joying in her sudden birth,

Caught the rhythm of her gliding, Sought the secrets of her riding, Took them for their own and followed where she led them round the earth.

So the Tides were born, and never, since the charge upon them Have they faltered in the faithful, rhythmic counting of each

. day.

Till the moon shall cease her gliding, And the stricken sea subsiding, The faithful Tides shan rest them, having kept their Lord's command.

LOVE POEMS OF THE SIXTEENTH AND TWENTIETH CENTURIES.

(1) BY A QUEEN. (2) BY A MAN.

THE Tudor Magazine, a local Enfield monthly, which issued its first number last month, published the following love sonnet by Queen Elizabeth, the MSS. of which is in the Ashmolean Museum:-

> I grieve, yet dare not show my discontent; I love, and yet am forc'd to seem to hate; I do, yet dare not say I ever meant, I seem stark mute, but inwardly do prate. I am, and not, I freeze, and yet am burn'd, Since from myself my other self is turn'd.

My care is like my shadow in the sun, Follows me flying, flies when I pursue it; Stands and lies by me, does what I have done; This too familiar care doth make me rue it. No means I find to rid him from my breast, Till by the end of things ke is supprest.

Some gentler passions steal into my mind, For I am soft, and made of melting snow; Or, be more cruel, love, and so be kind, Let me, or float or sink, be high or low; Or let me live with some more sweet content, Or die, and so forget what love e'er meant.

As a pendant to this sixteenth century sonnet by a woman, I reproduce this love poem by Mr. C. H. Crandall from the July number of the Twentieth Century Home. It is entitled "Night Message":-

> Into thy dreams, O dearest love, I glide unknown to thee, While stars flash messages above, And dewdrops light the lea. Into thy closed eyes, Into thy latticed soul, Softly as the moonlight, So I win my goal. For no tongue can bid me nay, And no arm can make me stay. All resistless do I come; Come, for I cannot but fly; Come, for to stay is to die. Night cannot fright, bars cannot hold, Nor the world buy me with silver and gold.

> I it is, whom thou art pressing; Closer, mine, than night-air's kisses;
> Dearer, mine, than fairy blisses;
> Tender, worshipful, and true, Thus I wait, and serve, and sue. Beauty, my rose of the world! Treasure, my jewel impearled! Hope, joy, all unto me! So will I live unto thee.

> For I must be life of thy life, Alway in thy being have part, Do not detain me, do not restrain me, Me, the blood-warmth of thy heart. Thus o'er the waves of the night, Making the way-between bright, Over the severing miles, Led by the light of thy smiles, With wings of a fond dove, Heart of a great love, Dearest, I speed unto thee!

"IN THAT HAPPY LAND"-SWEDEN.

It is strange how little we in this country know of Denmark and Sweden; and yet these two northern countries may claim to be, with, perhaps, the one exception of Switzerland, the happiest and most contented of European nations. In the Revue de Paris Madame Michaux has a charming account of "Happy Sweden." She points out that one reason why the Swedes are to be envied is that every woman is engaged in some form of work, and is therefore satisfied and happy.

The fairer sex have invaded every public department. They are the bank clerks as well as the post-office clerks of Sweden, and life in a Swedish town is made very pleasant for the worker. To give an example, every day the post-offices are shut from three to five o'clock, and during that time the clerks can have a good rest or take part in one of the many out-door games that are so popular in Sweden.

It is to Sweden that the Socialist should look for examples, for while the general standard of comfort and living is high, what we call luxury, that condition of life produced by great wealth, is looked at with disapproval and very rarely met with. The State interferes very little with the liberty, or indeed the life of the subject. Legal matters are so arranged that the poorest man can hope for justice at a small What we call "Going to law" is almost unknown, arbitration being held there in high honour. "Stealing is rarely heard of, and more serious crimes are almost unknown. . . . The tramways have no collectors to collect the money; each passenger putting his fare in a little box fastened to the door. In places of amusement everyone hangs up his hat and coat in a large hall, and no attendant is left in charge of the often valuable furs thus left to the mercy of the passer-by."

Drunkenness has been rendered quite impossible, owing to the very Draconian laws regulating the sale of wines and spirits. No tobacco may be sold to boys, except under penalty of a very heavy fine.

No country in the world is so lightly taxed as is Sweden. Landed proprietors pay 2 per cent. on the value of their land; there is a servant tax of $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. a head; the only animal taxed is the dog, and there is of course no income-tax, and no form of protection affecting the industry of the country.

In the country districts the life led on the great estates is patriarchal, and farming pays well, the land bringing in some 7 or 8 per cent. The State exercises the most severe control over the live stock, especially with reference to the purity of the milk supply. Every cow-stable is washed out four times a day, and thoroughly disinfected once a year.

The labourers are paid part in money, part in kind. House servants are, to our notions, but poorly paid. A first-class coachman gets but £16 a year, and the same sum satisfies a cook-housekeeper, who often has to manage the whole of a large establishment. On the other hand, the head of the estate is expected to

look after his people in sickness and in health. He educates their children, pays the doctor when they are ill, and teaches their sons and daughters trades.

Sweden may be called the women's paradise. Women share every privilege offered to their husbands and brothers, and those who have to earn their living find the doors of no profession shut in their face. One of the most successful farming centres in Sweden was founded and is now managed by three ladies,

And Sweden is a profoundly religious country. The Bible is read aloud daily by the head of the family, and a Bible is the first gift given by a young man to

his betrothed.

SOCIALISM IN 1904.

In view of the sixth International Socialist Congress shortly to be held at Amsterdam, M. Paul Louis contributes to the second July number of the Nouvelle Revue a sketch of the present position of Socialism. He draws a parallel between the International character of modern Socialism—which, he says, is becoming more and more emphasised—and the similarly extra-national character of Catholicism. Of course, there are many differences between the two forces, but, neverthelesss, they are alike in their superiority to mere national divisions.

Since the last International Congress at Paris, in 1900, two general facts have emerged in the history of European Socialism. (1) Its activity has been much increased by reason of the electoral victories which it has obtained; and (2), the divisions noticeable in some countries have been accentuated and have spread to all other countries. Everywhere is to be noted the struggle between the revolutionary tradition and those new tendencies which appear under different names—such as ministerialism, reformism, and revisionism. Everywhere the defenders of tradition are working with renewed energy because they fear desertions and changes which would ruin Socialism, and would finally convert it into a mere party of radical working-class reform.

The Amsterdam Congress will have to decide between the two conceptions, and its decision will determine the future course of Socialism. There is still the old quarrel between the disciples of Lassalle and Marx, who believe in political agitation, and regard the conquest of power as the indispensable prelude of all social transformation, and those theorists who have no belief in the political method, but build all their hopes on the movement of corporate union.

Is the Sunday School Inefficient?—This inquiry the Sunday Strand continues to prosecute, and in the August number the Rev. Munro Gibson emphatically asserts that, despite all its deficiencies, the Sunday school is more efficient than it has ever been. He pleads for such a practical acknowledgment of the claim of the child to be "the greatest in the Kingdom of Heaven" as will secure the best and most highly-educated men and women for the task.

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HOW AN ALPINE GUIDE IS EVOLVED.

THE distinctive calling of Alpine guide, according to Mr. Francis Gribble in the Treasury, only arose a little over a hundred years ago. The first Trade Union of Guides was formed at Chamonix in 1821. The course of training is as follows. The youth begins as an unlicensed porter, often unpaid. At eighteen he applies for a porter's licence, on getting which he receives seven to nine francs a day. During the two years he serves as porter he must attend schools for guides, with both theoretical and practical courses. On passing his examinations satisfactorily the man receives his certificate as guide, which, however, requires to be renewed annually. He must produce his guide book on employment, and ask his employer to inscribe a report of his conduct. A portrait is given of a noted Alpine guide, Christian Almer, and his wife, taken on their golden weddingday, when they both climbed to the summit of the Wetterhorn. An odd piece of instruction given to the guides is that if a traveller in their charge is very cold and tired and insists on going to sleep on a glacier, they must beat him! One of the most famous of guides was compelled to resort to this somewhat drastic expedient, and raised his charge to a towering passion. The belaboured traveller was, however, subsequently very grateful, and gave his guide a handsome addition to his fee.

ODD EXPERIENCES ON A RANCH.

"FURTHER Ranching Recollections" are contributed by Mr. J. R. E. Sumner to *Longman's Magazine*, and there is much of comic pathos about them. One place that he occupied was dismally the opposite of a success. He says:—

I guess my feelings towards the cabin took the same shape as those which prompted the Dakota settler of an early day to leave his claim shanty with this notice nailed on it: "Hundred and fifty miles to a railroad, twenty-five miles to a post-office, fifteen to a school, ten miles to nearest neighbour, five hundred feet to water. God bless our home! Gone to spend winter with wife's folks." Unfortunately, the same way of escape was not open to me.

A boy staying with the writer was also a variegated failure. He was a "tenderfoot" English boy, whose usual practice was never to do right what could be done wrong. He poured the cream into the churn, which was a stone one, as was the custom, but omitted to replace the lid. Next day the writer undertook the job of churning:—

Ours was an old-fashioned dash churn, and I pounded up and down, an everlasting time too I recollect, till butter came. Here it was at last, a fine lot, eight or nine pounds at a guess. Lifting it out of the churn, something sticking up in it that certainly was not butter caught my eye. It was a piece of furry skin. Looking closer, innumerable other fragments were apparent, greater and smaller, mixed through the mass in a hideous amalgam. Horresco referens. Some of these I was able to identify. They were pieces of mice—head, tails, ears, feet, all in fact propria que maribus! How many had been churned up was a nice question which none of us had the patience or skill to determine, but the number was conservatively estimated at six.

A NOTED CRICKET VILLAGE.

C. B. Fry's Magazine contains an account of the remarkable contribution which a Yorkshire village has made to cricket history. The village is Kirkheaton, near Huddersfield. Its first start in cricket was in 1825, but only in 1846 was a pitch obtained and a club formed:—

It has sent forth no less than twenty-two of its players into the ranks of the counties, players who have all become more or less famous. Nearly all these have, naturally, played for Yorkshire; and indeed, for many years the "Y.C.C.C." was practically composed of players from Sheffield and Lascelles Hall, i.e., Kirkheaton. Look at the names of the giants of the seventies and eighties of last century who came from this little village.

Among the names of the cricketers who have come from Kirkheaton are mentioned Ephraim Lockwood, Luke Greenwood, John Thewlis, Allen Hill, George Hirst, Wilfred Rhodes, Schofield Haigh, Wrathall. The writer continues:—

After all, it is a comparatively small industrial village, where the folks work very hard. Ay, but they play hard, too! It is the enthusiasm and constant practice of the Kirkheaton lads that tells, and wins the great county its matches. Lockwood used to relate how he and his chu ns got up at 6 a.m. to practise, worked at the mill all the morning, had only an hour for dinner, and news got any, because they were practising all that hour!

In marked contrast to this picture of industrial sport may be set the sketch given by Mr. T. Pawley in the same magazine, of the Kent "Nursery," founded in Tonbridge in 1897, "in order to discover young professional cricketers, and, by a judicious system of coaching, fit them to play for the County."

THE ENGLISH VILLAGE OF THE FUTURE.

Mr. Herbert Samuel contributes to the *Independent Review* a bright sketch of the peaceful revolution which he hopes will be brought about in the condition of our rural districts. The village of the future, after we have reformed the land laws and established an active propaganda in favour of rural reform, will be a very desirable place of residence:—

We may picture a thriving and growing population, busy with diverse interests; a third, perhaps, of the men the tenants in perpetuity of holdings of five to fifty acres belonging to the County Council; a third the labourers on the surrounding large farms, receiving wages equal, we may suppose, to those now paid in Northumberland or Durham, and supplementing them by the produce of the half-acre or acre allotment near their other members of the middle classes. We may imagine, on the small holdings, cottages owned by the County Council; in the village a group, perhaps, built by the District Council; the rest of the houses in private hands, but all of them kept in good order by the certainty of frequent inspection and the fear of penalties for default. Round the school we see the demonstration field in which the children are taught, as the Education Code already allows, the elements of their future trade; and on the noticeboard at the gate the announcement of lectures on horticulture or dairying by the technical expert, sent by the County Educa-tion Committee. Conspicuous in the village are the co-operative creamery and the bacon factory, the depôt of the poultry and egg society, and the office of the co-operative bank. Every day the motor-carts or the light railway take, in bulk, selected and well-packed boxes of agricultural produce for sale in the markets of the neighbouring towns, or even for export abroad.

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AYLWIN-LAND: NORTH WALES AND EAST ANGLIA.

For some time there has been running in the Pall Mall Magazine a delightful series of articles on Literary Geography. In the August number the subject is Aylwin-Land, namely, North Wales and East

Anglia.

Mr. Sharp, the writer, says that Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton's own country is East Anglia, for here he was born and here he spent his early years. Here, also, began his intimacy with the gypsies. Indeed, a letter from Mr. Watts-Dunton contains the following personal statement in reference to East Anglia:—

With regard to the identification of the "Raxton Hall" of the story, I had, at the time when "Aylwin" was written, many years ago, a reason for wishing it to remain unidentified. My one idea was to retain what I may call the peculiar "atmosphere" and the mysterious spectral charm of the lonelier East Anglian coast, which stands up and confronts the ravaging and insatiable sea. Hence I gave so much and no more of the actual local description of the various points of the coast as might enable me to secure that atmosphere and that

charm.

That I have been successful in this regard is pretty clear, judging from the enthusiastic letters from East Anglians that have been reaching me since "Aylwin" first appeared. This is very gratifying to me, for I love the coast; it is associated with my first sight of the sea, my first swim in the sea, and my first meeting with Borrow, as described in my obituary notice of him in the Athenaum. And when I saw in the newspapers last year the word "Aylwin-land" applied to the locality in which "Aylwin" is laid, I felt a glow of pride which not all the kind words of the critics have been able to give me.

Mr. Sharp is equally enthusiastic about East Anglia, maritime and inland. When we come to North Wales and the mountain scenery which we have in the latter part of the book, we may again quote a personal statement of Mr. Watts-Dunton's. He said to a friend:—

My passion for North Wales is of a very early date. It was twenty years before the publication of "Aylwin" that I first dwelt upon its unique charms, and gave a portrait of Sinfi Lovell in the Alhenæum. Although I am familiar with the Alps and other mountain ranges, no mountain scenery has for me the peculiar witchery of Snowdon. In the manuscript of "Aylwin" there was much more writing about Snowdon than appears in the printed volume. . . It is a source of pride to me to know that, as a Welsh newspaper has said: "There is scarcely a home in Wales where a well-thumbed copy of 'Aylwin' is not to be found."

The literary geography of "Aylwin" would not be complete without a reference to Kelmscott Manor, on the upper reaches of the Thames, at one time the residence of William Morris and Dante Gabriel Rossetti. At Kelmscott Manor certain parts of "Aylwin" and certain poems of "The Coming of Love" were written. Kelmscott Manor is the "Hurstcote Manor" of "Aylwin," and the painter, D'Arcy, who befriends the heroine there, is, of course, no other than Rossetti. In conclusion, Mr. Sharp says, it is Mr. Watts-Dunton's distinction to have given us two new women as "the wooers of dreams"—Sinfi Lovell and Rhona Boswell.

WHAT IS THE FINEST VIEW IN THE KINGDOM?

This is an interesting subject for artists, and in the August number of the Strand Magazine several of

them have recorded their opinions.

Mr. B. W. Leader decides in favour of a scene on the Conway at Bettws-y-Coed; Mr. Alfred East chooses the Valley of the Wye at Tintern; Mr. Harry Hine gives "Durham"; Mr. C. E. Johnson prefers "the stretch of country in Sussex, from Pulborough and Amberley to Arundel," in England: Mr. James Orrock's choice lies in Yorkshire; Mr. R. Thorne-Waite considers the Downs of Sussex and Kent the most picturesque locality; Mrs. Helen Allingham selects Surrey; and Mr. Yeend King favours the Dart, near Dartmouth Castle. The President of the Royal Cambrian Academy naturally chooses Welsh scenery, while the Scottish landscape painters, to wit, Mr. David Murray, Mr J. MacWhirter, Mr. J. Farquharson, and Sir Francis Powell, naturally point to Scottish scenery as the most picturesque in the kingdom.

GLIDING MACHINES-PAST AND PRESENT.

THE Rev. J. M. Bacon, writing on the conquest of the air in the *Realm*, recalls some ancient anticipations of modern progress in this particular. He says:—

A curious passage occurs in Milton's "History of England," telling how there once was a monk of Malmesbury, by name Elmer, who "foretold the invasion of William of Normandy, but who could not foresee when time was the breaking of his own legs for soaring too high. He in his youth, strangely aspiring, had made and fitted wings to his hands and feet, and with these on the top of a tower spread out to gather air he flew more than a furlong; but the wind being too high, he came fluttering down, to the maining of his limbs; yet, so conceited was he of his art, that he attributed the cause of his fall to the want of a tail."

Mr. Bacon also quotes from an old book an account given by two monks of a voyage by a French Ambassador to the kingdom of Siam :—

A cask was brought, on the head of which the engineer seated himself, having in his hand a machine, which proved afterwards to be a large umbrella. Some gunpowder was placed under the cask, and on a signal given it was set on fire, and the cask with the engineer thereon rose high into the air, and when at the highest elevation the engineer opened his umbrella and descended without any injury.

Mr. Bacon sees no reason for disbelieving either of these stories. He does not think that the modern airship holds out much hope of becoming in the near future a trustworthy aerial locomotive. The flying machine is much more of a success. After referring to the machines of Langley and Maxim, he says:—

Others among inventors have been working, and most successfully, on somewhat different lines. They have commenced by what they term "gliding machines," i.e., structures consisting of a combination of aeroplanes, which enable the operator, starting from some eminence, to glide through space with a steady motion till a lower level is safely reached. Thus, instead of starting with a mere theoretical or guess-work machine, and then trying to make it fly, they commence with a machine which has proved itself capable of floating through the air with due balance and stability, and then apply to it the requisite motive power.

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In a recent Sunday at Home Mr. Williamson continues his article upon the expulsion of the religious orders from France. The article is chiefly valuable because of the list it contains of the orders at present in Britain. These are:

Benedictines.—English Benedictine Congregation: Right Rev. F. Aidan Gasquet, O.S.B., D.D., Abbot President, and Abbots Smith, Larkin and Ford. The Order has houses at Ampleforth and Downside.

Ampleforth and Downside,
Beuron Congregation: Abbot Hocckelmann, Has a house at Erdington, on the outskirts of Birmingham.

Cassinese Congregation: Abbot Bergh. Has a house at Ramsgate.

Institute of Charity: Very Rev. Dominic Gazzola, Inst. Ch.,

Provincial. Has a house, St. Mary's, Kugoy. Jesuits: Very Rev. Reginald Colley, S.J., Provincial. Has a house at 31, Farm Street, W.

Marist Fathers: Very Rev. James Moran, S.M., Provincial. Has a house, St. Mary's, Dundalk.

Oblates of Mary Immaculate: Very Rev. Daniel McIntyre, O.M.I., Provincial. Has a house at Stillorgan, Dublin. Passionists: Very Rev. P. Coghlan, C.P., Provincial. Has

a house, St. Joseph's Retreat, Highgate. Praëmonstratensians: Right Rev. Abbot Gendeus, C.R.P.,

Has a house, Corpus Christi, Miles Platting, Manchester. Redemptionists: Very Rev. John Bennett, C.SS.R., Provincial. Has a house, St. Mary's, Clapham, S.W.

Salesians: Very Rev. B. Macey, S.C., Provincial. Has a house in Surrey Lane, Battersea, S.W.



From a painting in the Salon of 1904.]

The Expulsion of the Congregations in France.

Solesmes Congregation: Abbot Delatte. Has a house at Appuldurcombe, in the Isle of Wight. Is immediately subject to the Holy See. Abbot Linse. Has an establishment at Fort Augustus, N.B.

Canons Regular of the Lateran: Very Rev. Antony Allaria, C.R.I., D.D., Visitor. Has a home, St. Monica's Priory, Spettisbury, Blandford.

Carmelites: Very Rev. Dominic Ostendi, O.C.D. Has a

house at 47, Church Street, Kensington, W. Carthusians: Very Rev. Paul Neyrand, Prior. Has a large establishment at Parkminster, Partridge Green, Sussex.

Cistercians (Reformed): Right Rev. Abbot Hipwood, O.C.R. Has a house, St. Mary's Abbey, Coalville, Leicester. Dominicans: Very Rev. Lawrence Shapcote, O.P., Provincial.

Has a house, St. Dominic's Priory, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Franciscans Capuchins: Very Rev. F. Anselm, O.S.F.C.,
Provincial. Has a house, St. Francis's, Crawley, Sussex.

Provincial. Has a house, St. Francis's, Crawley, Sussex.
Franciscans (Friars Minor): Very Rev. F. Osmund, O.F.M.,
Provincial. Has a house, St. Antony's, Forest Gate, E.

Servites: Very Rev. A. Coventry, O.S.M., Commissary-Provincial. Has a house, St. Mary's Priory, 264, Fulham Road, S.W.

THE Windsor Magazine is a capital number. It opens with an admirably illustrated paper upon Alma Tadema and his art. There is a short story by Anthony Hope. There is an amusing account of a Penny Party which seems to have had some success. The principle of a "Penny Party" is that every guest must present his hostess with the best pennyworth he can buy. The selection is interesting. An out-of-the-way paper is that on Travelling Shows, including roundabouts, shooting-galleries, and circuses. Mr. R. L. Garner, the monkey specialist, maintains that monkeys are more like men than people usually believe them to be. Of all animals below man they are endowed with the strongest instinct of acquisition.

THE EDUCATION OF A MINISTER.

AN UP-TO-DATE PRESCRIPTION.

PROFESSOR JAMES DENNEY, D.D., contributes to the London Quarterly Review for July a valuable paper on "The Education of a Minister." He says that the first aim of ministerial education should be "to put the minister more completely and securely in possession of the message which he has to deliver to the world. The second is to make him master of the conditions to which it is to be addressed. The minister we want is not a priest who can be officially legitimated, and can appeal to his office to support his message; it is a man among men, who knows the mental world in which they are at home, and who can speak to their present thoughts; and ought there not to be in his professional training a place for such studies as are suggested by Chalmers's treatise on the Christian and civic economy of large towns?"

Finally, he ought to cultivate, more than ministers

do now, the art of expression:—

If outward conditions are not only moral effects but moral causes, surely a minister should know what they are and how they operate. Plenty of divinity students find time to study what used to be called the laws of Moses, and to distribute the various strata of the Pentateuchal codes along the centuries with satisfying precision: no doubt they are finding time now to compare them minutely with the code of Hammurabi, and to trace the finest threads of connection between Judgea and Babylonia.

All this is done, too, by way of preparing them to be ministers in Great Britain in the twentieth century of the Christian era. Would it not be at least as real a preparation if they made some genuine study of the legal, political, and economical constitution of their own country at the present day? Would it not be a gain if we had some person at work in our colleges who could demonstrate scientifically, let us say, the place held in society by the liquor trade—who could show its extent and resources; the necessities which it meets or the dispositions to which it appeals; the nature and methods of the pressure it can put on bankers, on merchants, on statesmen, on town councils, on churches; the legal restrictions under which it is carried on in our own and other countries, and the effects of them; and the best ways of counteracting the harm it does! We want the same thing to be done for our land laws, our poor laws, our educational laws, and many other elements of our social constitution.

A REVOLUTION IN EARTH STUDY.

M. MEUNIER writes, in the first July number of the Revue des Deux Mondes, a striking article on what he calls the physiology of the earth, and he comes to two main conclusions-namely, that the boundary line which has hitherto been drawn between the present geological epoch and former times must now be given up, and an intense and continuous activity is going on in the depths of the soil under the influence of circulations which never stop. Everything is in process of continual change. The elements of the soil are continually being replaced just like the process which goes on in organic and living tissue. When once this conception of incessant activity and change going on in the substance of the earth is thoroughly apprehended, it will readily be understood how sweeping must be the changes brought about in the hypotheses of the older geologists.

AFTER TWELVE YEARS.

For the last twelve years no reference has been made in the pages of this Review to a controversy in which it had been our duty to take a leading part. We had made our protest, and the electors of the Forest of Dean had made their choice. There was nothing more to be done. But of late there has been some indication of a disposition among some injudicious friends to put forward the pretensions of Sir Charles Dilke to public office under the Crown. The first result of this revival of a painful subject by Capt. Cecil Norton, M.P., at a meeting at Newington Butts last November, was the signature of the following letter by the Bishop of Rochester and others in southern London, which was forwarded to Capt. Cecil Norton:—

Dear Sir,—Our attention has been drawn to a resolution passed by a meeting over which you presided at Newington Public Baths on November 16th.

We desire respectfully to demur to this resolution of our fellow-citizens in what appears to us to be the interest of public morality and the purity of public life.

We are very sensible of Sir Charles Dilke's services to public welfare, particularly in regard to many subjects touching the condition of the classes engaged in hand labour, and have ourselves shared some of his aims; we are, some or all of us, favourable to the line of fiscal policy which he was advocating on the evening in question; and we regret as much as any can do that there should be any hindrance to the full employment by the nation of his great abilities and experience.

But the interests of public morality are to us paramount. You are aware that in the Probate Division of the High Court a decree of divorce was pronounced on the ground of adultery committed with Sir Charles Dilke; and a second trial which followed on the intervention of the Queen's Proctor resulted in the same verdict. The circumstances alleged in the evidence were of a kind specially revolting to moral feeling. Sir Charles Dilke has not removed the effect of this sentence, either by vindicating his innocence in a Court of Justice, or by a frank acknowledgment of guilt which, together with lapse of time, might properly be regarded as cancelling the past.

Under these circumstances, it is a matter of keen regret to us that you yourself as Chairman, and the meeting over which you presided, desired for Sir Charles Dilke at "no distant date a foremost place" in the councils of the King; and we think it right to say that any influence which we and many other Christian people in South London can exercise would be used in strong opposition to any course which could have this result.

We are, dear Sir, very faithfully,

EDW. ROFFEN.

J. SCOTT-LIDGETT, Warden of the Bermondsey Settlement.

FREDERICK ROGERS (Secretary of National Committee of Organised Labour), Walworth, S.E.

F. HERBERT STEAD, Warden of the Robert Browning Settlement, Walworth, S.E.

For our part, we shall preserve the silence which we have maintained for the last twelve years, merely reserving to ourselves the right to claim on behalf of Jabez Balfour the benefit of the pleas of "Christian Charity," "Statute of Limitations," and "had his punishment," which are now being put forward on behalf of his brother Liberal.

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THE diminishing birthrate of Australia is the subject of prominent concern in the June number. The report of the Birthrate Commission in New South Wales is reported to be taken up by the churches and social reform leagues. Another gruesome fact was thrust to the fore at the Australasian Methodist Conference, when it was pointed out that "in New South Wales, within the last ten years, out of 94,708 first births, 46,437 were the result of forced marriages."

The question of the New Hebrides is also canvassed. The Rev. Dr. Paton, veteran missionary to the New Hebrides, very strongly urges the annexation of the islands by Great Britain as a precaution to the safety of the Empire and the welfare of the natives. The Presbyterian Church, to which he belongs, has during the last fifty-six years spent £300,000 in an effort to Christianise the islands.

A strong plea is put forward for the appointment of an elective executive in the Australian Commonwealth—the appointment of one man who would rule for many years. Such a step is asked for in the interests of the regular management of the great business concern which the State in Australia has become. The editor adds: "If such an alteration in the Constitution were proposed, there is little doubt that it would meet with an overwhelming affirmation."

One of the principal topics of the month is discussed by Mr. T. E. Taylor, member of the New Zealand Parliament, on the earth-hunger that prevails in that Colony. He and his party are not satisfied with the land system in New Zealand. They not only oppose the conversion of the existing leaseholds into freeholds, but ask that all Crown Lands remaining should be dealt with on He reports that at present the leasehold system. 16,747 acres have passed into the freehold of individuals. There are 118,557 acres occupied with right of purchase, and there are 108,065 acres held on lease in per-petuity. He mentions incidentally that the dockers' struggle in the East End of London, in eliciting sympathy and cash from New Zealand, created an impulse in that Colony which swept the forces making for reform of labour and land settlement conditions into line with each other, and when the Parliament of 1890 met, New Zealand democracy was enthroned. There are several other articles of Australian and of general interest.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

THE American Review of Reviews, as might have been expected from so up-to-date a magazine which has made itself the monthly historian of the United States, is largely concerned with the Presidential Election. There is a character sketch of Mr. Parker, the Democratic candidate, by James Creelman, who is now on the World. Character sketches are also published concerning Mr. Davis and Mr. Fairbanks, the Democratic and Republican candidates for the Vice-Presidency. Mr. Austin C. Brady gives some interesting information concerning Mr. Ramon Corral, the Mexican Minister of the Interior, who next December will become Vice-President, and who has been appointed by President Diaz as his successor. Corral is now fifty years of age; he began life as

a journalist, and for the last twenty years has been identified with the Diaz Administration. He has come much in contact with the Americans, has absorbed many American ideas, and is an admirer of American energy.

American ideas, and is an admirer of American energy.

Mr. William Maver, jun., contributes an illustrated paper on wireless telegraphy to-day. He says that the American Government has entered into a contract with one of the existing wireless telegraphic companies for the establishment of a series of five wireless telegraph circuits which would place them in communication with Panama, Porto Rico, and Cuba. The object of these stations is to provide an alternative method of communication in case of emergency with outlying territories. The masts for these stations would be from two hundred to three hundred feet in height.

Mr. Wolf von Schierbrand, writing on the American trade interests in the war zone, declares that a very large proportion of German imports into Manchuria and Russia are really American imports. The American merchant does not like to face the risks and tribulations incident to sending his goods direct to the Russian consumer, he prefers to send them through German or Japanese merchants as middlemen. Hence, he declares, that the American imports to Russia, which are now returned as amounting to nine million dollars, are really four times that amount.

There are two articles on the Norwegian National movement, and a very careful survey of German periodical literature in an article entitled "What the People Read in Germany." Mr. Rosenthal writes a sketch of Herzl, the Zionist leader, whose death Israel laments all round the world.

The United Service Magazine.

THE United Service Magazine for August contains a number of papers which leave a somewhat desul-There is a lack of tory impression upon the mind. perspective in the editing of this magazine. We often get good articles, but it does not give the non-military reader any definite idea as to the mind of the United Service, if it has got a mind, upon the military and naval questions in which the civilian is bound to take an interest. Colonel Roberts, in a paper on the Report of the Auxiliary Force Commission, declares that it would be a national catastrophe to cut down the volunteers, and he isvery strongly opposed to Arnold Forster's scheme in that respect. On the other hand, an Irishman, writing on our military system, ridicules the volunteers, and declares that there is no hope of recasting our military system until that force is removed from the path which it now encumbers. Major Silburn, writing on the Navy and Colonies, maintains that the Australian aspiration to have an independent navy of its own will lead tosecession. Captain Wair writes on the capture of Gibraltar on July 24th, 1704, and gives the articles of capitulation, with a brief description of the capture of the fortress, whose garrison only consisted of 150 men.

THE first of a series of articles on Careers for Women appears in the August number of the *Lady's Realm*. The subject is Gardening, and particulars of the training given at Swanley are supplied.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE Fortnightly for August opens with a remarkable poem by Mr. Thomas Hardy, from which I have quoted elsewhere.

MR. BALFOUR AND THE HOUSE.

Mr. Iwan-Müller writes on "Mr. Balfour's Leadership of the House of Commons." He declares that as the House of Commons has ceased to have any recognised code of chivalry or good behaviour, it is impossible to compare Mr. Balfour's leadership with that of any of his predecessors. But, tested by modern conditions, Mr. Balfour has proved himself "a ruler of men and an inevitable Prime Minister."

It must always be remembered, and, indeed, is one of the secrets of his successful leadership, that he found himself in that tide by no design and desire of his own, but as an act of self-sacrifice and of personal devotion to his illustrious kinsman, Lord Salisbury. When, for the first time in his life, he had been brought face to face with the more squalid aspect of consested elections in thoroughly Democratic constituencies, the necessity of refuting gross personal libels, of meeting and contradicting a constant stream of deliberate lies in the form of pamphlets and leaflets and anonymous literature of every kind, appalled him and disgusted him. And one day he said to a friend: "I am sick to death with the shady side of politics, and I am nearly determined to give the whole business up. I have no partiality for the dull routine life of the House of Commons, and I only entered it because my Uncle Robert (the late Lord Salisbury) thought I might be of use there."

THE "THAMES BARRAGE,"

Mr. W. B. Woodgate discusses the problem of the barrage of the Thames in the interests of navigation:—

As to the nature of this scheme, it may be sketched as follows:—A dam of masonry at Gravesend; a public highway over it to join Kent and Essex; a railway tunnel through its foundations; four locks in the dam, to pass shipping from the estuary to the upper water.

estuary to the upper water.

The effect of the dam will be to stop tidal action above Gravesend, and to create a diluvial lake above, ranging from

Richmond to Tilbury.

The estimated cost of such a work is £3,700,000.

THE FUTURE OF THE ARMY.

Discussing Mr. Arnold-Forster's proposals, Mr. R. A. Johnson says:—

It is extremely to be regretted that he has been induced by the

cry for a popular Budget to propose reductions.

But the outstanding merit of his scheme is that it provides for a Home Army as absolutely distinct from the Foreign Service Army. It may then be left to succeeding War Ministers, building upon this foundation, to eliminate the Regular soldier in the technical sense of the term, from the Home Army altogether, and to entrust Home Defence and the "power of expansion beyond the limit of the Regular Forces of the Crown," to a large, well-organised, well-officered, economical, and truly "Auxiliary" Force.

WALL STREET VERSUS ROOSEVELT.

Mr. F. B. Tracy declares that the greatest feature of the Presidential campaign of 1904 is Wall Street's fight against President Roosevelt. In this conflict the Stock Exchange has been so far signally defeated:—

The victory of the President has been so supported by popular approval that there is no chance for the dissonant minority to be heard. The lesson has not been lost on Wall Street. It has also seen conventions from Alaska to Florida instructing their delegates to vote for Roosevelt's nomination. Another thing that Wall Street has learned is that it does not control either the wealth or the votes of the country. The good cheer, contentment, and happiness of the country when in contrast with Wall Street's distress has been most distinctive. The country has come to feel contempt for Wall Street.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE Nineteenth Century for August publishes two chroniques by Sir Wemyss Reid and Mr. E. Dicey. The writers contradict each other in the most amusing fashion; but neither chronique is adequate.

WHO BEGAN THE WAR?

Sir John Macdonnel having censured Japan for beginning the war by an unjustifiable surprise attack on Russia, the ever-ready Baron Suyematsu springs forward to demonstrate that there was no surprise. He quotes from the despatches sent to St. Petersburg from the Japanese Government, and says:—

A dispassionate perusal of all the foregoing despatches cannot fail to lead the student of history to the conclusion that repeated warnings were given by Japan in the successive stages of the negotiations, and that the last two despatches, dated the 5th of February, left absolutely no room for doubt that Japan had finally, though reluctantly, arrived at the conclusion that war was inevitable. The wording is polite, but who can doubt that

it was a clear notice of war?

Baron Suyematsu has written me explaining, what I very much regret, that as no proof of the interview with him published in the last number of the REVIEW had reached him he had no opportunity of revising it or of suppressing it, as was undoubtedly his right. The proof could have been sent to him had he not been out of the country at the time, but as it was not, he cannot, of course, be held responsible either for its publication or for any inaccuracies which may have crept into the report of uninformal talk.

WHAT IS THE GOOD OF GOLD MINES?

Mr. Leonard Courtney, in an article entitled "What is the Use of Gold Discoveries?" says that Lord Bramwell and he agreed that the utility of gold discoveries was of such a mixed and doubtful character as to justify some feeling of regret that they should ever be made. "Gold," says Mr. Courtney, "pleases the eye, satisfies the sense of possession, tickles the greed of man, but is of the smallest possible use in facilitating any reproductive work, in altering to the advantage of man the relation between human toil and the results of toil required for human sustenance."

It costs as much gold to win it as it is worth, and probably, "after all, the one advantage indirectly accruing from gold discoveries, though this cannot be insisted upon with absolute certainty, is that they bustle people about the world and cause regions to be settled earlier than they would exhaust a fellow to "."

than they would otherwise be filled up."

WHY NOT EXPLORE ARABIA BY BALLOON?

The Rev. J. M. Bacon thinks that the almost inaccessible region of South Central Arabia could be explored by an aeronaut, who would—

start on the voyage, not with a single balloon, but with two or more in tandem, and so arranged that when by lapse of time the main balloon became unduly shrunken it might be replenished by the gas from a spare balloon, which could then be discarded.

With the aid of wireless telegraphy the explorer in midair could report all that he saw to a recording instrument at the starting point.

A HINT FROM BRUSSELS.

Dr. Macnamara, writing on the physical condition of working class children, tells us that in Brussels—every school child is medically examined once every ten days. Its eyes, teeth, ears, and general physical condition are overhauled. If it looks weak and puny they give it doses of codliver oil or some suitable tonic. At midday it gets a square meal, thanks to private benevolence assisted by communal funds, and the greatest care is taken to see that no child goes ill-shod, ill-clad, or ill-fed.

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I CONGRATULATE the editor of this vigorous review upon the production of one of the best of this month's The Poet-Laureate's poem on Mr. Watts is poor stuff, but the rest of the review is full of up-to-date virile, vigorous, interesting articles. That they are often perverse and sometimes shrieky is true, but they are all good reading.

SIR HENRY C.-B. AS FOREIGN MINISTER. "Compatriot," having heard that if "C.-B." is not Premier he is to be Foreign Minister, rages wrathfully at the suggestion in this fashion :-

The accession of this man to office, the control of an alternative Government minus Lord Rosebery by this molluscous, verbose, and sophistical politician, who is an epitome of Mr. Gladstone's weaknesses without a vestige of Mr. Gladstone's virile power and force—this is a contingency which no thinking Unionist can afford for one moment to regard with complacent levity or even with contemptuous cynicism. The thing must not be contemplated.

The remedy, of course, is for the Unionists to go the whole hog with Mr. Chamberlain, otherwise "Compatriot" He wrote, of course, before the poll despairs o victory. had been declared at Oswestry.

THE POLICY OF FRANCE IN MOROCCO.

M. Etienne, the chief spokesman of the French Colonial school, describes what he thinks France will do in Morocco. He says :-

It should be known to all whom it may concern that we have no intention of renouncing our mission, and that we mean to make it a reality for the general advancement of civilisation and the material advantage of every country with commercial interests in Morocco.

Just as our Algerian troops will enable the Sherifian army to be reorganised, and a serious police force to be created, so shall we find among our Algerian schoolmasters competent directors of the native schools which it will be necessary to create at Tangier and the commercial ports, and gradually throughout the villages of the interior. It will at the same time be of the utmost value to place gratuitous medical service at the disposal of the natives by creating, wherever it may be possible, hospitals directed by doctors acquainted with the language of the country.

OTHER ARTICLES.

"Dublin" writes on Rome Rule in Ireland as illustrated by the dismissal of two Protestant constables of the Royal Irish to satisfy clerical malignity. M. Borchgrevink tells a thrilling story of Antarctic adventure. Mr. W. L. Courtney writes on "Shakespeare's Tragic Sense." Lord Lytton reviews Mr. Horace Plunkett's work in Ireland. The chroniques, British, American, and Colonial, are as characteristic and full as usual.

The Cornhill Magazine.

THE Cornhill Magazine for August contains an article on Nathaniel Hawthorne by Mrs. Humphry Ward, a paper on the Gowrie Conspiracy by Andrew Lang, a short article in French by Lieutenant-Colonel Picquart on the German Emperor and the question of Waterloo. Mrs. Ruth K. Gardiner gives an interesting account of the Budgets of two typical American families. The first, that of an artisan with a total income of £154, and the second, that of a professional man with an income of £1,000. Canon Ellacombe writes on Japanese flowers in English gardens. He says: "We had been receiving plants for more than two hundred and fifty years from the great continent of America before our gardens had one plant from the comparatively small islands of Japan; and yet it is not too much to say that Japan has left a greater mark on the ornamental character of our gardens than America."

THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

THE Monthly Review opens with an editorial advocating the construction of a high-speed road for the use of motors, and suggests that before long no motor will be allowed to go more than from ten to twelve miles an hour on the ordinary high road. Julia Cartwright writes with enthusiasm concerning Mr. Watts, whose friendship she was privileged to enjoy. Lieutenant-Colonel Maude glorifies war as an essential element in the evolution He thinks war is the divinely-appointed means by which the environment may be readjusted. He says it is the women who will really suffer most from the war of the future. Mr. W. C. Jameson Reid gives a picturesque account of the journey through Eastern Thibet; he mentions, among other curious customs prevailing in that country, that parents not only sell their daughters, which is common enough, but after a father has sold his daughter to one man, he sells shares in her to other men. So the wife becomes a kind of joint-stock company, all the shareholders being obliged to assist in the support of the common stock, and their relative degrees of ownership being determined by their standing in the community. The article on the Cancer problem to-day is unintelligible to the non-scientific person. Mr. Wells contributes a very sympathetic and appreciative sketch of George Gissing, whose great novel, "Veranilda," a story of the sixth century, was left unfinished. An illustrated paper is devoted to an account of pictorial relics of the third century of Christianity. One of the pictures is a very remarkable reproduction of a mosaic picture of Aaron.

Colonel Pedder contributes a kind of dialogue story, entitled "Under Which King?" which is very cleverly done for the purpose of contrasting the way in which the Church condones the offences of those who are highly placed in the hierarchy of the Turf by the severity by which it condemns the peccadilloes of its humbler agents.

Harper's Magazine.

Harper's Magazine for August is entitled a "Summer Fiction Number," The first story "The Sword of Ahab," not King Ahab, but Ahab the pilot of Phœnicia, is illustrated by four coloured pictures. Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps writes a very touching and charming story entitled "Jonathan and David," describing the affection between a poor old man and his dog. John Burroughs, in a paper entitled "Some Natural History Doubts and Conclusions," expresses his belief that the lower animals live entirely in the plane of sense and most of their actions are automatic, but the world of thought and thought experience and the motions that go with it belong to man alone, who, although he is immersed in the world of sense, lives his proper life in the plane of spirit. Sir Oliver Lodge describes the electrical theory of matter, and endeavours, with the aid of diagrams and illustrations, to make the mystery of electrons plain to the general reader. There are two brief contributions by Alden and Mark Twain, neither of which comes up to their old mark, and Thomas A. Janvier describes the present condition of the Château Gaillard, which was built by Richard Cœur de Lion, and is now one of the most picturesque ruins in France.

Page's Magazine for August is too technical for any but engineers and experts. Among a number of other articles, it describes the methods employed for the dredging of the St. Lawrence Canal, and the equipment of the Lancaster West Mines at Johannesburg.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE August number is good, solid, varied. The war in the Far East and the Presidential contest in the Far West are dealt with in a quartette of papers which have been separately noticed. Sir Thomas Barclay hails the announcement of an Anglo-Arbitration treaty between England and Germany as a proof that Germany has at last withdrawn her opposition to the arbitration movement, and that "henceforward the statesmen of Western nations intend to treat the Hague Court seriously." He hopes that the lesson will not be lost on the United States, but that after the Presidential election an Anglo-American arbitration treaty, without restrictions, may be concluded. "Julius" laments that England is in the leading strings of Germany, and is treated like a petty German State. He complains that for the German policy of a visionary Anglo-Russian agreement we are sacrificing the substantial Anglo-Japanese alliance. Dr. Dillon comments on the new grouping of the Powers and categorically declares, "the Dual Alliance is dead"; "the Triple Alliance is dead."

Home politics are touched on in three articles. "A Liberal Leaguer," who avows the supreme aim of the League to be the maintenance of the unity of the Party, forecasts the personnel of "the next Government" as follows: Prime Minister, Lord Spencer; Colonial Secretary, Sir Edward Grey; Foreign Secretary, Lord Rosebery. He also hopes that the Cabinet will include three "new men"—Mr. Emmott, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Winston Churchill. He evidently wants Leaguers to be pre-

dominant.

The reform of Poor Law Administration, pressed for by Mr. F. H. Burrow, is the amalgamation under one authority of the staffs of the Poor Law and the School Boards as regards overseers and visitors, and that children should be more considered than adults. Professor John Massie denounces the alleged "concessions" and compromises profferred by Anglicans to Nonconformists over the education difficulty.

Professor Garvie declares Christ to be the authority in religion as distinguished from the Church of the Romanist and the Bible of the Protestant. Rev. Dugald Macfadyen urges that "the humanity of the Christ is to be insisted on, not because Jesus was like the rest of humanity, but because the rest of humanity is to be made like Jesus Christ."

Lighter fare is supplied by George Brandes in his appreciation of Emile Verhaeren as dramatist, and by Countess Cesaresco in her review of the treatment of animals at Rome in classic and mediæval times.

THE MAGAZINE OF COMMERCE.

THE Magazine of Commerce contains portraits of Sir Alfred Harmsworth, Sir Charles Euan-Smith, Sir W. Palmer, and Sir Robert Ropner. There is an interesting paper for general readers describing what is expected from a modern M.P. If he sits for a London constituency, he calculates that it costs a London member anything from £500 to £2,000 to keep up his subscriptions to local clubs, etc., and judging from the account of his daily life, it would be much better to be a galley-slave than to be a London M.P. There is a good illustrated paper on Submarine Engineering, and a couple of useful papers on advertising. There is a brief illustrated description of the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Park Royal, and a series of letters from various business men on the proposal made by the editor, that we ought to hold a great international exhibition in London in the next three years.

C. B. FRY'S.

To open this magazine is to feel at once a whiff of outdoor life and of the athlete's joie de vivre. It begins with a sketch of Lord Roberts as "an outdoor man." The aged General believes that weakness of character and effeminacy in tastes are corrected by games as much as by anything else. He is reported as saying: "I do not think that any man who is a real lover of healthy games can be bad at heart," and again. "healthy games, healthy food, and healthy homes, these are the contributory causes to a happy people." These sentences describe the spirit which pervades the periodical, and which is further illustrated by the attention given to girls' sports. The paper on swimming and diving for girls claims separate notice. The progress of sculling for girls, as instanced by Miss Tillie Ashley's position as champion oarswoman of the world, is noted.

Ranjitsinhji appears in a new capacity as literally a lion-hunter. He was on a visit to Gir—"the only place in all India where lions in their wild state are to be found," and where they are strictly preserved. He and his party hid in ambush in a tree, and surprised a maneating lion at his prey, mortally wounding him.

eating lion at his prey, mortally wounding him.

Is Hodge a fool? is a question answered by J. W. Robertson-Scott with a decided negative. He shows that the only labour the farmer employs is skilled labour, and enumerates many of the forms in which the skill is

displayed.

The art of catching is expounded by E. H. D. Sewell, and the accompanying photographs are a liberal education in the art. "Week-ending on the Broads" is enthusiastically described by N. L. Scott, who shows how five men can obtain four days of enjoyment at the rate of two pounds a head.

The Car Magazine.

THIS excellent magazine appears in August at half its former price, but without any reduction in quantity or quality of contents. It is well illustrated, and even to those who are not motorists it will appeal with no small attraction. The editor earns the gratitude of the general public by the vigour with which he lashes the "motor hooligan" for his insufferable insolence. Mr. W. W. Beaumont, M.I.C.E., finds London roads to be also insufferable, and wonders that the grumbling public does not join the Road Improvement Association in a body and compel the road authorities to mend their ways. Mr. C. W. Brown tells of motor mishaps and how to avoid them; and a workman adds practical hints on repairing. Claude Johnson recounts the history of the petrol car. The sumptuous equipment of the Automobile Club de France is described and photographed. The "automobilist at home" is Mr. William Toye, who is the fortunate occupier of the Council House, Shrewsbury-anhistoric dwelling beautifully reproduced. There are narratives of motor trips to the scene of "Tom Brown's Schooldays" — Uffington Village—to Clacton-on-Sea, and to several other "beauty spots" of Britain. There are, moreover, a motoring romance and "Alice in Motorland."

IN McClure's Magazine for July Ex-President Cleveland describes the part taken by his Government in the Chicago Railway Strike of 1894.

In the *Woman at Home* for August, Winifred E. Abraham describes an ascent of the Wetterhorn which she made at Grindelwald last October.

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THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

ALL the other contents of the Quarterly Review for July are thrown into insignificance by the appalling article on the Tsar, noticed elsewhere, which fills thirty pages. The number, however, is one of considerable general interest. It opens with a somewhat difficult article on "The Meaning of Literary History," by Mr. Oliver Elton. It is followed by a paper on Giotto and Early Italian Art. Of Giotto the reviewer says:—

His "Nativity," his "Crucifixion," his "Resurrection"—to choose subjects which include the most direct relation to the religion he professed—make an absolutely universal appeal. Whether these representations are historic or not is an almost inclevant question. They are more than historic; they adequately symbolise the aspiration, the renunciation, the sense of kinship with the Divine, which govern and inspire the life of every human spirit.

The article on "Recent Lights on Ancient Egypt" reviews several of the more important of the recent books published on ancient Egyptian history, theology and archæology.

EUROPEAN THOUGHT IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

Mr. J. R. Mozley in a thoughtful article under this head asks the question :--

Are the methods of physical science so universal in their application as to exclude that spiritual way of viewing things which religion has always put in the forefront—the view, namely, that a purpose larger than human purpose animates and directs this whole order of things in which we live; that there is such a thing as spiritual strength, not to be discerned by any external contemplation of physical things, yet governing and guiding physical forces to ends in which our spiritual nature may take delight, ends of increased happiness and energy?

He answers it as follows :--

The mind of man is the great practical agent for drawing the earth's stored-up power into continuous and increasing action; and the mind of man receives its stimulus from the emotions of man. Where is it that the emotions of man have their organising centre? We reply, as religious men have always replied, in God. We are co-workers in the creative process which eternally goes on, and that process in its root is divine.

SIR A. CONAN DOYLE AS A NOVELIST.

The Quarterly reviewer deals kindly with Conan Doyle. With the exception of the "Stark Munro Letters" and the "Duet," he rejoices that:—

There is no speculation and no preaching of doctrines, no monsense about a "message" or a "mission" in the rest of Sir Arthur's books, where the good people are plucky, kind, and honourable, while the bad people are usually foiled in their villainous machinations. The quality which recommends Sir Arthur's stories to his readers is a quality which cannot be taught or learned; which no research or study or industry can compass; which is born with a man; which can hold its own without the aid of an exquisite style; and which is essential. Sir Arthur can tell a story so that you read it with ease and pleasure. He does not shine as a creator of character.

HERBERT SPENCER: AN ESTIMATE,

Mr. A. S. Pringle-Pattison, writing on the life and philosophy of Herbert Spencer, sums up as follows:—

It was much to hold aloft in an age of specialism the banner of completely unified knowledge; and this is, perhaps, after all, Spencer's chief claim to gratitude and remembrance. He brought home the idea of philosophic synthesis to a greater number of the Anglo-Saxon race than had ever conceived the idea before. His own synthesis, in the particular form he gave it, will necessarily crumble away. But the idea of knowledge

as a coherent whole, worked out on purely natural (though not therefore, naturalistic) principles—a whole in which all the facts of human experience should be included—was a great idea with which to familiarise the minds of his contemporaries. It is the living germ of philosophy itself.

IN EULOGY OF LORD CURZON.

An anonymous writer who sneers at the author of "The Failure of Lord Curzon" as an "anonymous scribbler" exhausts his superlatives in praise of the present Viceroy. He says:—

Opinions may differ widely as to what has been the best achievement of the period; the work of foreign policy, or the list of administrative reforms, or the body of legislation, or the improvement of the army, or the development of public works, or the conquest of famine, or the industrial expansion, or the currency measures and the series of successes in finance. For our part, we hold almost more worthy of attention a piece of work less widely known or spoken of, which will, nevertheless, stand high in the history of the epoch as a work of statesmanlike foresight and fruitful in result. We refer to the dealings of the Government of India with the native chiefs.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. W. P. Ker writes lovingly of Gaston Paris under the title of "A Great French Scholar." There is an erudite paper on the laws of the Anglo-Saxons which appear to be much more studied by the Germans than the English. The writer of "The Japanese Revolution" laments that there is an entire lack of records by the principal actors in the Revolution, and he expresses his fear that a history of the Revolution that is at once complete and trustworthy will never be written.

THE FORUM.

THE Forum for July-September contains two articles on American education which are not without interest. The editor of the School Journal of New York summarises and comments upon the report of the Mosely Commission, and Mr. J. M. Rice supplies the other side of the question in an article entitled "Why Our Educational Machinery does not Yield a Better Product." Mr. H. S. Townsend contributes a paper on Civil Government in the "Moro Province" of the Philippine Islands. He says the Americans are doing very well. There are two papers on the ethics of the Panama Canal, and Mr. H. W. Horwill discusses the art of letter-writing in an article based upon the recently published letters of Thomas Carlyle, Lord Acton, and Mrs. Bancroft. The rest of the magazine is devoted to surveys of American politics, foreign affairs, finance and applied science. In the article on finance the writer quotes from—

a document from the Department of Commerce and Labour,

giving the cost of administration per capita in various countries. According to this presentation, each man, woman, and child in the United States contributes 7.97 dols. per year to run the Government, as against 9.30 dols. for Canada, 9.45 dols. for the German Empire, 9.54 dols. for Sweden, 10.09 dols. for Spain, 11.45 dols. for Portugal, 11.40 dols. for the Netherlands, 12.40 dols. for Cuba, 12.68 dols. for Argentina, 14.27 dols. for Austria-Hungary, 17.30 dols. for Paraguay, 17.40 dols. for Belgium, 17.84 dols. for France, 21.39 dols. for the United Kingdom, 37.69 dols. for Australia, and 38.38 dols. for New Zealand. Russia's per capita expenditure is approximately the same as that of the United States. Statistics for Japan are not given.

The value of these statistics is impaired by the impossibility of discriminating between those States which leave the cost of administration to be borne by local rates, and those which charge it all to the Central Government.

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THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

THE Edinburgh Review for July is a fair average number, several of the leading articles being quoted elsewhere.

FRENCH COLONISATION IN AFRICA.

The first article is devoted to this subject. The following are the chief points upon which the reviewer dwells:

First, the difference, in all that goes to make successful colonisation, between their methods of the eighteenth century and those of the present time; differences so radical that the verdict that the French were "no colonisers," which grew out of the old system, may not improbably have to be reversed in face of the new. Second, the capacity they display for co-ordinating every portion of their policy and pressing it equally at all points, a capacity which is certainly at the root of the remarkable successes they have achieved, as well as of the quietness and smoothness with which they have been achieved.

WHAT LIES BELOW SAHARA?

The reviewer mentions the fact that the French have increased the water supply of the Sahara six-fold since they occupied Algeria, for they have discovered that the great desert is practically a sand-blanket laid over rivers and lakes which can be tapped without much difficulty.

Beneath the stony or sandy surface lies what may be called the true floor of the desert, successive strata of impervious clay and rock. The rivers and torrents which descend from the mountains, partly from the vast Atlas range, but largely also from the Tademait Plateau and the Ahoggar range in the central Sahara, pass beneath the porous surface, but are collected and retained within the water-tight strata beneath. Within these they circulate for vast distances, pursuing much the same courses as their currents once followed on the surface. So that, although when in mid-desert and surrounded by white sand-dunes the existence of water seems infinitely remote, it may in reality often be present at a distance of only a few yards underfoot.

THE LICENSING BILL.

There is an article upon the Liquor Laws and the Licensing Bill, nearly all of which is written with the idea that the Bill could be amended in committee, but the last paragraph was written after the decision of the Government to employ the guillotine. The reviewer declares: "A more unfortunate decision was never come to, and one of evil augury for the future of parliamentary government." The following figures are interesting as illustrating how very little was done by the magistrates in the way of reducing the licences before the introduction of the present Bill:—

There are in England and Wales about 102,000 licences to sell intoxicating liquors for consumption on the premises. The population in 1901 was 32,527,843. There is, therefore, one public-house for every 319 men, women, and children, or, if the ordinary average of five persons to a household be taken, one public-house for every sixty-three families. The net result is that about 230 licences were not renewed. Taking fully-licensed houses (about 67,000) alone, this represents about 1 in 290; and taking all on-licences (about 102,000), one licence has been suppressed for every 443 houses.

There is a scathing review of John Morris's edition of "Sir John Moore's Diary." Another article is devoted to the praise of Sir John Davies, who was the trusted and most efficient instrument of the Irish policy of King James I. The article on the History of Magic during the Christian Era is disappointing.

EAST AND WEST.

East and West for July is a strong number. Most of the articles relate to India, but Monsieur Siegfried gives a brief but readable account of the popular Universities in Paris.

THE PARSEE MILLIONAIRE.

One article of much interest is devoted to an account of Mr. Tata, the eminent Parsee millionaire, who gave thirty lakhs of rupees for a Research University in Bangalore. The writer complains that—

A man of such proved achievement and distinction as Mr. Tata, and an object of such obvious importance as the scheme of the Research University, would have met with quite different treatment if it had been the case of an English, American or German citizen dealing with the English, American or German Government.

THE PATRIARCH OF THE BRAMO SOMAI.

Another article of interest is Mr. Mozoomdar's account of the octogenarian patriarch of the Bramo Somaj. The conversion of this noble was due to a torn page from a Sanscrit book which fluttered by him on the wind; it contained a passage from the Upanishads:—

"Whatsoever is in this world is encompassed by God. Avoid all sin and enjoy divine happiness. Do not covet the riches of other men." When I heard this explanation the nectar from paradise streamed into my soul. I had been waiting to receive the response from men's sympathy, now the very divine voice descended to respond to my heart, my desire found its fu filment. To the most straitlaced Evangelical the Protestant Bible had no greater authority and inspiration than the Upanishads had for Maharshi Devendra. It nourished and deepened every faculty in him, and in his eighty-eighth year keeps every mental power as vivid and responsive as ever before.

ART NEEDLEWORK IN THE EAST AND THE WEST.

Mrs. Boole, in an article entitled "How did Art Originate in the East?" makes a strong protest against the slavery to the pencil which prevails in the West. She says:—

The simple art of expressing one's own form-and-colourfancies with the needle should not be the monopoly of great genius, but the recreation of the toil-weary, the recuperation of those whose nerves are overstrained.

If art needlework be directed by the old Eastern conception, it enables the poorest woman to amuse her leisure by linking together cheap material and waste scraps of many kinds into decorations which are a refreshment to the eyes of her family as well as her own. Art needlework in England tends to become more and more a luxury for the rich and a drudgery for the workers.

INDIA AND TARIFF REFORM.

Colonel Dowden, writing on the English Tax on Tea, puts in a strong claim for the fiscal independence of India. He says: "If England aims at a harmonious Empire which is to include the Colonies and India, it is clear that India must be placed on the same footing of independence as regards its fiscal arrangements as the Colonies. This is common sense and impartial justice."

The Revue des Deux Mondes.

THE Revue des Deux Mondes for July does not contain much of great interest to English readers. We have noticed elsewhere a pamphlet by Louis XVIII, in defence of Marie Antoinette; M. Lévy's article on the finance of the war; and M. Meunier's on the physiology of the earth. The rest of the Revue is mainly occupied with historical articles, and with a paper on how to make the service of two years in the French Army—which appears to have been practically decided upon—attractive to Frenchmen.

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THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

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THE July North American Review contains many excellent articles, some of which are noticed elsewhere. Mr. Blumenstein, the German manager of the Japanese Powder Works, describes how Japan makes her arms and ammunition. Judge Hodgins, of the Canadian Admiralty Court, writes on the cost of the Alaskan Boundary. He says that to mark out the Treaty boundary line would entail from seven to nine years work and an expenditure of £910,000. He suggests that both nations should pause and reconsider their condition, and agree to fix upon a more practical and less expensive boundary.

Mr. P. C. Hains, who writes on the Labour Problem on the Panama Canal, suggests that the United States Government should take the work in hand itself, and employ negroes from the Southern States. Incidentally Mr. Hains makes a remark that bears upon the Chinese Labour Question in the Transvaal. He says the Chinese coolie always wants to keep his store as soon as he gets a few dollars. But the experience of the Panama Canal was not favourable to the importation of Chinamen; they brought diseases with them which carried off many and rendered others unavailable.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stone describes the Transvaal after the war as it appears in the eyes of an ex-resident magistrate. He defends the burning of farms as a military necessity, and eulogises the concentration camps, which he says were remarkably well organised and managed, "notwithstanding the hysterical denunciations of Miss Hobhouse." This Lieutenant-Colonel thinks that Representative Government should be postponed until the prosperous economic conditions have produced an overwhelming British majority in the country. Mrs. Atherton's attack upon American literatare as anæmic has provoked a vigorous rejoinder from the American novelist Josephine D. Bacon, who ridicules Mrs. Atherton's critical style as apoplectic.

Mr. H. W. Seymour, in a paper on Democratic Expansion, urges the Democratic Party to declare in unequivocal terms its purpose to extend democratic Territorial Government as speedily as possible for the Philippines. "There is nothing," he says, "in the policy of President Roosevelt to justify the belief that the Philippines will ever escape from despotic rule."

An anonymous writer, Anglo-American, declares that Mr. Roosevelt is one of the most capable and public-spirited of Presidents in American history. "England can hardly conceive the possibility of his defeat next

Mr. George Knight, Professor of Christian Theology in Tuft's College, maintains that the old idea of future punishment has been laid on one side, without any effective substitute being discovered, with the result that there is no spiritual food adequate to sustain a vigorous religious lite. He maintains that the new hell is often made so pleasant that it is liable to be chosen by bad men as a place of residence.

THE HIBBERT JOURNAL.

I HAVE noticed elsewhere the most important paper in this review, the Bishop of Rochester's Reply to Sir. Oliver Lodge. The number, as a whole, is edited for a circle of readers, select but few. Articles such as Dr. Bradley's paper on Hegel's Theory of Tragedy, Mr. Saunder's account of Herder, and Dr. Knight's essay on the value of the Historical Method in Philosophy, are not written for the general public. I sincerely hope that the enterprising publishers of the Hibbert Journal may find that there is a sufficiently educated public to appreciate such strong meat as this, but I have my doubts. The Rev. S. H. Malone, writing on the present aspects of the problem of mortality, asserts in one breath that the results of the investigations of the Psychic Society has been on the whole decidedly adverse to the spiritus-

listic hypothesis, which must, therefore; be put on one side. He then goes on to assert that at the same investigations they "disproved, on experimental grounds, the supposition that the existence of mind depends on the mechanism of nerve and brain, as physiological science understands these terms." Surely, if this latter statement be correct, the Society for Psychical Research has gone a long way towards proving that we must not set aside, but improve the spiritualistic hypothesis. That, certainly, was Mr. Myers, conclusion.

THE Dublin Review makes a happy departure in its July number. Amid erudite articles in philosophy and history and ecclesiology, it inserts a vivid transcript from life "in an East End lane," by Miss M. Quinlan. As this settlement worker mostly lets her poor friends speak for themselves in their own East End dialect, the novelty is the more refreshing. The pictures are gruesome and-



Photograph by Underwood and Underwood.]

Members of the First Panama Congress.

THE INDEPENDENT REVIEW.

THE Independent Review for August is a strong number; Mr. Brailsford's article suggesting a new policy in the Far East and Mr. Samuel's Village of the Future are noticed elsewhere.

A COMPLAINT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mr. R. F. Cholmeley devotes fifteen pages to a complaint of the English Public Schools. He declares that only Rabelais could do justice in all its aspects to the present condition of our schools. There are two great obstacles to education: we do not like children, but we do like sport. The growth of athletics in the last thirty years has done much to create good fellowship between the old and the young, and nuch more to prevent that good fellowship doing either of them any good. Our Public Schools represent a bad and worn-out system of treating the minds of boys, which has its counterpart in a bad and worn-out system of feeding their bodies. Their ideal, which is an ideal of mediæval chivalry, is a good fighting ideal for a half-civilised community. The responsibility tradition has been allowed to develop out of all proportion to the limitations of youthful judgment. "So long as parents are content to send their children to educate each other, while a number of distinguished scholars, who are paid to educate them, stand by and look on and call it a system, reform is impossible."

SPAIN TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

Tarrida del Marmol gives a very cheerful account of the revival of the Spanish nation. There is a real craving for education among the lower classes. Secondary education is also in progress. The economic condition of the country improves daily, signs of rapid industrial improvement are visible everywhere. The Spanish working man is quite the equal of the working man of France, Belgium, or England in intelligence and activity, while he is considerably more sober and temperate than they. In a few years Spanish commerce and industry have been able to compensate for the loss of Cuba and the Philippine Islands by creating openings elsewhere, chiefly in South America. The writer, however, warns the rulers of Spain that, unless they wake up to the meaning of the ferment around them, the new life of the Spanish people will begin in a revolution like that which convulsed France in 1789.

SHAKESPEARE'S FINAL PERIOD.

Mr. G. L. Strachey maintains that the generally accepted belief that Shakespeare spent his last days in sweet serenity and calm content is not borne out by an examination of his later plays. Mr. Strachey finds it difficult to resist the conclusion that Shakespeare was bored with people, bored with real life, bored with drama, bored, in fact, with everything except poetry and poetical dramas. He was inspired by a soaring fancy to the singing of ethereal songs; he was, at the same time, urged by a general disgust to burst occasionally through his torpor into bitter and violent speech.

THE MORMON PROBLEM.

Mr. H. W. Horwill declares the Mormon problem to be insoluble until public sentiment in America has been educated to insist on the purity of public life. Divorces, he says, are increasing in the United States three times as fast as the population; they number now about 70,000 a year. The American public is under a delusion in supposing that polygamy has been stamped out in Utah. The president of the Latter-Day Saints continues to live with his five wives, and maintains that he is not

practising polygamy; he is practising polygamous cohabitation, which is not polygamy. Mormonism is supreme in Utah, and is so powerful in the neighbouring States that it is not at all unlikely that the Mormon Church may secure the position of the balance of power in the United States Senate.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

STRENUOUS demand for drastic reforms remains the keynote of this magazine. "A Lover of Justice" denounces "Europe's Military Madness," and urges as our "way out of it" the abolition of our armaments. He argues that no nation would ever be permitted to invade a free trade England, as all the other nations would oppose the attempt. Mr. Horace Seal, in his desire to see "the electorate supreme," bids John Bull get a Cabinet to his liking, stick to it, "remodel the Lords, and after disendowing their filching Church for education and science purposes, blow out the bishops." Alex. MacKendrick hails Weissman's theory of the non-transmission of acquired qualities by heredity, as enlarging our hope and strengthening our belief in the improvability of human nature. The "nightmare of heredity" being dispelled, a readjusted environment may be expected to work wonders. Priscilla E. Moulder's vivid "Experience of Village Life" suggests that the chief readjustment required in rural conditions is the removal of their deadly dulness. Arnold Smith bewails the ethics of sensational fiction which delights in manslaughter on this side of the Channel, as in "bold bawdry" among our French neighbours. Charles Rolleston presses for legislative and ethical efforts to restrict the gambling plague. Vaccination is repudiated as a disastrous delusion by E. B. McCormick.

LE CORRESPONDANT.

THE first number of the Correspondant for July gives us two articles on Church Music. Pierre Aubry criticises the ideas of Pius X., and C. M. Widor, the well-known French organist, writes on the revision of Plain-Song. More interesting perhaps is the article by L. de Lanzac de Laborie on the Concours Général, founded originally a century and a half ago by Abbé Louis Legendre. The Abbé desired that his fortune should be consecrated to the institution of a kind of Olympic games in which poets and aspiring authors should be the competitors. After many difficulties, the Concours Général was finally instituted in 1747, the competition taking place annually amongst the best pupils in the advanced classes of the ten colleges associated with the University of Paris. It has now been decided to suppress this Concours, and the writer takes the opportunity to give us an interesting account of the institution.

give us an interesting account of the institution.

In the Correspondant of July 25th the Vicomte de Meaux begins a series of political reminiscences with an article on Dufaure and Jules Simon. Another series of articles begun in the same number deals with Protestant Foreign Missions. The writer, J. B. Piolet, who has already completed a work on the Catholic Missions, allows that the Catholic Church is not the only force in expansion and in the conversion of the heathen. But facts have proved to him conclusively that in Protestant Missions there is a striking disproportion between the number of persons engaged in the work and the results obtained. The Catholic Missions have fewer men, less money, fewer organised resources, but with these resources they accomplish more. What they lack in means and men is made up by zeal, and in this respect the Catholics are superior to the Protestants.

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THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE Nouvelle Revue contains several articles of interest. We have noticed elsewhere M. Louis's study of Socialism in 1904, and M. Duquaire's account of the resources of Cuba.

SHREWD SAYINGS OF GEORGE SAND.

Some letters written by George Sand towards the end of her life, in 1854, to Prosper Vialon, a now forgotten novelist and writer, are full of kindly advice from the old and famous writer to the young and ambitious one. What is more interesting to us now is that they are full of shrewd comments on life. For instance, in the literary life she declares that there is hardly any other enjoyment than that of production; fame and fortune bring no real satisfaction to true artists, but the luxury of expressing oneself, of producing, is so great as to compensate for all that life cannot give. The true enemy of the human race is folly, and only that which bears the seal of independence can assist progress, whatever may be the flag which it flies.

A CEMETERY OF BOOKS.

M. Morel describes the National Library of France, which he calls a gigantic cemetery of books. The sight of these appalling miles of books suggests the idea of catacombs of human thought. Of course the vast majority are never consulted at all, utterly forgotten many of them, worse than useless because misleading if they were to be consulted; nevertheless, there they are, and what is more serious still, the different groups are being constantly added to. It is an old problem which has for long haunted the authorities both of the British Museum and also of the Bodleian. It is interesting to note that already it has been proposed to remove the provincial newspapers from the French National Library to a more distant spot because they are seldom consulted except at election time. This is exactly what has been done at the British Museum.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

A writer who signs himself "Raqueni" contributes some brief comments on the rapprochement between France and Italy. He expresses the opinion that M. Delcassé has struck a mortal blow at the Triple Alliance, and this is well understood in Berlin; in fact, it is absurd to suppose that Italy would now take up arms against France. M. Raqueni reports an interesting conversation he had with Ricciotti Garibaldi, who, among other things, declared that the Anglo-French Agreement was the logical and natural complement of the Franco-Italian rapprochement; indeed, he looks forward to a new Triple Alliance between France, Italy and England. He dreams of the reconciliation of the Italians and the Slavs in order to check the triumph of Pan-Germanism and the march of Austria towards Salonica. His hostility to Germany and Austria naturally makes him sympathise with Russia in the war, for her enfeeblement would only be to the advantage of Germany and Austria. He is convinced that Italy will sooner or later have to fight Austria again; but therein he differs from the Italian Socialists, who do not think the game worth the candle.

In the *Quiver* for August, Mr. F. M. Holmes has an article entitled "Wise Men at Play." It is an account of the British Chautauqua or Summer School, founded about ten years ago by Mr. Percy C. Webb. It is, as its name implies, a British adaptation of the American institution.

LA REVUE DE PARIS.

La Revue de Paris has but few topical articles. We have noticed elsewhere that entitled "Happy Sweden," and the excellent anonymous paper on the Bey of Tunis, Sidi Mohammed.

Lovers of Sainte-Beuve, the great critic, perhaps the greatest critic and essayist the French have ever had, will turn with some amusement and curiosity to his "Letters to a Young Girl," apparently written about the year 1857, to a young Swiss lady who greatly admired his work. She asked him to tell her something concerning his religious life, and he tells her in simple, eloquent language how, after having been brought up by a pious, sensible mother, he gradually drifted, as do so many Frenchmen, into a region of philosophical doubt, while yet (and this is in some ways very curious) he felt himself strongly influenced by the writings and fine character of Elizabeth Fry, whom he regarded as a kind of English Saint Theresa.

M. Baliffol continues his amusing account of "One Day from the Life of Queen Marie de Medicis." Then, as now, Royal personages were very fond of animals. The Italian Queen was passionately fond of dogs; but she also had a sort of private Zoo, where she spent a portion of every afternoon, and where she had several pet monkeys. The Queen seems to have read very seldom, and much of her time was passed at the card table, and in taking part in lottery games organised by the courtiers and by the Royal household. She was musical, and fond of organising concerts.

The centenary of George Sand's birth has arcused an extraordinary amount of interest and enthusiasm in France, and we have here a very curious analysis of how the greatest of the world's women writers regarded Democracy and Liberalism. In some ways it was George Sand who first proved to the world that the working-man could be as much a hero of romance as one of Royal or noble birth. She was always more interested in the human side of life than in actual politics, but she was a Liberal by instinct, and she threw herself with extraordinary ardour into the Lamennais quarrel, taking, it need hardly be said, the part of the recalcitrant churchman. She took no part in the great revolutionary movement of '48, and later she was entirely against the Paris Commune and their leaders.

In the second July number of the *Revue* considerable space is given to a long account of the great Lyons conspiracy or plot of 1718, but the article is only likely to prove of value to the historical student.

A French writer gives his impressions, and very vivid they are, of Tokio on the outbreak of the war. The French colony were much alarmed, and, as a matter of fact, left Tokio in large numbers. But those who showed their good sense by remaining were treated with great courtesy by the excited Japanese, in spite of the fact that France is the ally of Russia. A story, which was widely told during those first days, shows the spirit which animates the Japanese. A woman of Nagasaki became the mistress of a Russian officer, whom she saw each day spending long hours over a map which she discovered gave all, the military details concerning Manchuria. She stole the map and found her way home, and this map, according to those who retell the tale, proved of the greatest value to the Japanese General Staff.

THE Celtic Review, a quarterly edited by Professor Mackinnon, is the latest addition to our periodical literature. It is to be devoted to Celtic—especially Gaelic—literature and lore.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THE Rassegna Nazionale, in proof of its devotion to the House of Savoy, publishes (July 16th), a memorial article on King Humbert, assassinated just four years ago, with an account of the various monuments erected and works of charity established to his memory. Under the title "Americanism" an anonymous writer laments the recent condemnation of the Abbé Houtin's book bearing that title, pointing out that in its main tendencies Americanism is merely the modern American spirit which is bound to influence the religious as well as the social and political life of the nation, and that the attempt to suppress it unduly can only end in disaster for the The two most prominent Italian poetesses of to-day, Luisa Anzoletti and Ada Negri, each of whom has issued a fresh volume of verse, are reviewed by a member of their own sex. The juxtaposition is curious, for whereas L. Anzoletti has always been a warm advocate of women's rights, Ada Negri has recently been denouncing them with old-fashioned vehemence.

In Emporium, English readers will find with pleasure a most laudatory article, lavishly illustrated, on the architectural work of Mr. M. H. Baillie Scott, who has become well-known on the Continent through his exhibits at Dresden and elsewhere. An account of the art exhibition at Siena, and an ably written critique of the Franco-Spanish artist, Daniel Vierge, so much of whose brilliant work in black and white was executed with his left hand when his right had been stricken with paralysis, help to make up an exceptionally attractive number.

The editor of the Nuova Antologia contributes (July 1st) an emphatic appeal for third-class carriages on express trains in Italy, with uniform prices both for slow and quick trains. He bases his plea on the fact, thoroughly grasped by railway managers in England, that the thirdclass traffic is the backbone of the whole system, and he quotes statistics to show the extraordinary growth in receipts ever since the English companies first began to consider their third-class passengers. In Italy, on the contrary, progress has been exceedingly slow, largely owing to the fact that the fast trains do not carry thirdclass passengers, and that the third-class carriages are among the worst in all Europe. In a solid and wellinformed article R. dalla Volta sums up the case for Imperialism and Tariff Reform, his sympathies, like those of all the Italian economists, being in favour of Free Trade. Another informing article deals with the urgent need for the reorganisation of secondary education in Italy, a measure long promised but always deferred by the Government, the main points in any reform being a recognised status for the teachers, higher salaries, and an improved course of study.

The Petrarch centenary that falls this year still dominates the reviews, but the most imposing tribute to the poet's memory is undoubtedly that paid by the Rivista d'Italia, which has turned the whole of its July issue into a centenary number, with biographical and

critical articles, and numerous illustrations.

The Civiltà Cattolica publishes some interesting statistics concerning Lourdes which certainly indicate no decline in popularity of the wonder-working shrine. It is calculated that some 500,000 pilgrims visited it in the course of 1903, of whom 200,000 arrived in large pilgrimages, while the number of masses celebrated by priests at the various altars reached the immense total of 27,800. Over 33,000 thanks for favours received were transmitted to the shrine and 385 commemorative tablets were put up.

THE DUTCH REVIEWS.

THE article on the French convict settlement in Guiana is one of the best contributions to the current issue of De Gids. The author begins at the beginning, and touches upon the old galley slaves; from these he passes rapidly to the present system of transportation. The French Government proceeds on the lines that persons who are a danger at home may be transformed into good material away from home. The convict in France has nothing to hope for; but the transported criminal has everything to hope for. However, the good intentions of the Government lead to practically no result; transportation is not a panacea for every evil. Every opportunity is given to the convicts; a sugar factory was started, for instance, and the convicts had ground given to them to cultivate the cane; they had their market at the very door of their hut, but it was a gigantic failure and the factory was turned into a rum distillery! Another interesting article is that in which Dr. Würtheim endeavours to show us the real "Ancient Greek," and so separate him from the classicism with which we are all acquainted. A nation, he says, may be judged by the percentage of poets; if so Greece stands well.

Eksevier contains a long, well-illustrated, and entertaining article on Southern Algeria, the land of heat and thirst. There is also an illustrated contribution on the pottery work of Bergen op Zoom. A sketch of J. H. Brom, art metal-worker, and stories help to make up a

good issue

Vragen des Tijds comes out as a double number, and in this way the editor overcomes the difficulty of keeping things going during the holiday month. The necessity for the medical examination of school children is insisted upon very strongly in one of the four articles that are contained in this issue; the children are to become the fathers and mothers of the future, and a special medical inspector should be appointed to look after the children, just as inspectors or examiners are appointed to watch over the progress of their education. The re-organisation of the Dutch-Indian Civil Service is dealt with again. A great deal of money is spent upon it, but the mother country does not get value for its expenditure. There is no proper connection between the head and the subordinates, and the colony is badly managed. A sketch of the history of real estate in the Lower Rhine provinces is also worth reading.

Onze Eeuw has a deeply interesting article on "The Dorchesier Labourers," an episode in the history of Trades, Unionism now almost forgotten. These men were technically accused of administering illegal oaths to candidates for admission into their society, but the trial was an attempt to stamp out the efforts of workmen to combine. The men were condemned to transportation in 1834, but they were released in 1837 and 1838 and returned to their homes. Another contribution, "Negative and Positive Charity," shows that Holland is doing no better than other countries in coping with pauperism; the amount spent increases each year, and the number of charitable institutions multiplies, but pauperism continues

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Macmillan's for August is notable for a vivid and varied sketch by C. Tower of the Magyar and his land. The legends, dances, and other peculiarities of this most excitable and picturesque people are graphically portrayed. But surely it is about time for any self-respecting nation to suppress such an infamous Walpurgis piece of saltatory indecency as the Csardas dance is described to be.

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Languages and Letter-writing.

BEFORE the publication of this Number most of the foreign teachers who have gathered day by day at South Kensington will have returned to their homes again, with a full measure of profit and interest, we hope. About 180 from various countries entered their names on the books. The chief lecturers were MM. Walter Rippmann, Hall-Griffin, Viëtor, Cloudesley Brereton, Heath, Roberts, and Storr. Sir Arthur Rücker hopes that in the near future a regular system of exchanges between the young teachers of this and other countries will be organised.

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We have only arranged six exchanges directly, and this would seem a very poor and small result for so much labour (our own and that of M. Toni-Mathieu, whose indefatigable efforts are so well appreciated in France), did we not know that all such work must have a beginning; besides, many other exchanges take place as a natural result of the scholars' correspondence. One London schoolmaster arranged three, and would probably have increased the number, only for some of the parents the railway journey was too costly, and our English companies give no help to young students.

The same teacher, Mr. Rogers, of the Medburn Road Higher Grade School, has arranged for his boys an ingenious exercise paper. He gives them various French phrases. On one side the boys write the literal translation. The far end of the sheet has the correct English equivalent. He finds this plan gives rise to very interesting questions.

Last winter Mr. H. Dellow, of Queen Mary's School, Walsall, and other gentlemen instituted a "Holiday Course at Home," and it was so successful that I hope others will follow his example. A Cercle Français was formed, a purely literary society, for the cultivation of the French language by means of lectures, discussions, etc. Weekly meetings were held; able lecturers were secured, the programme being varied by an occasional dramatic evening, the proceedings, even to the smallest detail, being conducted in the French tongue. The book membership was sixty-four, and the average attendance forty-five—surely a wonderful test of the success of the society. Anyone desirous of starting another such would receive full information from him, or the secretary, Mr. H. Smith, 16, Lysways Street.

Hand in hand with the acquisition of foreign tongues comes the desire for a correct appreciation of our own—and so we have a London School of English at 52, Oxford Street—which insists upon a better system of pronunciation and a more careful study of the art of breathing. We have also a magazine with the avowed object of uniting everywhere all people who use the English tongue. Particulars may be obtained from Miss Bacon, Carbis Bay, Lelant, Cornwall.

NOTICES

Teachers are reminded that the lists of the Modern Language Quarterly and the Revue Universitaire must shortly be revised, and are asked to send word of any change of address to the secretary for International Correspondence at this Office.

Adults who desire correspondents are requested to send particulars as to age and tastes and one shilling towards the cost of search. I must also explain that there is always a longer delay in August and September.

An Englishman in London would like to exchange conversation with a Dutch resident.

ESPERANTO.

This wonderful "people's language" progresses so rapidly that it is impossible here to keep account of all that is written, said, and done. To the great regret of all concerned, Mr. Mudie has been compelled to resign the hon. secretaryship of the London Esperanto Club. His duties as editor of the Esperantist are serious and ever increasing, besides which he is occupied with a new scheme for meeting new demands. Instead of one, there will be several secretaries, and information will be given by E. A. Lawrence, 14, Norfolk Street, Strand.

New groups have been formed at Brighton, where the club meets every Saturday evening at 8 p.m.; at 59, St. Aubyns, Hove, Mr. Lambert kindly giving hospitality.

Aubyns, Hove, Mr. Lambert kindly giving hospitality.

The secretary at Dover is Mr. H. P. Geddes, Northumberland House. There is to be a second meeting in the Town Hall on August 3th. More than twenty British centres are now in existence.

In London, friends are heartily welcomed at the Club Café, 5, Bishopsgate Street Within—time, Monday, at 6 o'clock. On Tuesdays, 6 to 8 o'clock, a class meets for conversation at 71, High Holborn, where the Messrs. Hatchard and Castarede, of the Sloan-Duployan School, have placed a room at the disposal of Esperantists. Mr. C. Hayes, 48, Swanage Road, Wandsworth, is the leader, and he or Mr. O'Connor is always present. At a meeting held lately in Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, Miss Schäfer gave a lecture to about 200 Germans. The greatest interest was evinced, and a class of about thirty at once formed.

The mention of Esperanto by the Press is no longer a subject for jokes. The C. T. C. Gazette continues its remarkable series of letters, and one noticeable fact concerning these letters is that the Esperanto versions have been so cleverly written that the use of accents has been unnecessary, M. Bourlet, the great French scientist who wrote them, being an absolute master of this flexible together.

The *Note Book*, a new shorthand magazine (Hatchard and Castarede, 71, High Holborn, 2s. 6d. yearly) devotes four pages to a series of Esperanto lessons, of which Mr. O'Connor is the compiler. The same firm is about to issue a series of penny grammars.

Some Esperantists had a comical experience. Three of them were eagerly conversing and comparing notes, as is their custom, being eager to become fluent, on their daily train journey. A fellow traveller sitting opposite listened for a time to the unknown sounds, and at last, with an indignant look, he exclaimed, "These wretched foreigners, they ought to be shot." The story is of a piece with that of the Frenchman, who, hearing it said that English needed to be learnt, exclaimed, "How stupid people are. If God thought French good enough to write the Bible in, surely it is good enough for all people to speak."

Will all readers interested in the blind note that not only are there Braille Esperanto Grammars in several languages, but a Braille Esperanto Monthly is issued, the "Esperanta Ligilo," the subscription for the half-year being three shillings. It contains history, fiction, a chronicle of events, an interesting paper from Dr. Zamenhof, etc., etc. To be obtained at this Office:—O'Connor's Complete Manual. Price 1s. 7½d., post free, O'Connor's English-Esperanto Dictionary, 2s. 8d. ...
Motteau's Esperanto-English Dictionary, 2s. 8d. ...
The Beaufront Grammar, 1s. 7d.; Cart do., 7d. ...



MARQUIS YAMAGATA.



BARON SUYEMATSU.



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COUNT MATSUKATA.



ADMIRAL SAITO.



MARQUIS ITO.



BARON SHIBUSAWA.



COUNT INOUYE.



COUNT KATSURA, PRIME MINISTER.



COUNT OKUMA.

Some Notable Contributors to "Japan, by the Japanese."

THE BOOK OF THE MONTH.

"JAPAN, BY THE JAPANESE."*

APAN just now is the cynosure of every eye. This, therefore, is the psychological moment for the publication of this book. "Japan, by the Japanese" is not the least achievement of the remarkable people whose skill and valour in the field are by no means the greatest of their many fine qualities. In this book-which appears simultaneously in Britain, the United States, France, Germany, Italy, Holland, Norway, and Sweden, and which will probably soon be published in every European language -we have the unique spectacle of the responsible rulers and administrators of the greatest of Asiatic Powers personally undertaking the task of interpreting their country to the Western world. To construct a Western parallel we should have to imagine a book on "Britain, by the Britons," written by Mr. Gladstone, Lord Wolseley, Admiral Fisher, the Duke of Devonshire, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. Morley, Lord Goschen, Mr. Chamberlain, the President of the Board of Trade, the Chairman of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, and the head of the Education Department, published simultaneously in Chinese, Siamese, Persian and Arabic for the purpose of interpreting England to Asia. We should further have to conceive of such a book being dedicated by special permission to the King in order to give it the Royal and Imperial stamp of approval.

A NATIONAL PATRIOTIC WORK.

Such a publication is almost inconceivable to us. The statesmen of the West are far too much engrossed in their own affairs, and too heedless of the opinions of Asiatics, to condescend to make such a collective effort to supply Asia with a connected, authoritative exposition in the Asiatic tongues of the history, the ideals, the methods, and the resources of their own country. But the Japanese statesmen, amid all the preoccupations of the present period of stürm und drang, have shown a wise perception of the right use of time by devoting themselves to the production of this book. It is a serious, dignified and worthy appeal to the intelligence of the Western world. Japanese ask for nothing but to be understood. In the past they have been content to be interpreted to the West by Western writers, just as in the early days of the Great Revolution, or Restoration, as they pre-Jer to call it, they allowed the direction of their internal affairs to pass into the hands of foreigners, "In the early days," says Marquis Ito, "we brought many foreigners to Japan to help to introduce modern methods, but we always did it in such a way as to enable Japanese students to take their rightful place in the nation after they had been educated."

" 'Japan, by the J. panese: A Survey by its Highest Authorities." Edited by Mr. Alfred Stead. Heinemann. 208. net.]

JAPAN AS ITS RULERS SEE IT.

In this volume we have their first official authoritative exposition of Japan and the Japanese from the standpoint of the remarkable group of statesmen, administrators and men of affairs who in the last forty years achieved one of the greatest revolutions in history. The volume will at once take its place not only in the libraries of the world as the classic account of Japan and the Japanese, it will become the standard work of reference in Government offices and in business houses as to the condition of Japan at the opening of the twentieth century. This is not to assert that the book is not open to criticism, to cavil, or to correction. The Japanese point of view differs radically from that of other nations, and the history of the past and the controversies of the present naturally appear in different perspective to different observers. The important thing about this book is that even if the Japanese standpoint is wrong, we have here at last, for the first time, an authentic statement under the hand and seal of the ablest Japanese of the day of their view of affairs.

A STATESMAN'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA.

" Japan, by the Japanese" is a collection of papers written for this work covering the whole field of Japanese activity, by the Japanese who are most conspicuously identified with the various departments of which they treat. They are, as may easily beimagined, of very different degrees of importance. Some are literature, others are mere Blue-book. Some possess a permanent historical value, others are merely a departmental survey of trade and commerce by permanent officials. Some of the papers are compact with statistics, others read like a digest of a State paper, while others again are full of administrative The net result, however, is to present the Western world with a kind of Statesman's Year Book of Japan, an up-to-date cyclopædia of everything Japanese, from the founding of the dynasty, 2,500 years ago, down to the latest statistics of banking at the beginning of the twentieth century.

THE MARQUIS ITO.

The most interesting and important papers are those contributed by the Marquis Ito. He writes copiously in explanation of the Constitution which he gave the country, and briefly upon the growth of Japan since the year 1863, when he escaped by stealth to Shanghai in order to visit foreign lands, down to the present day. Of the forty-one intervening years, he spent thirty-four in office, during the whole of which time he always tried to help, and sometimes even to force, on measures necessary for the growth of Japan. Survey-

ing the result of his handiwork, Marquis Ito sees that it is very good. The Constitution which he was commissioned to frame has so far victoriously stood the test of time. Under its provisions the nation has advanced by leaps and bounds. There are 10,000,000 more Japanese in the world to-day than there were when the Revolution or Restoration began. Japan has taken its rank among the great Powers of the world.

Now in the name of all the gods at once, Upon what meat doth this our Cæsar feed That he is grown so great?

Casca's question about Cæsar is asked by many about Japan, and in this book they will find materials for an answer rather than the answer itself. For possibly there is no one answer, but many; and they must be sought for in Japanese temperament, which in turn has its origin in Japanese history.

REVOLUTION AND STABILITY.

Japan, which has made the most sweeping of revolutions, has preserved at the same time the most unbroken continuity of dynasty that the world has witnessed. "The Sacred Throne was established at the time when the heavens and the earth became separated." The first principle of the Constitution is that "the Empire of Japan shall to the end of time identify itself with the Imperial dynasty unbroken in lineage, and that the principle has never been changed in the past, and will never change in the future, even to all eternity." Yet with all this immobility the sacred throne underwent such an eclipse that when the Shogunate was abolished in 1868, the revolutionists had to go back for a thousand years in order to discover a state of thing analogous to that which they restored. The original deposit of faith seems capable of a good deal of development in Japan as in Rome, for according to these chroniclers, the Revolution of 1868 simply brought back the Emperor's position to the form and power that it held at the time of the first Emperor Jimmu, who reigned B.C. 660-584, about a century before the Romans expelled the Tarquins and founded their Republic.

HISTORY-WITH GAPS.

In this book the story of the evolution of Japan is told in two chapters, one entitled "The Imperial Family," by Baron Sannomiya, the Grand Master of Ceremonies of the Imperial Japanese Household, in which he deals briefly with the earlier history of Japan. The other, which is much longer, is entitled "Diplomacy," and gives in detail the Japanese Foreign Office version of the International relation of Japan since the Restoration. The first skips adroitly over the massacre of the Christians in the seventeenth century, the second judiciously abstains from carrying his narrative so far down as to necessitate the telling of the story of the way in which Japan muffed her chances in Korea after the Chinese War. chapters contain much interesting matter which it is useful to have handy for reference in days to come.

"JAPAN'S NATURAL SHARE."

There is no hint in this book of any Japanese designs upon China. That Japan herself might supply the strong Emperor whose advent, in the opinion of the great Japanese authority, Marquis Yamagata, would make China formidable and give reality to the Yellow Peril, is never suggested. For that the time is not ripe. What Japan is after is the trade of the Pacific, the market of Asia. Upon this there is no reticence. Baron Kentaro Kaneko says plainly: "The international trade of the Pacific is the question of the world to-day. We possess every qualification necessary for the development of our country into a great nation-viz., the commercial supremacy of the Pacific and of the Asiatic Continent. Among all the competing countries Japan is most advantageously situated." Baron Shibusawa says: "The trade of the Oriental countries will come to be regarded as Japan's natural share, and she is already well capable of supplying it."

A LAND WITHOUT RELIGION.

The last-named writer--the great capitalist of Japan does not agree with Baron Kentaro Kaneko in believing that the Japanese possess every qualification necessary for successful competition. They are badly handicapped by the low standard of commercial morality which prevails. "As long," says Baron Shibusawa, "as the present low state of morality prevails, all our attempts to obtain capital from abroad will be absolutely futile. Laws may be improved; but the barrier of a bad morality is by far stronger than that of bad laws." This brings us straight to the root of the matter-what about the religion of the Japanese? On this theme Professor Inazo Nitobe writes one of the most entertaining and brilliant, but not the most illuminating, of papers. Japan has no religion in the Western sense. Her substitute is Bushido, a Japanese term which comes nearest to what is known in the West as Chivalry. Now, a spirit of chivalry is a very fine thing; but it labours under the defect of being confined to a very small class of the community, and leaves merchants and peasants-that is to say, nine out of ten of the people-untouched.

"BUSHIDO."

Bushido, according to this Professor, is a code of honour. "It professes no revelation from above, and it boasts of no founder. Its ultimate sanction lay in the inborn sense of shame at all wrongdoing, and of honour in doing right. It offered no philosophical demonstration for this belief, but it accepted the Kantian teaching of the moral law in the conscience as the voice of heaven." It was too honest and too practical to invent a theological system. It taught the stewardship of health, the imperative necessity of caring for the body. Our first duty is to be master of oneself. Conscience is the only criterion of right or wrong. Courage is a supreme virtue. To

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dare and to bear are the duties of man. Rectitude or Justice is inseparable from true Courage, and Benevolence is the crowning attribute of a noble spirit. Love, says the professor, as taught by Christ is eternally feminine. Benevolence, according to Bushido, is eternally masculine. Bushido bases all morality not upon marriage, but upon the filial relation, gratitude for existence and for all that it involves. Christianity, he says, claims that conjugal love precedes filial. But of Christianity he has a poor opinion. "It is not what Jesus of Nazareth taught, but a mongrel system, a concoction of a little of obsolete Judaism, of Egyptian asceticism, of Greek sublimity, of Roman arrogance, of Teutonic superstitions, and in fact of anything sanctioning the wholesale slaughter of weaker races, or now and then the lopping of crowned heads"—a curious definition which may be commended to our theologians.

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ANCESTOR-WORSHIP.

Bushido is after all a sentiment rather than The real faith of the Japanese is a religion. ancestor-worship, which Professor Hozumi says still obtains, and exercises a powerful influence over the laws and customs of the people. He says that the worship of the Imperial ancestors is the national worship. There is also the worship of the clan ancestors and the family ancestors. Marriage itself is based upon ancestor-worship. The State recognised wedlock, and began to make rules for its protection, because it was regarded as a necessary means of perpetuating the worship of ancestors. Hence in the old law sterility was the first justification for divorce, and sterility meant the absence of male issue. elaborate law of adoption, which is described at length, has the same foundation. The present marriage law of Japan has shifted its base, and divorce is now obtained not for sterility, but for bigamy, adultery, desertion, cruelty, or gross insult, and conviction for forgery, theft, embezzlement, etc.

JAPAN IN SEARCH OF A RELIGION.

Count Okuma, in his paper upon education in Japan, regards the lack of a moral standard as a great difficulty in Japanese education. Physical and literary standards exist, but the Restoration destroyed the religious standard. For the upper classes there remained Chinese philosophy, but for the great mass of the people there was nothing. There is great difficulty, he says, in deciding what should take the place of the old standard. desire to return to old forms, with patriotism added; others prefer Christianity. Some lean on Kant; others on other philosophers. Everything is confused. If a great man and leader of men were to arise, the way of decision would be more easy; otherwise the difficulty seems almost insuperable."

THE PROGRESS OF WOMAN.

If the Japanese are lacking in religion and in morality, they are at least making progress in elevating

and educating their women. There are still many who consider that women do not require higher education, but the number of these is diminishing. The law still forbids women access to the highest schools; but in the next few years Count Okuma expects the Government will be forced to concede the claim of women to higher education.

Baron Suyematsu, ex-Minister of the Interior, who is one of the most voluminous and instructive contributors to this volume, tells us in a paper on "Women's Education" that in the ninth century the culture of native light literature was mainly in the hands of women, and that the history of Japan abounds with many renowned figures of the fair sex, and embraces poets, novelists, and artists. The Japanese realise the importance of women's education quite as much as do Europeans.

THE CURSE OF MILITARISM.

Here and there in these papers are found significant warnings as to the danger of militarism. Baron Shibusawa deplores the excessive praise given to Japan for her military exploits. He was warmly received everywhere on his travels abroad, he said, but if that reception was given him because he came from a country known for its military exploits, "I must confess that it is a death blow to our hopes, because too much militarism, I am afraid, will sap the very life of the nation."

Baron Kentaro Kaneko deplores that the economic condition of the country has not kept pace with its military and political development. The chief trouble arises, in his opinion, from the fact that the men who formed the Government after the Restoration were all peers, descendants of the military classes, who spent their days walking in the streets with their two swords by their sides, and despising the talk of the rice market as unbecoming their vocation. Such men, he says naïvely, do not feel the need for economics. Baron Kaneko tells a curious story he heard in America about the action of England at the time of the Crusades, which I confess I hear for the first time, which he holds up before his countrymen as a model for their imitation.

EDUCATION AND PHYSIQUE.

A very favourable account is given of education. All children go to school at six, and remain there for four years at least. From 85 to 90 per cent. of the children are said to be at school, but there are great difficulties in the way, owing to the fact that the written and spoken languages differ from each other, and this difference by duplicating the task of the scholar deprives him of the time for gymnastic exercise, with the result that Count Okuma considers that the Japanese physique is deteriorating—a curious indirect consequence of lack of simplicity and unity of language. Some Englishman of science will arise before long who will prove that the chest measurement of the English people is diminishing owing to

the fact that we refuse to adopt a metric system, and persist in the adoption of our present ridiculous method of spelling.

THE MIKADO ON JINGOISM.

The first chapter is taken up with various Imperial messages and addresses from the present Emperor. The collection is not complete, but sufficient samples of the Imperial messages are given to convey a very good impression of the good sense of the Emperor. "We deem it," he said, on the declaration of peace with China in 1895, "that the development

of the prestige of the country could be obtained only by peace. It is our mission, which we in-herited from our ancestors, that peace should be maintained in an effectual way. It is what we highly object to that the people should be arrogant by being puffed up with triumph and despise others rashly, which will go towards losing the respect of foreign Powers. We are, of course, glad of the glorification of the Empire by the victories of the present war, but . . . we are positively against insulting others and falling into idle pride by being elated by victories, and against losing the confidence of friendly States."

EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY.

In another of his messages occurs this pregnant passage:—"With regard to matters of national defence a single day's neglect may involve a century's regret." Instead, how-

ever, of making this, as is the wont in our country, a plea for fresh demands upon the taxpayers, he proceeds to announce that he would economise the expenses of the household, and reduce the salary of all his civil and military officials by 10 per cent.—a course which, if adopted nearer home, would tend materially to reduce the zeal of the military and naval men for increased expenditure.

A FRIENDLY LEAD FOR THE TSAR.

The text of the Constitution in Japan is printed, with much other valuable matter, in the appendices. It is impossible, when reading the Marquis Ito's

explanation of the Constitution which he framed, and of which he is the best interpreter, not to wonder whether some such Constitution could not be adopted by the Russian Empire. The suggestion will no doubt savour of blasphemy to some, but if Russia, as the result of this war, could annex the Japanese Constitution, she might be comparatively indifferent as to what Japan annexed in the Far East. The Japanese, in the opinion of Russian Jingoes, may be no better than a parcel of yellow monkeys. But patriotic Russians, in which number it is quite possible may be found many more members of the

Imperial family than the outside world suspects, would greatly welcome some such solution of the difficulty which confronts the autocracy in Russia. The Japanese Constitution safeguards the autocracy of the Mikado as zealously as any Slavophil could desire, but at the same time it provides guarantees for liberty which are unfortunately lacking in Russia, and especially in the non-Russian portions of the Russian Empire.

Its value lies in the evidence it affords of the possibility of reconciling the stability, continuity, and authority of any reigning dynasty with the concession of the rights, privileges, and liberties of the subject, for which Russia is fully ripe.

THE ORIGINATOR AND EDITOR.

One word more. The responsibility for the contents of this valuable and indispensable volume

rests undivided upon the distinguished statesmen and administrators by whom each paper is signed. But it is not without some natural feeling of fatherly pride that I mention the fact that the credit for originating the idea of producing such an authentic survey of Japan by the most competent Japanese belongs to my son, Mr. Alfred Stead, who had the exceptional honour of being requested to edit the work, in accordance with his original conception. It is seldom a honeymoon in Japan, or anywhere else, yields so solid and permanent a contribution to the store of the authentic information of the world.



Mr. Alfred Stead.

The Review's BOOK SHOP



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August 1, 1904.

WITH the thermometer at eighty-five degrees in the shade even reading would seem to be too great an exertion. Few books have been published during the month and not many have been bought. But in spite of the almost tropical heat there has been a goodly stream of visitors to the bookshop. The demand has been for holiday reading, and many customers have dropped in to glance at the latest fiction and pick out a parcel of novels. But there have been others as well in search of new books of more permanent value.

Of the hundred Novels that have been published since the 1st of June, I find that the greatest demand has been for the following ten, pretty much in the order in

which I give them :-

I. 'The Crossing'
2. 'The Queen's Quair'.
3. 'The Challoners'
4. 'A Weaver of Webbs'.
5. 'The Descent of Man'....

10. 'A Bachelor in Arcady' ...

Winston Churchill, Maurice Hewlett.

E. F. Benson. John Oxenham. Edith Wharton.

Stephen Crane and Robert Barr. Justice Miles Foreman

Miss Braddon, Jack London,

Halliwell Sutcliffe.

Winston Churchill no doubt owes his place at the head of the list to the fact that many readers confound him with his English namesake, and are reading 'The Crossing' under the mistaken impression that it was written in the spare moments that a busy young politician could snatch from public affairs. I find also a steady demand for the following novels which are still in the full flow of popular favour: Maarten Maartens' Dorothea,' Miss Robins' 'Magnetic North,' Robert Hichens' Woman with the Fan,' and among the more recent novels Mrs. Campbell Praed's 'Nyria,' Mr. W. H. Maxwell's 'The Ragged Messenger,' and Mr. H. A. Vachell's 'Brothers.' Apart from fiction and from more or less topical books connected with the war in the Far East, I am most frequently asked for 'The Creevey Papers,' Lord Acton's 'Letters,' and De Blowitz's Memoirs.

"The best new novels, madam? Certainly. Will you make your own selection, or, shall I pick out those I can recommend? You prefer to leave the choice to me! Well, then, first let me place on one side for you Mr. E. F. Benson's 'The Challoners' (Heinemann. 63.), the novel that has been attracting most attention during the month. You probably associate Mr. Benson's name with



the Society novel, remembering the time when the bookshop windows were filled with copies of 'Dodo.' latest novel, however, is not a satire upon modern society, but a clever study of personality and temperament. inability of a Puritan father to understand or sympathise with the aspirations of his twin son and daughter, children of an Italian wife, supplies a theme which, when skilfully handled, is full of pathos. Mr. Benson is something more than skilful, and the gradual growth in both father and children of some sort of mutual understanding is finely worked out. 'Richard Gresham,' by Mr. R. M. Lovett (Macmillan. 6s.), is another well-told story that you should certainly read. In place of the clash of temperaments we have an idealist confronted with the sordid side of modern business methods. It is the tale of an American boy who fights his way through life with the resolute purpose of retrieving the family honour, only to discover, when success crowns his efforts, that all his sacrifices have been unnecessary, and that the call of honour has led him to a choice between financial and moral ruin. Then you must also read Mr. Jack London's new tale of the Klondyke, 'A Daughter of the Snows' (Isbister. 6s.). It is a very vivid picture of life on the trail and at Dawson City, and contains some extremely fine descriptions of nature in the Arctic regions. If you wish for a tale of adventure here is the story left unfinished by Stephen Crane, and now completed by Mr. Robert Barr. 'The O'Ruddy' (Methuen. 6s.) is an Irishman who comes to England to win a fortune and finds a wife. Then you will be glad to have in a more permanent form Mrs. Hugh Fraser's tales of Japan, now published under the title 'The Slaking of the Sword' (Methuen, 6s,). I will add the cighty-seventh novel we have had from the pen of John Strange Winter, 'The Little Vanities of Mrs. Whittaker (White. 6s.). Mrs. Whittaker is a 'character,' the joke of her suburban neighbourhood, but in spite of her eccentricities is not without nobility, common sense and sweetness. The tale turns on her mistaken notion that she has lost the love of her husband, and her attempt to win him back again. Lastly, there is Adeline Sergeant's 'Accused and Accuser' (Methuen, 6s.), the story of a ward, her companion and her guardian."

"Behold a wonder in the land. At last veritably a new novel that is unlike all other novels, and is really and truly novel in style, in matter, and in design. the Seventh,' which Fr. Rolfe has written (Chatto and Windus. 6s.), is a fantastic story couched in much pomposity of phrase, telling how a young English writer became Pope under the title of Hadrian the Seventh. It is spiced with the most vicious and malignant digs at the English Catholics. It is difficult to say whether it should be regarded as a lampoon and caricature or a wild extravaganza. There are plenty of ideas in the book; love hardly enters into it. The author, who describes himself as an obedient son of the Church, finds it possible to reconcile his obedience with fierce denunciation of almost all the actions of those who speak in her name. Of the English Catholics he makes his Hadrian the Seventh declare they are 'corporeally effete and intellectually inferior to the rest of the nation.' They are not likely to rejuvenate themselves with Fr. Rolfe's unexhausted brains."

"Have you any book of pleasant memories on your

shelves this month?

One is Canon Tetley's 'Old Times and New' (Unwin. 7s. 6d. net). The collections and recollections of the good Canon have nothing sensational about them, they

are good-natured and very discreet. But the book has a simple charm, and it will carry you back across the years to many a quiet country place, and enable you to pass a pleasant hour amid scenes that have vanished and in the company of men and women who have passed away. The other book you will like to glance at is 'A Bachelor in Arcady,' by Mr. Halliwell Sutcliffe (Unwin. 6s.). —Mr. Sutcliffe's Arcady is a plot of twenty acres in a northern county, and this bachelor discourses easily about its denizens, two-footed and four-footed. The charms of a country life are his them; and the pleasures to be derived from little things. At the close of the volume, however, the bachelor is a bachelor no longer."

"You wish for a book on International Law and its bearing on the present war in the Far East? Dr. Lawrence's 'War and Neutrality in the Far East (Macmillan, 3s. 6d, net) is just the book you require. Dr. Lawrence is a recognised authority on International Law, and in this volume you will find reprinted his recent Cambridge lectures and a paper read at the United Service Institute. These lectures were, of course, delivered before the capture of the Malacca, but you will find most of the problems which the present conflict has raised discussed in this volume. It is a most timely book, and should be in the hands of everyone who wishes

to follow intelligently the course of events during the war. "Tibet, did you say? Here is the very book that will serve your purpose. It is Mr. Graham Sandberg's 'The Exploration of Tibet' (Thacker. 8s. net). You will find it a valuable compendium of information about Tibet. What Mr. Sandberg does not know about the country is hardly worth knowing, and he has spent six years in collecting the information which has now been gathered into this volume. The records of the various travellers who have penetrated into that mysterious land are here printed in chronological order. They extend from 1623 to the present year. It is the first time that some of them have appeared in English. The earlier stages of the present expedition are fully described. There is an excellent map of Tibet and a plan of Lhasa compiled from the descriptions of natives who have resided in the forbidden capital. The value of the book does not depend upon Mr. Sandberg's political views, which are strongly Russophobe, nor is he infallible, for the fighting qualities of the Tibetans have surprised him, as he acknowledges in a prefatory note.

"One of the most remarkable books published last month is 'Adolescence,' by Prof. Stanley Hall, President of Clark University, where he is also Professor of Psychology and Pedagogy. This work, which fills over 1,500 pages in two volumes, is published by Appleton, at 31s. 6d. net It is a stupendous achievement, an encyclopedic study of all the mental, moral, physical, social, and psychic phenomena of youth. President Hall has devoted an infinity of labour to this magnum opus, and although he is at times a little too pedantic or technical in his phraseology, he is a man of excellent spirit, of sound principles and of immense courage. 'Adolescence.' principles and of immense courage. Adolescence, although written about youth, is not exactly virginibus puerisque. A writer frank and bold enough to declare that 'transcendental phallicism is one of the great, if not the greatest, achievements of the race,' and who makes 'a tender declaration of being more and more passionately in love with woman as I conceive she came. from the hand of God,' has qualifications for dealing with this subject that most of those who have treated it conspicuously lack. The full title of the book is 'Adolescence: its Psychology and its Relations to Physiology, Anthropology, Sociology, Sex Crime, Religion

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"Seventeen years ago Miss Jane Hume Clapperton brought out a book called 'Scientific Meliorism and the Evolution of Happiness.' Last month she reappeared with 'A Vision of the Future based on the Application of Ethical Principles' (Swan Sonnenschein. 3s. 6d.). It is an attempt, among other things, to provide society with a yearning for a scientific sex philosophy by a woman who thinks that Puritanism is of the devil, and looks forward to a time when neo-Malthusianism will not only be universally practised, but when it will be enforced by law. She believes also that 'Economic Socialism is a veritable recurrence of the cry of the Prophet Esaias. Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make His paths straight!'"

"Here are two or three books you will be glad to place on your shelves, for they deserve to be kept as well as read. You have taken all the volumes of the English Men of Letters Series as they have appeared, and you will, of course, wish to have the latest addition—the biography of Maria Edgeworth, by the Hon. Emily Lawless (Macmillan. 2s. net). Whether the reading of this biography will induce many readers to turn to Miss Edgeworth's novels may be doubted, but no one can read it without being deaply interested in the novelist

this biography will induce many readers to turn to Miss Edgeworth's novels may be doubted, but no one can read it without being deeply interested in the novelist herself, and in the remarkable group of people among whom she passed her life. Miss Lawless has been able to include in her book a number of hitherto unpublished letters, and these add both to the value and interest of her sketch. You will find Mr. Stephen Gwynn's 'The Masters of English Literature' (Macmillan. 3s. 6d.), not only a useful book to keep by you, but also a volume it will be a pleasure to read. Mr. Gwynn's survey of English literature from Chaucer to Ruskin certainly justifies the aim with which, he declares, it has been written-that of being a useful supplement to the necessarily partial knowledge possessed by young or busy people, and also as a guide to those who wish to extend their reading. It is a book that should stimulate interest in English literature in many who have hitherto been ignorant of the stores of wealth within their reach. You will also want Mr. W. L. Courtney's little volume of reprinted essays on modern foreign writers now published under the title of 'The Development of Maurice Maeterlinck and other Sketches of Foreign Writers' (Richards. 3s. 6d. net). The greater part of the book is devoted to Maeterlinck, but there are also chapters on Rodenbach, Huysmans, D'Annunzio, Turgenieff, Tolstoi, Gorky, and others. You asked me sometime ago to get you a dictionary of classical and foreign quotations. I advise you to take this new edition of Mr. W. F. H. King's book (Whittaker, 6s. net). It is, you will find, a most practical and serviceable compilation. It is now in its third edition, and

reduce the trouble of finding a quotation to a minimum."

"Poetry, did you say? Here is a remarkable collection of poems that has come into my hands this month. The author is a little girl named Enid Welsford, and the poems were written when she was between the ages of six and ten. Some of the earlier ones were dictated to the child's mother, as she could not write them down herself, but they are all entirely her own unassisted work, and have now been published without alteration or correction. The poems are full of true poetic feeling, evidently quite

has been greatly improved and almost entirely re-written. In every case a translation of the quotation is given and the reference is invariably added. The number of French,

German, Greek and Italian quotations has been increased

and the three indexes-authors, subject and quotation-

unforced, and without a trace of self-consciousness. Eight of the poems are written on the death of a little playmate, others also take death as their theme, but the greater number sing of the beauty of the sea, the joy of nature and of children. This dainty little volume is the first of a new series that Mr. Grant Richards is issuing under the title of The Smaller Classics. In keeping with their title the volumes are small in size, and may be had either in cloth or in leather. (6d. net and 1s. net.) The first volume is devoted to an anthology of English Love Songs compiled by Mr. S. Wellford. Those poems have been given the preference in which the poet speaks in his own person, and expresses his own temperament. You can now also have Calverley's 'Verses, Translations, and Flyleaves,' printed on thin paper, bound in limp leather, and of a size suited for the ordinary pocket-book. (2s. net.) These verses are the latest addition to Messrs. Bell's convenient Pocket-book Classics."

"You are interested in current Politics. I have only two small volumes for you this month dealing with present-day controversies. One is a herald of the coming General Election and the other a contribution to a burning question. The Central Conservative Office has issued a review of the legislative and administrative work of the Unionist Government of 1895-1904, under the title 'Nine Years' Work.' In addition to a general review-of course, from a party standpoint-of the work accomplished by the various departments of the Government, there is a useful record of the Acts passed during the last decade, with brief descriptions of their nature and the powers conferred. A most helpful and suggestive addition to the literature on the licensing question you will find in the pamphlet, 'Public Interests or Trade Aggrandisement (King. 1s. net), by Messrs. Rowntree and Sherwell, It is a searching criticism of the arguments urged in favour of the Licensing Bill by men who thoroughly understand the problem in all its ramifications, useful feature is the alternative programme of reform outlined in the final chapter. Then I would recommend you to read this book, by an anonymous writer, on 'The Pan-Germanic Doctrine' (Harpers, 10s. 6d.), for it will enable you to understand currents of public feeling in Germany which should not be ignored, though they have not as yet received support from the German Govern-ment. The writer, who has a thorough knowledge of his subject, and who has evidently devoted much painstaking labour to the compilation of his volume, rather spoils his work by unnecessary repetition and a too evident bias. Nevertheless, you will find the perusal of the book very instructive, for it sets forth in detail the aspirations of those Germans who are labouring for the expansion of the Empire in various parts of the world, such as Holland, Switzerland, Austria, Asia Minor, and the Southern States of America."

"Yes, professor, I have a book this month that will interest you as a historical student, for it throws new light upon the foundations on which have been reared the greatest of federal republics. Professor Herbert L. Osgood has turned his attention to a hitherto almost neglected field of research, but one which is of great interest in the history of the growth of our Colonial Empire. In the first two volumes of his 'American Colonies in the Seventeenth Century' (Macmillan. 21s. net) he sets forth the results of his investigations into the origins of English-American political institutions, and traces the early development of the political and administrative side of English colonisation on the American Continent. The

work has been carried out on a comprehensive scale. The first two books deal wholly with the American side of the question, but in a succeeding volume the beginnings of imperial administration will be dealt with. You let me send you the first volume of Mr. Dorman's 'History of the British Empire in the Nineteenth Century.' I have now received the second, covering the years 1806-1825, that is the period of the campaigns of Wellington and the policy of Castlereagh (Kegan Paul. 22s. net). Mr. Dorman's researches at the Record Office have enabled him to throw new light upon some of the political transactions of the Napoleonic era. You will be interested in his account of the Tsar Alexander, confident of victory, calmly discussing with the British Minister what accession of territory Russia might claim, at the moment Napoleon was invading his country and marching on Moscow. Mr. Dorman puts in a strong plea for a juster treatment by historians of Lord Castlereagh. You may also care to add to your library Mr. Philip Sidney's 'History of the Gunpowder Plot' (R.T.S. 5s.), a repetition of an oft-told tale in a readable form."

"I have just dropped in to see what new books on Art

you have this month."

"Yes, sir, I have this little pile of volumes ready waiting for you. Here is the biography of the Italian artist Giovanni Costa (Richards. 21s. net), whose pictures are on exhibition in London this summer. It is a handsome volume, as you see, and is well illustrated with reproductions of the artist's pictures. Mme. Agresti, the author, had the advantage of personal knowledge of her subject and of his assistance. From the life of this modern Italian artist you may care to turn to these sixty-four reproductions of Raphael's most famous paintings. This latest addition to Newnes' Art Library (3s. 6d. net) also contains a brief sketch of the painter's life and a list of all his principal works. Then there is another volume of that admirable series of little books on art that Messrs. Methuen have been publishing for some time past. Miss Elizabeth A. Sharp tells the life story of Rembrandt (2s. 6d. net), and her text is illustrated with forty reproductions of the Dutch painter's masterpieces. Another beautifully illustrated little book is Mrs. Arthur Bell's sketch of Whistler (Bell, 1s.). Whistler's paintings, you will note, lend themselves specially well to reproduczion in black and white."

"Several volumes of sermons have been published There is Canon Henson's collection of this month. his much criticised discourses on 'The Value of the Bible' (Macmillan. 6s.). He has prefaced the volume by a letter to the Bishop of London, in which he declares that this book of reprinted sermons forms 'the only answer I can consent to make to the numerous attacks, public and private, to which my teaching and my character have been for some months exposed.' The Bishop of Hereford's charge of 'The National Church and National Life' has now been republished in booklet form (Rivington. 1s. net). The Rev. F. B. Meyer has contributed a volume to the 'World's Pulpit Series' under the title of 'In the Beginning God' (Brown, Langham. 3s. 6d.). The Rev. W. Henry Hunt has brought together into a volume the sermons preached at St. Peter's Church under the auspices of the London Branch of the Christian Social Union. published under the simple but comprehensive title of 'Sermons on Social Subjects' (Skeffington. 5s.). Among the new and cheaper editions brought out last month were the following: Dr. Clifford's 'Christian Certainties' (Isbister. 1s. net), in paper covers, discourses in defence of the Christian faith, which even his political opponents in the Church will read with profit,

and the late Chester Macnaghten's addresses to his Indian schoolboys at Rajkumar College, now republished in a new and revised edition by the Unit Library (2s. 6d. net) under the title, 'Common Thought on Serious Sub-Good, healthy, manly talks to lads by one who

loved and understood them."

"Yes, sir, I have several new Guide-books this month. If you are thinking of a holiday in Scotland, let me call your attention to Mr. Charles S. Dougall's 'The Burns Country? (A. and C. Black, 6s.). It is not, strictly speaking, a guide-book, but if you wish to make a literary pilgrimage through the land of Robert Burns you will find this volume an invaluable companion. Mr. Dougall has visited all the poet's homes and haunts, and whoever wishes to follow his example cannot do better than take him as their guide. In the appendix will be found a suggested tour covering all the places connected with the poet's life and work. There is a large map and also fifty full-paged illustrations. I have placed beside it this little guide to East Central Scotlard (Black. 2s. 6d.), the first of four which, taking as their central points the towns of Edinburgh, gow, Aberdeen and Inverness, will cover the whole kingdom. The district round Aberdeen is dealt with in this first volume, containing eight illustrations and twelve maps and plans. Here, too, is an excellent little guide to the North Riding of Yorkshire (Methuen. 3s.), with twenty-four illustrations. If you are going to the seaside for your holiday, I would recommend you to purchase this book on 'British Seaside Watering Places' (Upcott Gill. 2s. 6d. net). It is an eminently practical guide, well illustrated and indexed, and contains all the information it is necessary to have before one in making choice of a watering place."

"Ah, you are going abroad! Spain? Then you must take with you this eighth edition of Augustus J. C. Hare's 'Wanderings in Spain' (Allen. 3s.). It is better than an ordinary guide as a travelling companion. You should also slip this excellent little book into your pocket. You will find it very useful. It is called the 'Tourist's Pocket Book' (Hugh Rees. 1s. 6d. net), and is full of practical information for travellers abroad. Common words and simple phrases are given in sixteen different languages, there is also a list of books for travellers under the heading of each nation, necessary

tables, and many hints besides."

Note.—I shall be glad to send any of the vooks noticed above to any subscriber, i. any part of the world, on receipt of their published price. Subscribers who deposit the price of a book can have it sent them on approval. If they do not like it, and return it uninjured, their deposit will be returned minus postage. In the case of more expensive books we are prepared to sell them on the instalment plan to our regular subscribers. I shall also be glad to receive suggestions, criticisms, and even complaints, from my customers, and invite their co-operation in making this department of practical service to them. Any information my readers may desire as to the books and other publications, either of the current month or of earlier date, I shall endeavour to supply. All communications must be addressed to " The Keeper of the Review Bookshop" at the Office of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.

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Morison, M Haggard, Camp Amherst,

Amherst, from Windle, D Engla Spencer, B Austr Banks, M. Tetley, Car

Boulger, D Mitton, G. Dougall, C Smith, Wor Farmar, A

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Gwynn, Sta Lawless, Ho Kahns, Osc Tenny

Leading Books of the Month.

	RELIGION, PHILOSOPHY, PSYCHOLOGY, EDUCATION.		
	Hastings, Dr. G. James (Editor). A Dictionary of the Bible. Final Volume. Cla. k, Edinburgh Percival, Bishop. The Church and National Lite.	28/0	
		1/0	
	Henson, Canon. The Value of the Bible, and other Sermons	6/0	
	Williamson, David The Influx of Roman Catholic Orders Into Great Britain Religio s Tract Society) Hunt, Rev. W. Henry. Sermons on Social Subjects	1/0	
	The Creed of a Modern ChristianStockwell net	5/0	
	Old Boyalacaman, net	3/6	
	HISTORY, POLITICS, TRAVEL, ETC. Fletcher, C. R. L. An Introductory History of England		
	d'Humières, Robert. L'île et l'Empire de Grande-Bretagne	7/6	
	Odom, Rev. W. Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots (Bell) net	7/6	
	Occord H. I. The American Colonies in the Seventeenth	5/0	
	Osgood, H. L. Century. Alger, J. G. Napoleon's British Visitors and Captives	21/0	
	Dormen, M. R. P. A History of the British Empire in the	8/6	
	Cuninghame, R. The Broken Sword of Ulster (Simpkin)	12/0	
	Dorma, M. R. P. A History of the British Empire in the Mineteenth Century, Vol. II. Keg.n Paul net Cuninghame, R. The Broken Sword of Ulster (Simikin) Joubert, C. Russia as It really is (Nash) Weale, B. L. P. Marchu and Muscovite (M.cmillan) net Lawrence, T. J. War and Neutrality in the Far East.	10/0	
	Inne F P The Imperial Ignanose Navy Thecker net	3/0	
	Katscher, Leopold. Interessantes aus dem Mikadoreich (Verlag Continent, Theo Gurmann, Berlin) 1 Mk. 5: Sandberg, Graham. The Exploration of Tibet	o Pf.	
	This cker and Spilik, Calcutta net	8/0	
	Haggard, LieutCol. Andrew C. P. Louis XIV. in Court and Camp.	7/6	
	Haggard, Lieut. Col. Andrew C. P. Louis XIV. in Court and Camp. Amherst, Lady, of Hackney. A Sketch of Egyptian History from the Earliest Times to the Present Day. Windle Dr. B. C. A. Remains of the Prehistoric Age in	10/6	
	Windle, Dr. B. C. A. Remains of the Prehistoric Age in	7/6	
	Windle, Dr. B. C. A. Remains of the Prenistoric Age in England. (Methuen net Spencer, B., and F. J. Gillen. The Northern Tribes of Central Australia (Macmillan net Bushe M. I. Blundell's Worthles (Chatta and Windles net		
	Tales, Green Old Times and New (Lowin not	7/6	
	Boulger, D. C. Belgian Life in Town and Country Newnes net	3/6	
	Doug-ill. C. S. The Burns Country	6/0	
	Smith, Worthington G. Dunstable Homeland Association net Farmar, Austin. Place Name Synonyms Classified (Nutt) net	6/0	
	POLITICAL ECONOMY, SOCIOLOGY, FINANCE	CE.	
1	Seager, H. R. Introduction to Economics	8/6	
	Aggrandisement King) net	1/0	
	Higgs Mary How to deal with the Ilnemplayed	16/0	
	Harrison, Dr. A. Women's Industries in Liverpool	2/0	
	What ams and Norgate	3/0	
	ART AND ARCHITECTURE.		
	Agresti, Olivia R. Glovanni Costa Richards) net Mathuen net Sharp, Elizabeth A. Rembrandt Mathuen net Ward, Humphry, and W. Roberts. Romney Agreew £ta/Gronau. Georg. Titlan Duckworth) net Constable's Sketches Newnesi nat The Cathedral Church of Bayeux (B.:1) net	2/6 12/0 7/6	
	POETRY, DRAMA, CRITICISM	2/0	
	Gwynn, Stephen. The Masters of English Literature		
	Lawless, Hon. Emily. Maria Edgeworth (Macmillan) net	3/6	
	Kahns, Oscar. Dante and the English Poets from Chaucer to Tennyson Bell net		

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Potter, C. The Purgatorio and the Paradiso (Digby, Long net Bland, R. Henderson. Poems	
Sinclair, D. Idylls of Busy Life. (Poems.)(Menzics)	3/6
Welsford, Enid. The Seagulls and Otner Poems (Putnam) net	4/0
South, Robert. Sir Walter Raleigh. Drama Long net	3/6
Sheehan, Very Rev. P. A. The Lost Angel of a Ruined Paradise (Drama.) Longmans	3/6
	3/0
FICTION.	
Appleton, G. W. The Mystericus Miss Cass Long	6/0
Benson, E. F. The Challoners (Heinemann Causton, J. F. The Philanthropist (Lane) Crane, Stephen, and R. Barr. The O'Ruddy (Methuen)	6,0
Causton, J. F. The Philanthropist(Lane)	6/4
Crane, Stephen, and R. Darr. Ine U'Ruddy	6/0
Emanuel, W. The Snob	3/6
Fraser, Mrs. Hugh. The Slaking of the Sword Methuen	6/0
Gerard, E. The Herons' Tower	6/0
Hamilton Cosmo The Paccing of Anthun	3/6
Hamilton, Cosmo. The Passing of Arthur (Nash) Helm, W. H. The Blue Fox (Nash)	3/6
Holdsworth, Annie E. A Garden of Spinsters Walter Scott)	6/0
London, Jack. A Daughter of the Snows Isbister	6/0
Lovett, R. M. Richard Gresham	6/0
Marriott-Watson, H. B. Captain Fortune Methuen	6/0
Meade, L. T. At the Back of the World Hurst and Blackett)	6/0
Rolfe, Fr. Hadrian the Seventh Chatto and Windus'	6/0
Sergeant, Adeline. Accused and Accusers Methuen)	6/0
Sutchffe, Halliwell. A Bachelor in Arcady	6/0
Truscott, L. Parry. Motherhood	6/0
Tuite, Hugh. The Heart of the Vicar Long	6/0
Tytler, Sarah. Hearts are Trumps Long	6/0
Tynan, Katharine. Judy's Lovers	6/0
Whishaw, Fred. A Fool with Women	6/0
Winter, John Strange. The Little Vanities of Mrs. Whittaker	0/0
(White)	6/0
SCIENCE.	0/0
Hewett, Sir Harold G. An Introduction to the Study of Forestry in Britain Country Gentlemen's Association net	2/6
Latter () H The Natural History of Some Common	2/0
Latter, O. H. The Natural History of Some Common Animals	5/0
The Natural History of Animals. Half Vol. VII	3/0
(Gresham Publishing Co.) net	7/9
	110
SPORTS AND PASTIMES.	
Thomas, Ra!ph. Swimming(Sampson Low) net	10/6
REPRINTS AND NEW EDITIONS.	
Rutherford, Mark. The Autobiography; Deliverance; and	
The Revolution in Tanner's Lane Unwin each net	1/0
King, W. F. H. Classical and Foreign Quotations	
White ber vet	6/0

Whittaker net 6/0

HERR LEOPOLD KATSCHER has added a volume (in German) to the literature of Japan. It is entitled "Interessantes aus dem Mikadoreich," and is published at the Verlag Continent (Theo Gutmann), Berlin. The subjects dealt with include politics, women, education, commerce, and finance, Army and Navy, labour, the press, etc., etc. (1 Mk. 50 Pf.)

"THE WORLD'S EARLIEST MUSIC," by Hermann Smith .-- The author has given us an interesting book on the origin and evolution of music from the earliest known times. The two chief lands which now hold the music of the past are Egypt and China: in Egypt we excavate and recover the treasures contained there; in China the music of the past is still on the surface, and it remains unchanged and undeveloped. Thus the descent of music comes in direct line from Egypt, but Egypt in all probability derived her knowledge of music from some earlier civilisation. The book takes us down to the final settlement of the scale at Alexandria in the second century. Music of China, etc., is dealt with in a series of chapters, and many illustrations of primitive instruments and an index are included. (Reeves. Pp. 362. 6s.)

Cheer Ap! John Bull.

An Illustrated Supplement to the "Review of Reviews."

No. 38.

Issued as an integral part of the "Review of Reviews" of August, 1904.

The Fiasco of the Tariff Reform Commission.

HE mountain in labour has brought forth a ridi-The Tariff Commission—a body culous mouse. of Protectionists appointed by Mr. Chamberlain in order to devise a scientific tariff for the protection of British industry—has produced its first Report. This precious document solemnly asserts, what no one ever denied, that the rate of increase of British iron and steel has not kept pace with the increase of the production of iron and steel in the United States and in Germany. It attributes this to dumping and free

trade. The inference is that we are being ruined. The remedy is, of course, to clap taxes on iron and steel imported from abroad. But the Commission is confronted by the extraordinary fact-which it in vain endeavours to explain awaythat the profits in the iron and steel trade assessed to the income-tax have absolutely risen from £,1,934,000 in 1895-6 to £6,600,203 That 1901-2. is to say, the profits of this

ruined industry have trebled in six years! There are few of us who would not rejoice to be "ruined" at this rate.

The Commission has not the courage to face the question as to the tariff that would be necessary to prevent dumping. Neither have they ventured to grapple with the not less important question as to the reduction on the general tariff which is to be given to our Colonies. They only emit the feeble recommendation that there must be a maximum tariff imposed on imports from nations "which shut out our goods by practically prohibitive duties, and that there must be a preferential tariff for Colonies which give an adequate preference to British manufactures." But seeing that Canada dumps iron and steel in Great Britain, and gives preference to British manufactures, how is Canada to be prevented from dumping, when her iron and steel is to be admitted at a lower rate than that of the general tariff?

The fact that the Commission has shirked this and other important questions of a similar nature explains to some extent why its Report has fallen so flat. All that they have ventured to do is to suggest that there should

be a general tariff, under which pig-iron is to pay 5 per cent.; iron and steel ingots, blooms, billets, etc., etc., etc., are to pay 64 per cent.; wire rods $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; "sheets" 10 per cent.

These proposals are made in the interest of the iron and steel makers. and their immediate effect would be to raise the price tothe consumer. There is not a trade in the kingdom which would not rejoice to be thus subsidised out of the pocket of the public.



THE MAD HATTER: "It certainly is our baby-but it has fallen dreadfully flat."

But when you have protection all round, everyone will be worse off, for everyone will have to pay more for everything.

It is, therefore, not very surprising that, as the Edinburgh Review points out, "No single Englishman to whom can be accorded the title of statesman has publicly espoused Mr. Chamberlain's policy of placing a substantial import duty on foreign foodstuffs and of imposing a general protective duty on foreign manufactures." The contest in reality lies between the interests of special classes on the one hand and the general welfare of the nation on the other.

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BRITAIN'S WORK IN INDIA.

THE TESTIMONY OF LORD CURZON.

is a good adage. But sometimes a man may praise his own work and be listened to although always with a certain amount of discount. When Lord Curzon was presented, on July 20th, with the freedom of the City at the Guildhall, he seized the occasion as an opportunity for pronouncing an eloquent eulogy upon the work of Great Britain in India, which is, at least, pleasanter reading than the descriptions which Mr. Digby gives us of the results of British rule in Hindostan.

Without venturing here to weigh in the balance of a critical judgment the amount of truth contained in the Viceroy's laudation of British rule in general, and of Lord Curzon's policy in particular, it may help to cheer up John Bull to read what can be said by an eloquent and enthusiastic administrator concerning the work which we are doing in the East.

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THE GREATEST THING THE BRITISH ARE DOING, Lord Curzon said :—

May I take advantage of the present opportunity to say a few words about that great charge—the greatest that is anywhere borne by the English people, nay, more, in my judgment, the most onerous and the most impressive that has ever rested upon the shoulders of a conquering and a civilised race? In the happiness of our insular detachment, or in the pride of racial expansion, we forget that the greatest constituent of the Empire in scale and in importance lies neither in these islands, nor in the Colonies, but in your great Asiatic dependency. To me it is the greatest thing that the English people have done, or are doing now; it is the supreme touchstone of national duty.

If the nations of the earth were to stand up to be judged by some supreme tribunal, I think that upon our Indian record, or upon our Colonial record, we should survive the test. But if there were the slightest hesitation on the part of the judge or jury, I would not hesitate to throw our Indian record into the scales. For where else in the world has a race gone forth and subdued, not a country nor a kingdom, but a continent, and that continent not peopled by savage tribes, but by races with traditions and a civilisation older than our own; with a history not inferior to ours in dignity or romance, subduing them not to the law of the sword, but to the rule of justice, bringing peace and order and good government to nearly one-fifth of the entire human race, and ruling them with so mild a restraint that the rulers are the merest handful amongst the ruled, a tiny speck of white foam upon the dark and thunderous ocean? I hope I am no rhapsodist; but I will say that I would rather be a citizen of the country that has wrought this deed than I would be of the the country that defeated the Armada, or produced Hampden or Pitt.

WHAT INDIA DOES FOR THE EMPIRE.

But we all live in a severely practical age, and I can afford to be rather more concrete in my illustrations. If you want to save your Colony of Natal from being overrun by a formidable enemy, you ask India for help, and she gives it; if you want to rescue the white men's Legations from massacre at Pcking, and the need is urgent, you ask the Government of India to despatch an expedition, and they despatch it; if you are fighting the Mad Mullah in Somaliland, you soon discover that Indian troops and Indian generals are best qualified for the task, and you ask the Government of India to send them; if you desire to defend any of your extreme outposts or coaling-stations of the Empire, in Mauritius, Singapore, Hong-Kong, even Tien-tsin or Shan-hai-kwan, it is to the Indian Army that you turn; if you want to build a railway in Uganda or in the Sudan, you apply for Indian

labour. When the late Mr. Rhodes was engaged in developing your recent acquisition of Rhodesia, he turned to me for assistance. It is with Indian coolie labour that you exploit the plantations equally of Demerara and Natal; it is with Indian trained officers that you irrigate Egypt and dam the Nile; it is with Indian forest officers that you tap the resources of Central Africa and Siam, with Indian surveyors that you explore all the hidden places of the earth.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE IN FIVE YEARS.

The work in which we have been engaged during the past five years has been a work of reform and reconstruction. Epochs arise in the history of every country when the administrative machinery requires to be taken to pieces and overhauled and readjusted to the altered necessities and growing demands of the hour. The engines are not working to their scheduled capacity, the engineers are perhaps slack. I agree with those who inscribe on their administrative banners the motto "Efficiency." But my conception of efficiency is to practise as well as to preach it. It is with this object that we have conducted an inquiry in India into every branch of the administration. First we began with the departments themselves, the offices of Government, revising the conditions under which they work, freeing them from the impediments of excessive writing with its consequences of strangulation of all initiative and dilatoriness of action. Then we proceeded to inquire into every branch of the Government in turn; we endeavoured to frame a plague policy which should not do violence to the instincts and sentiments of the native population; a famine policy which should profit by the experience of the past and put us in a position to cope with the next visitation when, unhappily, it bursts upon us; an education policy which should free the intellectual activities of the Indian people, so keen and restless as they are, from the paralysing clutch of examinations; a railway policy that should provide administratively and financially for the great extension that we believe to lie before us; an irrigation policy that should utilise to the maximum, whether remuneratively or unremuneratively, all the available water resources of India, not merely in canals-I almost think we have reached the end there -but in tanks and reservoirs and wells; a police policy that will raise the standard of almost the only emblem of authority that the majority of the people see, and will free them from petty tyranny and oppression.

HOW INDIA BENEFITS BY OUR RULE.

I am glad that our finances in India put us in the position to give the people the first reduction of taxation that they have enjoyed for twenty years. We have endeavoured to render the land revenue more equitable in its incidence, to lift the load of usury from the shoulders of the peasant, and to check that reckless alienation from the soil which in many parts of the country was fast converting him from a free proprietor to a bond slave. We have done our best to encourage industries which little by little will relieve the congested field of agriculture, develop the indigenous resources of India, and gradually make that country more and more self-providing in the future. I would not indulge in any boast, but I venture to think as the result of these efforts It can point to an India that is more prosperous, more contented, and more hopeful. Wealth is increasing in India. There is no test you can apply which does not demonstrate it. Trade is growing. Evidences of progress and prosperity are multiplying on every side.

I believe there is a steady and growing advance in the loyalty of the Indian people. We touched their hearts with the idea of a common sentiment and a common aim. Depend upon it, you will never rule the East except from the heart, and the moment imagination has gone out of your Asiatic policy your Empire will dwindle and decay.

214 THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS: "CHEER UP! JOHN BULL."

AN EMPIRE BASED ON RIGHTEOUSNESS.

I have been talking to-day about the acts and symptoms of British rule in India. What is its basis? It is not military force, it is not civil authority, it is not prestige, though all these are part of it. If our rule is to last in India it must rest on a more solid basis. It must depend on the eternal moralities of righteousness and justice. This, I can assure you, is not a mere phrase of the conventicle. The matter is too serious on the lips of a Governor-General of India for cant. Unless we can persuade the millions of India that we will give to them absolute justice as between man and man, equality before the law, freedom from tyranny and injustice and oppression, then your Empire will not touch their hearts and will fade away. Harshness, oppression, ill-usage, all these in India are offences, not only against the higher law, but against the honour and reputation of the ruling race. I am as strong a believer as any man in the prestige of my countrymen, but that prestige does not require artificial supports, it rests upon conduct and conduct alone. My precept in this respect does not differ from my practice.

OUR FELLOW-SUBJECTS OUR EQUALS. During the time I have been in India the Government have taken a strong stand for the fair treatment of our Indian fellowsubjects, who are equal with us in the eyes of God and the law. That is the policy which the Government has pursued in my time, and by my conduct I am willing to be judged. If our Empire were to end to-morrow, I do not think that we need be ashamed of its epitaph. 'It would have done its duty to India, justified its mission to mankind. But it is not going to end. It is not a moribund organism. It is still in its youth, and has in it the vitality of an unexhausted purpose. I am not with the pessimists in this matter. I am not of those who think we have built a mere fragile plank between the East and West which the roaring tides of Asia will sweep away presently. I do not think our work is over or drawing to an end. On the contrary, as the years roll by the sky seems to me more clear, the duty more imperative, the work more majestic, the goal more sublime. I believe we have it in our power to weld the people of India into a unity beyond anything they have dreamed of, and to give them blessings beyond those they yet enjoy. Let no man admit the craven fear that those who have won India cannot hold it, or that we have only made India to our own or its own making. That is not the true reading of history. That is not my forecast of the future. To me the message is carved in granite, it is hewn out of the rock of doom—that our work is righteous and that it shall endure.

THE TRUE EMPIRE BUILDERS.

Speaking at the luncheon at the Mansion House, Lord Curzon paid the following tribute to the men by whom India is governed:—

When any assemblage of Englishmen meet together to extol the manner in which India is governed, do not let them forget the men by whom it is governed.

WHO ARE THESE MEN?

They are drawn from every part of the country and every rank of scciety. They are typical of the best of the British race and of British life. Some of them are the pick of your Universities. Others take to India names that have already been borne in that country by generations before them. Accident, no doubt, takes some into the Civil Service, hereditary associations take others, but I believe that it is the Englishman's passion for responsibility, his zest for action in a large field that is the ruling motive with most. And I think that they are right, for in India initiative is hourly born. There great deeds are constantly being done, there is room for fruition, there is a horizon for resolution. It is true that the names of these men are not on the lips of their countrymen—their faces are unknown—but allow me to say for them on this rare occasion when I have the opportunity of speaking that they are the real Empire builders, for in the sweat of their brow, have they laid the foundations of which you in England only see the fair and glittering superstructure as it rears its head into the sky.

I sometimes think that in the catalogue of our national virtues we hardly lay sufficient stress upon the enormous administrative ability of the English race—I speak of ability as distinguished from the moral ingredients of character and courage, which are the more obvious elements of success; and yet, in all parts of the Empire, more especially in India, we have an amount of administrative ability which could not be purchased for millions of pounds sterling, and which is the envy of every other empire-possessing nation in the world.

While we are speaking about service in India, let me add one word about the men on the plains. I do not think any man ought to make a speech about India without remembering the men on the plains. All through the heat of the summer, when the earth is like iron and the skies are like brass, when during the greater part of the day every chink and crevice must be closed to keep out the ravening air, these men and their wives with them—for Englishwomen in India are just as capable of devotion and heroism as their husbands-these men and women remain at their posts devoted and uncomplaining. They sometimes remind me rather of the men who are engaged in the engine-room of a great man-of-war; there they are stoking the furnaces while the great ship is being manœuvred and the big guns are thundering overhead. Sometimes they go down with the vessel without ever having seen the battle or the fighting; but if their commander wins the victory up they come, begrimed with smoke, to take their share in the rejoicing. These are the real organisers of victory, and never let any man think of the service of his son, or brother, or relative in India without turning a thought to the men and women on the plains.

WANTED-AN IMPERIAL CLEARING HOUSE.

MR. JOHN MACAULAY, General Manager of the Alexandra (Newport and South Wales) Docks and Railways last month published a pamphlet entitled, "An Imperial Clearing House: Its Value to British Trade." He suggests that as one means of cheapening transit—

The interest of those engaged in the carriage of goods, from the producer at home to the user abroad, and alternatively, might be consolidated by the establishment of a colonial and foreign institution, upon similar lines, and to exercise similar functions to those of the present Railway Clearing House. The principles adopted by the railway companies of this country in the apportionment of receipts due to each company through the Clearing House would thus be extended, to the inclusion of every interest involved in the carriage of goods between a despatching point at home and a receiving point abroad, or vice versa.

As such an administration, regarding the course of traffic as a whole, would be far cheaper than the present sectional series of separate, and oftentimes conflicting, charging methods, with needless commissions, middle profits, and so forth, the rate would naturally be lower. A share of the benefit would go to the freighter, and be of great importance to him, both as his due, and also in giving him that power to produce still more cheaply, which is so important a necessity for the retention of place in the markets of the world.

Beating the Foreigner.

JOHN BULL has waked up to some purpose of late years. Mr. Adolph Tuck, of the famous house of Raphael Tuck and Sons, informed his shareholders on Monday, July 18th, that—

A valuable feature in connection with the company's business was the steady growth in the demand for their publications on the Continent. This was turning the tables with a vengeance, for at one time the Continent only sold us art goods. The increase in the company's trade there, during the past year more especially, had been so marked that, in addition to the Paris branch, the directors had deemed it advisable to open a separate branch in Berlin.

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HOW TO COMBINE NARROW AND BROAD GAUGE RAILWAYS.

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In Page's Magazine for August there is a very interesting paper describing the Leek and Manifold Light Railway, recently opened in Staffordshire. Its distinctive peculiarity is that it carries ordinary broad gauge railway stock on a 2ft. 6in. line. The ordinary railway wagon is mounted upon a narrow gauge low bogie, the wheels of the wagon being only 10in. above the rails, they also run their own coaches 42ft. long 8ft. wide over all, and find that they can be carried quite safely on a 2ft. 6in. guage railway. The opening of this line marks the introduction of a system of light railway construction which has been very successfully used in India, and also in the Barbadoes, for the development of country which is too thinly inhabited to render an ordinary railway remunerative.

AN ENCOURAGING EXAMPLE FOR AUSTRIA.

Occasional Papers, a sixpenny monthly issued at Bournemouth, published in its July number a very inspiring paper on "The Future of English Education," by Mr. James Baker, who reported on the Technical and Commercial Education of Central Europe for the Board of Education. He criticises severely what he regards as the failure of the education given in England, which, he says, has placed our country in a secondary position in the inventive, scientific, technical and manufacturing world.

He encourages us to hope that we may mend matters by taking a leaf from the book of the Austrians, of all people in the world:—

In no country in Europe is there so complete a system of education as in Austria, where every effort is made to advance the whole nation, in all ranks, to high culture and keen interest in whatever work may be the student's task in life.

The primary education in Austria is excellent, and the buildings answering to our National and Board Schools are handsome and well kept; children of all ranks attend the same school, the barefooted little peasant child trots home beside the well-dressed child who has had its nurse sent for it; the age for these schools is from six to fourteen, but if a boy has a good report, he can at the age of twelve pass on to the Handicrafts School, although fourteen is the usual age for this advance.

Here at once is seen the immense difference between this and the English System, which hitherto has taken no cognisance of the fact that most boys are to be craftsmen or agriculturists,

In Austria the system, curtly stated, is this; wherever there is any trade, a school must be planted to teach the latest advances in that trade, be it agriculture or glass making, pottery or weaving, etc. And even the commonest trades that are exercised in a town, such as hair-dressing or even chimney-sweeping, have their classes in the town—trade continuation classes—thus giving interest and dignity even to trades often looked upon here with contempt.

Of the value of this type of education let me give one instance. I was in a railway carriage in Austria, reading an English book that had artistic initial letters to each chapter. At length I laid the book down, and a gentleman opposite asked in German if he might look at it. "Yes," I said, "but it is in English." "Oh, I read English," he answered in that tongue, "it is not to read it; I saw there were some clever designs, and I am a commercial traveller, and one of those designs I noted would make an effective cigar ash holder that we manufacture, and I wanted to ask you to let me sketch it." I let him have the book, he made a good drawing of the design, and in chatting afterwards I found he spoke six of seven languages, but he hailed from a most remote small Austrian town. Had it been an English town of the same size, he would not have learned to draw, he would only have known one language, and his eye

would not have grasped the value of that initial letter. And this keenness to grasp and develop ideas has been the cause of the rapid advance of the nations who have developed their education.

HOW TO IMPROVE BRITISH ROADS.

DR. GORDON STABLES, writing on the highways and byways of Britain in the Leisure Hour, says: "I have had sixteen years' experience of a life on the road in that most idyllic and perfect of all ways of travelling—by caravan, and ought to know as much about the highways of England and Scotland as anyone."

The conclusions at which he has arrived after all these years are worth noting:—

- I. The highways and byways of Britain could be vastly improved at comparatively small cost,
- 2. They should be widened so as to permit motors, steam carriages, and large wagons to pass each other easily.
- Although all road-men would miss their beauty, the vast tracks of sward—tens of thousands of acres—might be sold and cultivated.
- W-shaped hilly pitches should be brought nearer to a level.
 Wherever possible, the road should wind round a long hill instead of going over it.
- More attention should be paid to the surfacing of byways, and bridges widened; thousands of the latter are very dangerous to heavy traffic.
- 7. There should be laws to regulate the metalling of roads, with reference to the size and cleavage of the stones used—flints mean horse slaughter—rolling, and the season of the year.
- Toll-bars should be resuscitated for the encouragement of the steam traffic and motor-men.
- 9. And lastly. If the roads of this great country were improved as I suggest, all kinds of country produce would find its way to London and all large cities by motor; in towns we should have better food and cheaper; those portions of England which are now howling wildernesses would be cultivated; country hamlets would become pretty villages, and villages would expand into clean and beautiful towns; railway fares would be cheapened by half, and the wretchedness and misery of East-End life in London would be minimised.

"METHODS OF INDUSTRIAL PEACE," by N. P. Gilman (Macmillan, pp. 436, 7s. 6d. net), is a valuable summary of the progress made hitherto in civilised countries towards the supersession of strikes and lock-outs. Mr. Gilman traces the successive introduction of combination among employés, combination among employers and collective bargaining. He strongly advocates the incorporation of industrial unions, both of masters and of workmen. He declares the legal enforcement of employers' liability the chief need of American industrial society. He shows how the set of industrial and of public opinion is increasing against strikes and lock-outs, black lists and boycots. He traces the various organised steps towards conciliation in labour disputes. He describes the Trade Boards and the American State Boards of conciliation and arbitration. He enforces the recommendations of many of these State Boards for the legal regulation of labour disputes in monopolistic industries, such as railways. He objects to the term "compulsory arbitration," preferring the phrase "legal regulation of labour disputes." But he pronounces the success of the measure, however named, in New Zealand to have made out the case for legal regulation. The book is a repertory of information up to date. It presents the case for legislation on New Zealand lines as the logical and necessary outcome of a century's industrial evolution.

DIARY FOR JULY.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

July 1.—A fete is held in Paris in honour of the Centenary of George Sand ... Dominion Day is observed in Canada ... A representative from the Dalai Lama visits the British Camp at Gyangtse ... Chang-sha, in Hu-nan, is opened to foreign trade.

July 2.—A Danish emigrant steamer strikes a reef in the Atlantic; of 800 passengers, only 128 are saved ... A Durbar is in progress at Gyangtse with the Tibetan peace delegates ... The newly-formed Unionist Free Trade Club issues its programme ... Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, is installed Warden of the Cinque Ports.

July 4.—Great Britain undertakes to protect the Behring Sea seal fisheries during the Russo-Japanese war ... The King accepts, at the Royal Academy, the picture of the opening of the first Commonwealth Parliament of Australia ... President Loubet receives the delegates of the Eng-

lish Workmen's Club now in Paris.
July 5.—The armistice expires; General
Macdonald proceeds to capture the Tibetan
jong ... Prince Obolensky is appointed
Russian Governor of Finland ... The Salvation Army thanksgiving service concludes their International Congress ... The
gold watch and sword hilt of the stolen

Nelson relics are accidentally found.

the Queen, lays the foundation-stone of the new wing of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; the King contributes £1,000 and the Prince of Wales £500 to the building fund ... The United States Democratic Convention opens at St. Louis ... The jong at Gyangtse is captured by the British ... A British steamer taking railway sleepers to Korea is captured by the Vladivostok squadron.

July 7.—The Aliens Bill is withdrawn ... The South Australian Parliament opens ... A statue of Mr. Rhodes is unveiled at Bulawayo ... A resolution in favour of the Licensing Bill is carried in the Church

July 8.—The Australian Post-office Service invites tenders for a fortnightly service to Great Britain ... The French Chamber

adopts the Credit in order to create a professorship of physics in the University of Paris ... A squadron of British war vessels leaves Wei-hai-wei on the 6th owing to orders from London.

July 9.—Mr. Justice Parker is nominated for President by the Democratic Convention at St. Louis.

July 10.—Tibet column reaches Dongtse ... Splendid rainfall in New South Wales.

July 11.—The Select Committee on the Chantrey Trust begins to hear evidence ... Lord Londonderry receives a medical deputation, who urge reasons for the compulsory teaching of hygiene in elementary schools .. The correspondence relating to the resignation of Sir Charles Eliot is published as a Parliamentary paper ... Bisley Meeting opens ... Vessels of Treaty Powers may now visit Yongampo with consent of the Japanese military authorities.

July 12.—The Commonwealth Cabinet decides that after the expiration of Sir E. T. Hutton's term of office as Commander of the Commonwealth troops the post shall be abolished and an advisory board established ... The Canadian House of Commons considers the Militia Act. The amendment is carried, which gives the Government control of the militia ... The steamer Nemezis is lost, with all on board.

July 13.—The Transvaal Legislative Council discuss the organisation of the Civil Service of the Transvaal ... In the

Canadian Parliament Mr. Preston is censured for his letter to the *Times* on the Dundonald-Fisher incident ... A cloud-burst in the Philippines destroys San Juan del Monte; 200 lives are lost.

July 14.—Meeting of the newly-constituted Liberal Unionist Council. Mr. Chamberlain is elected President ... Liberal Unionist Demonstration in London ... The move on Lhasa begins ... The French National Fête ... The Very Rev. P. F. Eliot, Dean of Windsor and Registrar of the Order of the Garter, resigns.

July 15.—Deputation to Mr. Balfour on State endowment of Universities ... Army Reform; Mr. Arnold-Forster's proposals issued in text form ... The Elcho Shield is won at Bisley by England ... A draft scheme for the reorganisation of the Swiss Army is published.

July 16.—The Vice-Governor of Elisabethpol, Russia, is assassinated ... The Transvaal Government consent to President Kruger being buried at Pretoria ... Four thousand persons are present at a farewell reception given to Lord Dundonald at Toronto ... A statue of Mr. Gladstone is unveiled in Liverpool ... The Prince of Wales lays the foundation stone of the new buildings for the Working Men's College, St. Pancras, London ... The French Government decide to demand of the Vatican the immediate withdrawal of the letters of Cardinal Vannutelli and Mgr. Merry Del Val to the Bishops of Laval and Dijon.

July 18.—An inquest is held at Thurlstone, Devon, on the body of Mr. F. K. Lomis, lost from a German liner on June 20th, from New York.

July 19.—The King and Queen arrive in Liverpool; the King is presented with an Address of welcome; proceeding to the Cathedral site, he lays the foundation stone of the Cathedral ... The Wesleyan Conference opens at Sheffield; the Rev. S. Whitehead is elected president ... The South Parade Pier, Southsea, is destroyed by fire ... Shooting for the King's Prize begins at Bisley, the competitors number 1,557.

July 20.—Sir Charles Hardinge, Ambassador at St. Petersburg, on behalf of the British Government, protests strongly against the seizure of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's liner Malacca, and request that the vessel may be immediately released ... A deputation from Ireland waits on Lord Cadogan to present him with an address and his portrait in recognition of his services during the seven years he held the office as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland ... Lord Strathcona is installed Chancellor of Aberdeen University ... The first stage of the King's Prize is concluded at Bisley ... The International Yachting Regatta begins at Ostend ... Lord Curzon at the Guildhall is presented with the Freedom of the City of London.

July 21.—The King, accompanied by the Queen, inaugurates at Rhayader the new water supply for Birmingham, and confers the honour of Knighthood on the Lord Mayor of Birmingham ... The Scottish Antarctic Expedition reaches the Clyde ... The first annual meeting of the Tariff Reform League ... The charge of perjury against Mr. R. J. Sievier is dismissed at Bow Street,

July 22.—Scotland wins the National Challenge Trophy at Bisley ... The Report of the International Conference of Cotton Spinners, held at Zurich in May, is published ... The great meat strike at Chicago, U.S.A., is renewed ... Two Chinese workers are killed in the Comet Mine, Johannesburg; this



Photograph by] [Ba

Rev. Silvester Whitehead, President of the Wesleyan Conference.

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Russian N July 21 July 22 protest reg drives the causes a disturbance among the Chinese labourers ... The Bayreuth Festival opens ... The New Zealand Opposition make a strong attack on the Government's

financial policy.

July 23.—General Macdonald's force advances to July 23.—General Macdonators force advances to Nagartse ... Private S. J. Perry, of Vancouver, Canada, wins the King's Prize at Bisley ... M. Delcasse's Note regarding the French Bishops is delivered at the Vatican ... At a great meeting at Pontypridd the Welsh temperance party demand the repeal of the "Brewers' Bill."

July 25.—An intercolonial agricultural conference is opened at Pretoria ... The Sanitary Congress opens at Glasgow ... The American Beef Trust strike extends

to all trade unionists employed by the Trust.

July 26.-The Wesleyan Conference at Sheffield nominates the Rev. C. H. Kelly, of London, as President of next year's Conference ... The remains of President Kruger reach the Hague ... Cardinal Merry del Val, in a letter to a French Catholic, says the Pope is resolved to exercise his full spiritual authority over the French Bishops ... Lord Welby announces in the London County Council that there will be no change in the amount of the rate for the second half of the current financial year. In the rate 81d. would be included in respect of education.

July 27 .- The Labourers' (Ireland) Bill is again before the House of Commons Standing Committee on Trade; the Bill is abandoned this Session ... Mr.

Roosevelt is formally notified of his nomination as Republican candidate for the Presidency ... The *Ikbal* arrives at Durban with 1,969 Chinese coolies for the Rand ... The Bishop of Dijon leaves Paris for Rome ... A great electric cable and wire factory at St. Petersburg is destroyed by fire; loss estimated at £250,000.

July 28.—M. de Plehve, Russian Minister of the Interior, is

assassinated at St. Petersburg ... Natal Parliament is prorogued ... A motion of want of confidence in the South Australian Government is defeated ... The Committee on Physical Deterioration issues its report ... Resignation of the Bishop of Southwell ... Mr. G. W. Palmer accepts the Chiltern Hundreds, and vacates his seat for Reading.

July 29.-Complete rupture between France and the Vatican.

THE WAR.

July 1.-The Japanese Army advances on the road east of

Liau-Vang.

July 4.—Military operations in Manchuria are checked by torrential rains ... The main Japanese Army advances westward

from Mo-tien-ling Pass to Shin-kai-ling.

July 5.—The Japanese cruiser Kaimon strikes a Russian mine outside Ta-lien-wan and is sunk ... The Japanese torpedoboat destroyers attempt to enter Port Arthur, but are discovered; two are sunk ... The Japanese capture all the important defiles and roads to Liau-Yang; they also advance to within three miles of Port Arthur.

July 6.-The Russian fort, No. 16, on the main line of defence to Port Arthur, is taken by the Japanese. The Russians

seize the British steamer Cheltenham. July 7.—Severe fighting round Port Arthur.

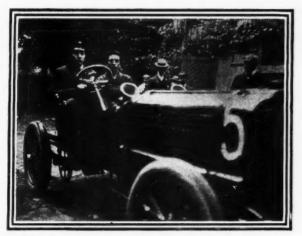
July 12.- The Japanese capture a fort four miles east of Port Arthur.

July 16.-Fighting takes place round Liau-Yang in which the Japanese achieve a great success ... A Russian volunteer cruiser stops the German mail steamer Prinz Heinrich near Aden, and seizes all the mail bags for Japan, it also takes the British mail steamer *Persia*, bound for Yokohama.

July 19.—The steamship Malacca is taken possession of by the Russians, who place a full prize crew on board and fly the

Russian Naval Flag.

July 21.—The Malacca leaves Port Said in charge of Russia. July 22.—The Russian Government replies to the British protest regarding the seizure of the Malacca ... General Kuroki drives the Russians from a strong position near Hsihoyen after



The Winner of the Gordon Bennett Race.-M. Théry on his French car.

two days' fighting, having 400 casualties, while the Russians' are estimated at 1,000. The Russians retreat towards An-ping. ... The Vladivostok cruisers sink one small vessel and capture two others.

July 23 .- A Council held at St. Petersburg decides to waive

the claim to search the Malacca. July 24.—The Vladivostok Squadron sinks the British steamer Knight Commander off the Japanese Coast; cargo worth £50,000 ... The Russians exacuate Niu-chwang, setting fire to the Russian Government buildings before leaving.

July 25.—The Russian cruiser Smolensk seizes another P. and O. steamer, Formosa, in the Red Sea, sister-ship to the Malacca bound for Yokohama ... The Malacca arrives at Algiers ... The Japanese enter Niu-chwang; a transport fleet is in sight off Port

Niu-chwang.

July 26.—The steamers Formosa and Holsatia are released by Russia at Suez ... A desperate battle proceeds at Tashihcho; the Japanese occupy all the positions, but the Russians are stubbornly resisting; eventually the Russians are driven out, and the Japanese capture both Tashihcho and Yingkow. The Japanese lose 1,000 and the Russians 2,000.

July 27 .- The s.s. Malacca is handed over to the British at Algiers, the Formosa is released at Sucz, the German steamer

Holsatia is also released at Suez.

July 28.--A Japanese Administrator assumes control of Niu-chwang ... Assault upon Port Arthur.

BY-ELECTIONS.

July 2.-Owing to the resignation of Mr. Mellor (L.) a vacancy occurs in the Sowerby Division of Yorkshire; a poll is held, with the following result :-

Mr. J. S. Higham (L.) 6,049 Mr. Hinchliffe (U.) 3,877

Liberal majority 2,172 Increase of Liberal majority over last election, 711.

July 6.- In consequence of Mr. Fyler's resignation a vacancy occurs in the Chertsey Division of Surrey; the following is the result of the polling :-

Lord Bingham (C.) 5,425 Conservative majority

July 26 .- The Hon. G. Ormsby-Gore (C.) succeeding to the

Mr. Clive Bridgeman (U.) 4,157

Radical majority This is the first time this seat has been won by a Liberal.

PARLIAMENTARY. House of Lords.

July 1.—The Duke of Norfolk moves a resolution to alter the wording of the Coronation Oath; no agreement is arrived at.

July 4.—Second reading Education (Transferred Schools) Bill.
July 5.—Arming of the Yeomanry; speech by Lord Roberts.
July 7.—Third reading Merchant Shipping Bill.
July 8.—Army Regulations.

July 11,-The Militia.

July 12.—Crown Agents.

July 14.—Bills advanced.

July 15.—Bills advanced.
July 21.—Army Reform: speeches by Lord Roberts, Lord Donoughmore, and Lord Lansdowne.

July 22 .- Debate raised by the Duke of Devonshire on the action of Lord Lansdowne and Lord Selborne regarding pre-ferential tariffs; speeches by Lord Selborne, Lord Rosebery, Lord Spencer, and Lord Goschen.

July 25 .- The completion of the decoration of the Palace of Westminster; Lord Stanmore's motion negatived.

July 26.—Second reading Poor Law Authorities (Transfer of

Property) Bill. Poor Law Guardians' petition to be printed. July 28.—The seizure of British ships by Russia is brought forward by Lord Spencer. Lord Lansdowne briefly states known facts, and that a strong protest had been addressed to the Russian Government.

July 29.-Finance Bill read first, second, and third time.

House of Commons.

July 1.-Mr. Balfour moves a resolution for closure in compartments on the Licensing Bill; this is opposed by Mr. Asquith and others; debate accourned.

July 4.—Debate on closure by Compartments is continued by Mr. Morley, Mr. Lloyd-George, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Churchill and others. Mr. Asquith's amendment is finally rejected by 73.

July 5.—Licensing Bill, amendment by Mr. Lloyd-George is negatived. Speech by Mr. Balfour, who moves the closure on the main question; this is carried by a majority of 64.

July 6.--Licensing Bill in Committee; discussion and amendments. Clause 1. is closured.

July 7.—Supply. Irish estimates; vote agreed to. July 8.—Second reading Irish Land Bill. Mr. Wyndham's motion to refer the Labourers' (Ireland) Bill to the Standing Committee on Trade is carried by 223 votes to 10.

July 11 .- Licensing Bill in Committee. Opposition amendments negatived. Government amendments to Clause 2 and 3 agreed to; progress reported.

July 12.-Licensing Bill. Clause 4 is remodelled on the motion of Mr. Akers-Douglas; this is after discussion agreed to and the clause passed. Clause 5 is under discussion.

July 13.—Licensing Bill in Committee: Clauses 5 and 6 are

considered and passed, after 11 o'clock, Clauses 7, 8, and 9 are carried after divisions; the Bill is ordered by a majority of 94 to

be reported to the House.

July 14.—War Office Vote. Mr. Arnold-Forster states his scheme for the re-organisation of the Army; speeches by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Sir C. Dilke, and Sir J. Colomb ... Mersey Docks and Harbour Board Bill thrown out.

July 15.-Education (Local Authority Default) Bill; speeches by Mr. Balfour, Mr. Lloyd Morgan, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, and Sir J. Gorst. Debate closured. Second reading carried

by 233 votes against 102.

July 18.—Finance Bill in Committee. Mr. McKenna's amendment lost, the Chancellor of the Exchequer's agreed to.

July 19.—Finance Bill, Tobacco Duties, and Graduated Income Tax ... Mr. Lloyd-George moves the adjournment of the House in order to call attention to the conduct of Lord Dundonald in taking part in a political agitation against the Canadian Government; Mr. Churchill seconds the motion. In reply, Mr. Arnold-Forster says Lord Dundonald is recalled and desired to take no further part in a controversial discussion.

July 20.—After a sitting lasting twenty-five hours and thirtyreported to the House ... The House adjourns for the day.

July 21.—Supply: Debate on the question of Chinese labour in the Transvaal; speeches by Sir H. Fowler, Mr. Chamberlain.

Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Lyttelton, Mr. Lyttelton announces a limited form of representation for the Transvaal.

July 22.—Finance Bill. Report stage, the coal tax; a clause moved by Mr. Walton to reduce the tax from Is, to Id, is

rejected by a majority of 55.

July 25.—Statement by Mr. Balfour on the Russian Volunteer Fleet and the capture of merchantmen ... Finance Bill on Report; the Bill is ordered for third reading.

July 26.-Licensing Bill as amended in Committee; Clauses 2. and 3 carried without division, after closure ... Mr. Lyttelton states that it will be impossible for him to give details of the proposed constitution of the Legislative Council of the Transvaal before the end of the present Session.

July 27.-Mr. Balfour states that the report of the sinking of the s.s. Knight Commander in the Pacific is correct ... The Licensing Bill on report is proceeded with; Government amendments put, and carried after closure.

July 28.—Seizure of British ships by Russian vessels; statement by Mr. Balfour ... Finance Bill; speeches by Mr. Brodrick and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Bill is read a third time by a majority of 77.

July 29.—Licensing Bill passed by 217 votes to 129.

SPEECHES.

July 1 .- Mr. Arnold-Forster, in London, on War Office reform. July 6 .- Sir Charles Eliot, at Mombasa, on the cause of his resignation .. Mr. Balfour, in London, denies any intention to propose dissolution ... Mr. Hay, in Michigan, U.S.A., on the success of Republican foreign policy.

July 8.-Mr. Chamberlain, in London, on the British Empire and the Fiscal Question ... Mr. Bryan, at St. Louis, U.S.A.,

on the Gold Standard.

July 9.-Sir E. Grey, at South Woodford, says Mr. Balfour has made Parliament contemptible; he demands a dissolution ... Mr. John Redmond, in Glasgow, says Home Rule is still the all of Irish policy.

July 14.-Mr. Chamberlain, in London, on the objects for which the Liberal Unionists set themselves to work ... Mr. Balfour, in London, on economics and politics.

July 20.—Lord Curzon, at the Guildhall, justifies the policy with regard to Tibet.

July 21.—Mr. Chamberlain, in London, on the sympathy of the Prime Minister with the Tariff Reform League.

July 23.-Mr. John Morley, in Edinburgh, on learning and love of truth ... Mr. Austen Chamberlain on the Protectionist forces ... Mr. Winston Churchill, at Heaton Mersey, defends the action of the Opposition in regard to the Finance Bill.

July 26.—Mr. Chamberlain, in Rochester, on the commercial

union of the Empire.

July 27 .- Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, in London, on the Oswestry Election.

July 28.—Lord Curzon, at Derby, on Indian Administration.

OBITUARY.

July 1 .- G. F. Watts, R.A., 87. July 2 .- Dr. Herzl.

July 2.—Dr. Herzi.
July 4.—Sir W. Rattigan, M.P., 61 ... Professor Muret
(Berlin) ... Mr. James H. Patteson, 75.
July 5.—Mr. Gilbert Beith (ex.M.P. for Inverness Burghs),
77 ... Mr. F. E. Macmahon, inventor of the "ticker."
July 8.—Sir William Charley, K.C., D.C.L., V.D., 71.

July 12.—Rev. Henry Hayman, D.D., 81 ..., Mr. Samuel M. Jones, Mayor of Toledo, U.S.A.

July 14.—President Kruger ... Sir Reginald Palgrave, 74.

July 22.—Mr. Wilson Barrett, 58 ... Mr. Henry Evans ...

Hon. John Douglas, 76.

July 27.—Mr. W. Davenport Adams, 53.

July 29.—Mr. Frederick Goodall, R.A., 82.

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LIST OF THE LEADING CONTENTS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.

N.B.-The Editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS regrets that owing to the exigencies of space the Contents of Periodicals received after date can no longer be inserted in these columns. The following Table includes only the leading articles of the Periodicals published in England for the current month received before going to press and those of the Foreign Periodicals for the past month.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN.

American Catholic Quarterly Review .- Burns and Oates. 1 dol.

July.
The Chronology of Genesis. Rev. A. J. Maas.

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Belgium To-day. B. J. Clinch.
St. Thomas and the Arab Neo-Platonists. Rev. W. H. Kent.
A Piece of Natural History for Worshippers of the Money-God. Rev.

A Piece of Natural History for Worshippers of the Money-God. Rev. J. Rickaby.

J. Rickaby.

The Restoration of Gregorian Chant. Rev. J. M. Petter.

The Archaeological Excavations at Hissarlik. Rev. Daniel Quinn.

Annette von Droste; a Queen of German Poets. Rev. George O'Neill.

The Society of Jesus as originally formed and approved by Pope Paul III.

R. R. Elliott.

Abyssinia; an Old Monarchy and a Young Republic. J. J. O'Shea.
The Condemnation of Four Works by Abbé Loisy. Rev. H. Pope.
The Pictorial Art of the Catacombs. P. L. Connellan. Encyclical-Gregory the Great

American Historical Review.—Macmillan. 3s. 6d. July. The Rehabilitation of Theramenes. Bernadotte Perrin. Coinage and Dreng 1ge. Gaillard Thomas Lapsley. Reginald Pole and Thomas Cromwell; the Apologia ad Carolum Quintum. Paul Van Dyke.

The Navigation Acts as applied to European Trads. Dudley Odell McGrony.

McGovney.

American Journal of Sociology.—LUZAC. 50 cts. July. Eugenics: Its Definition, Scope, and Aims. Francis Galton. The Scope of Sociology. Contd. A. W. Small. The First German Municipal Exposition. Howard Woodhead. Introduction to Sociology. Contd. G. de Greef. Moot Points in Sociology. Contd. E. A. Ross. The Founders of Sociology. Victor Branford.

Antiquary,—Stock. 6d. August.
English Society during the Wars of the Rosss Alice E. Radice.
The Church Libraries of King's Lynn. Illus. T. E. Maw.
The London Signs and Their Associations. Contd. J. H. MacMichael.

Architectural Record, -->4, Vesey Street, New York. 25 cts.

The Country House of Paul Gilbert Thebaud. Illus.
Reconstructed Business House-fronts in New York City. Illus.
Modern Use of Bronze and Iron Decorations. Illus. What is Civic Art? The Schlesinger and Mayer Building. Illus.

APERA.—5, PARK SQUARE, BOSTON. 25 cts. July.

The Confessions of a Dipsomaniac. Edited by William Lee Howard.
The Tendencies of Recent Fiction. Frederick W. Nicolls.
The Little Brown Men of Nippon. Joaquin Miller.
The Chicago Election. Daniel L. Cruice.
Tibet, Russia and England on the International Chessboard. Prof. Edwin Maxey.
The United States America Conference of the Prof. Edwin Maxey.

The United States Army; a Socialism in our Midst. Capt. W. E. P.

French.
Emerson's "The Problem." Charles Malloy.
A National Art Theatre for America; Symposium.
Dan. Beard. Illus. B. O. Flower.

Dan. Beard. Hus. B. O. Flower.

Art Journal.—H. Virtur. 1s. 6d. August.
The Oxford Almanacks. Hlus. C. F. Bell.
English Art at Bradford. Ernest Radford.
Some Pictorial Stained Glass. Hlus. J. Blake Hadlow.
Jan Vermeer of Delft. Hlus. Frank Rindr.
G. F. Watts's Type of Beauty. Hlus. Lewis Lusk.
Duke of Cambridge's Art Collection.
Supplements: "Hindhead" after Percy Robertson; "A Portrait" after
Jan Vermeer; "On the Yare, Norwich" after John Crome.

Jan Vermeer; "On the Yare, Norwich" after John Crome.

Atlantic Monthly,—GAY AND BIRD. 18. July.
Washington in War Time, from the Journal of Ralph Waldo Emerson.
Letters of John Ruskin. Condd. C. E. Norton.
The Literary Treatment of Nature. John Burroughs.
Artistic Possibilities of Advertising. C. M. Robinson.
Francis Petrarch, 1304—1904. H. D. Sadgwick.
Why Disfranchisement is bad. A. H. Grimke.
The Mystery of Golf. Annold Haultain.
Herbert Spencer. William James.
Massachusetts and Washington. M. A. De Wolfe Howe.
The Illustrators of Petrarch. G. Santayana.

Badminton Magazine.—Eyre and Spottiswoode. as. August. Balmoral. Illus. Balmoral. Illus. By Motor through Ceylon. Illus. D. S. Skelton. Foxes and Pheasants. Illus. F. W. Millard. The Bloodhound. Illus. Earl of Cardigan. Cricket Problems of To-day. Home Gordon. Memories of the Coln. Illus. H. B. Macpherson.

Bankers' Magazine.—Waterlow. 1s. 6d. August. The Circulating Medium in France. Party Platforms in America.

Party Plattorms in America.

Biblical Criticism of the Present Day. Abraham Kuyper.
The Modern Jew; His Whence and Whither. Hugh McDonald Scott.
Our Training Schools for Citizenship. Richard Cameron Wylie.
The Philosophy of Aquinas. James Lindsay.
When did Israel enter Canaan? Louise Seymour Houghton.
Park's Theological System. F. H. Foster.
An Appeal to the New School of Theology. Philip Hudson Churchman.
Deaths of Antiochus IV., Herod the Great, and Herod Agrippa I. E. M.
Merrins. Merri

Blackwood's Magazine. - BLACKWOOD. 25. 6d. August. BIRCKWOOD S MAGRAZING,—DLACKWOOD. 2s. od. August.
The Japanese in Formosa. J. Keane.
With the Fleet. Andrew Balfour.
A Memory and a Study of the Indian Mutiny. Major-General W. Tweedie.
Walpole's "History of Twenty-five Years."
The Sea-Trout. Hamish Stuart.
Boy's Home-Training.
The George Sand and Nathaniel Hawthorne Centenaries. Charles Whibley.

Over Dogs. Musings without Method. Contd. The War in the Far East. Contd. O.

A Desperate Opposition.

Book-Lovers' Magazine,—1323, Walnut Street, New York. 25 cts.

August.

Outer-Park Systems of America. Illus. Andrew Wright Crawford.
The Campaign against the Mosquito. Illus. J. B. Smith.
The Next English Premier; an Estimate of the Liberal Leaders. Illus.
F. A. Acland.

Tramping through Normandy. Illus. A. F. Sanborn. The Secret of Japan's Strength. Illus. H. Bolce. Israel Zangwill. With Portrait. T. M. Parrott.

Bookman,—Hodder and Stoughton. 6d. July 15.
Nathanisl Hawthorne. Illus. Walter Lewin.
Bookman.—(America.) Dodd, Mead and Co., New York. 25 cts. July.
George Sand. Francis Gribble.
Steendam; the First Poet of New Netherland. Illus. H. Loring

The American Newspaper and Politics. Illus. Edward G. Riggs Burlington Magazine,—17, Berners Street, W. 2s. 6d. July 15. The Masterpieces of Velasquez in the Imperial Gallery at Vienna. Illus. Charles Rick-tts. Pictures in the Royal Collections. Contd. Lionel Cust and Langton

The Exhibition of French Primitives. Concl. Illus. Roger E. Fry. Dr. Horne's Collection of French P. imitives. Concl. Illus. Lionel Cust. Welsh Porcelains Genuine and Spurious. Illus. William Turner.

Canadian Magazine,—Ontario Publishing Co., Toronto. 25 cts. July.
Ladies' Empire Club of London. Illus. Lally Bernard Richard Whiteing. With Portrait. Haldane McFail.
Richard M'Bride. Illus. T. A. Gregg.
How Our Grandfathers lived. Illus. Frank Yeigh.
The Fight for North America. Illus. Contd. A. G. Bradley.

Car Magazine.—17, Shaftesbury Avenue. 18. July 15. Sir Martin Conway at the Red House, Kensington. Illus. Motor-Boat Sterns and Propellers. Illus. The Automobile Club de France. Illus. The Automobile Club de France. Illus. Ten Years of Automobilism. Illus. C. Johnson. Military Surveying by Motor-Car. Illus. Captain E. Nash.

Cassell's Magazine.—Cassell. 6d. August.
The Japanese Girl. Illus. Douglas Sladen.
Richmond Park. Illus. F. M. Holmes.
The Imperial Yeomanny. Illus.
Concerning F. S. Jackson. Illus. Perev Cross Standing.
The World's Fair at St. Louis. Illus. Dora M. Jones.
Prison Papers. Illus. R. de Cordova.
Blackpool. Illus. E. R. Punshon.
Cassley.

Cassler's Magazine.—33, Bedford Street, Strand. 1s J. New Gold Fields in the United States. Illus. Day Allen Willey. Packing Machinery for Export. P. Roux. The Elephone in the United States. Illus. Mr Barakatullah. The Telephone in the United States. Illus. Herbert Laws Webb. Industrial Locomotives. Illus. J. F. Gairns. A Review of the Wage Problem. C. H. Benjamin. The Choice of a Steam Plant. G. H. Barrus. Oxygen from Liquid Air. Illus. Eugene C. Foster. Warships with Six Propellers. Illus.

C. B. Fry's Magazine.-Newnes. 6d. August. Is Hodge a Fool? Illus. J. W. Robertson Scott.
Swimming and Diving for Girls. Illus. Clive Holland
My Lion-Hunt in India. Illus. K. S. Ranjitsinhji.
The Art of Catching. Illus. E. H. D. Sewell.
The Call of the Gulls. Illus. F. G. Aflalo.
First-rate Otter-Hunting. Illus. Cygnus.
Kent Cricket Nursery. Illus. T. Pawley.
Week-Ending on the Broads. Illus. Newton I. Scott.

Celtic Review .- NORMAN MACIEOD, EDINBURGH. 25. 6d. July 15.

The Glenmasan Manuscript. Prof. Mackinnon.
The Study of Highland Place-Names. W. J. Watson.
Caol Reathainn. A. Carmichael.
The Critical Study of Gaelic Literature. Alfred Nutt.

Century Magazine.-MACMILLAN. 18. 4d. August. Visiting in Country Houses; a Plea for the Guest. Illus. Eliot Gregory. The Colossal Bridges of Utah. Illus. W. W. Dyar. The New Coney Island. Illus. Albert Bigelow Paine. Lombard Villas. Illus. Edith Wharton. What do Animals know? John Burroughs. Summer Splendour of the Chinese Court. Illus. Minnie Norton Wood. Russia in War-Time. Contd. Andrew D. White. The Old and Novel Sport of Archery. Illus. A. B. Casselman.

Chambers's Journal.—47, Paternoster Row. 8d. August. A Visit to Robert Leadbater's Wild Animal Farm. W. B. Robertson. The Duchy of Lancaster and Estates. W. M. J. Williams. Travel and Misadventure in Italy. C. E. S. Chambers, Sea-Sickness and How to avoid It. E. Reynolds-Ball. An Old Edition of Izaak Walton. C. L. Eastlake. Underground St. Andrews. Church Quarterly Review .- Spottiswoode. 6s. July.

Man's Place in the Universe. Christian Sanctity. Byzantine Architecture in Greece. English Poetry from Shakespeare to Dryden. Religious Liberty in America. Rengious Liberty in America. Clement of Alexandria. Buddhist India. The Historical Value of the Synoptic Gospels. Truth in History.

The New Sayings of Jesus. Canon Henson's Apologia.

Connoisseur.-Otto. 18. August. George Morland. Contd. Illus. Martin Hardie.
Billingsley and Pardoe at Nantgarw. Illus. Mrs. Willoughby Hodgson.
The Brothers Adam. Contd. Illus. R. S. Clouston.
Pyke Thoopsen's Collections in Cardiff. Illus. E. Radford.
Cravats. Ilius. Mrs. F. Nevill Jackson.
English Costume. Illus. D. C. Calthrop and Gilbert Pownall.
Old Silver Work. Illus. D. C. Calthrop and Gilbert Pownall.
Suppe memets: "The Duchess of Devonshire" after Lady Diana Beauclerk:
"Mrs. Mills" after G. Engleheart; "Maternal Love" after Bartolozzi.

Contemporary Review .- Horace Marshall. 25. 6d. August. Contemporary Review.—Horace Marshall. 23, 6d
The Next Government. A Liberal Leaguer.
The Russo-Japanese War and the Vellow Peril. Ivanovich.
An Australian View of the War. Captain R. A. Crouch.
Emile Verhaeren as a Dramatist. Goorge Brandes.
Humanity Measured by Jesus Christ. Rev. D. Macfadyen.
The Reform of the Port Law Administration. F. H. Burrow.
England in Leading Strings. Julius.
New Triumphs for Arbitration. Sir Thomas Barclay.
Animals at Rome. Countess E. Martinengo Cesaresco.
Authority in Religion. Rev. Professor Garvie.
Concession, Compromise and Concordat. John Massie.
The Revelation of the East. Rev. A. Morris Stewart.
The American Presidential Election. Dr. Albert Shaw.
Foreign Affairs. Dr. E. J. Dillon.

Cornhill Magazine.-SMITH, ELDER. 18. August. Nathaniel Hawthorne. Mrs. Humphry Ward.
L'Empereur d'Allemagne et la Question de Waterloo. Lieut.-Col. Picquart.
usehold Budgets in the United States of America. Mrs. Ruth K. Household Budgets in the United States of America. 2015. Nutri Ro-Gardiner.

A Storm in a Bygone Ten-cup between Sir Patrick Blake and Sir James Crawfurd. J. C. Kennett.

Macedonian Reliaf Lady Thompson.

The English Frinds of Voltaire. S. G. Tallentyre.

Japanese Flowers in English Gardens. Canon Ellacombe.

The Little Girl. Mrs. Byron.

The Gowrie Conspiracy. Andrew Lang.

Cosmopolitan.-International News Co. 6d. July. COSMODOIITAM.—INTERNATIONAL NEWS CO. 6d. July.
Perils of the High Peuks. Illus. Mrs. Aubrey Le Blond.
Memorable Love-Letters. Illus. Rafford Pyke.
Creating New Fruits. Illus. H. G. Gardner.
Excursions; From Land to Land. Illus. Herman Knickerbocker Vielé.
The Villa Seiglio; a Sicilian Villa. Illus. George Porter Fernald.
Cotton and Cotton Goods. Illus. W. R. Stewart.
Kronborg Castle, Elsinore; a Visit to Hamlet's Castle. Illus. J. H.
Twells, Jr.

Craftsman .- 207. SOUTH STATE STREET, SYRACUSE, NEW YORK. 25 cts. July. Municipal Art; a Lesson from Foreign Towns. Irene Sargent. The Franciscan Missions of the South-West. Contd. George Wharton James.
Sèvres Methods. Illus. Paul Cret.
Nature and Art in California. Illus. Gustav Stickley.

Critic.-G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, NEW YORK. 25 cts. July. Nathaniel Hawthorne, Symposium.

Critical Review.—WILLIAMS AND NORGATE, 18. 6d. July 15. len's "The Book of the Covenant in Moab." Rev. H. Wheeler Carl Schmidt's "Acta Pauli." Rev. J. H. Wilkinson.

Dublin Review .- BURNS AND OATES. 6s. July. Adrian VI.; the Dutch Pope. Bishop of Salford. The Acts of Paul. Rev. Fr. Bacchus. Unwritten History. Countess de Courson. Life and Energy. Rev. Walter McDonald. Unwritten History, Countess de Courson.
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A Catholic Champion against the Reformers of the Sixteenth Century.
Dom. Maternus Spitz. Dom. Materius Spitz.

More Light on Religion and Philosophy. C. S. Devas.
In an East End Lane. Miss M. Quinlan.
The Ancient Church of Armenia. Rev. W. H. Kent.

East and West .- 21, PATERNOSTER SQUARE. 1 rupee. July. English Policy in Asia. J. M. Maclean.
The Vedanta and Its Hegelian Critics. Ras Bahadur Vasudeo J. Kirtikar.
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The Traditional Mythic Histories of the Eastern and Western World. J. F. Hewitt.
Popular Universities in Paris. André Siegfried.
How did Art originate in the East? Mrs. Mary Everett Boole.
The English Tax on Tea. Col. T. F. Dowden.
The Philosophy of the Gathas. Prestonji Ardeshir Wadia.
The Benares Massacre of 1799. F. H. Skrine.

The East and the West.—19, DELAHAY STREET, WESTMINSTER. 18.

The Use of Ritual in Missionary Churches. Bishop of Zanzibar.
Easy Reading for Illiterate Chinese. Miss C. F. Gordon-Cumm ng.
The Aliens Question. Bishop Montgomery.
The Peoples of India and Christianity. George Smith.
The Boudchist Revival in Ceylon. Rev. G. B. Ekanayake.
Worship in a Chinese Joss-House. Canon Beanlands.
Missions of the Assyrian Christians. Rev. A. H. Lang.
Problems of the London Ghetto. Rev. J. B. Rust.

Economic Review.—RIVINGTON'S. 38. July.

Political Economy and the Tariff Problem. Prof. W. J. Ashley.
A Comparison of Exports to the United States, European Protective States, and our Colonies. B. Ellinger.
Upon Things concerning Civic and Social Work that may be learnt in Charity Organisation. W. A. Bailward.
The Question of Chinese Labour. Henry Kirke.
Our Savings Banks. H. W. Wolff.

Edinburgh Review, -- Longmans. 6s. July. France in Africa. France in Africa. The Diary of Sir John Mocre. Life in the Universe. The History of Magic during the Christian Era. England in the Mediterranean. Matthew Arnold and Insularity. The Cambridge Modern History. The Pathway to Reality. Sir John Davis. The Liquor Laws and the Licensing Bill. The Return to Protection

Empire Review .- MACMILLAN. 18. August. The Eastern Question. Edward Dicey.
The Latest Army Scheme. Major-General Sir Alfred E. Turner.
The Indian Census of 1901. Sir Charles Elliott.
Three Years of Australian Federation. J. W. Kirwan.
Through British Central Africa and North-Western Rhodesia to the Congo. Arthur Pears Arthur Fearson.
The Humour of Balzac. W. H. Helm.
A Regatta in Maoriland. Edith Searle Grossmann.
Life on a Rubber Estate in the Malay States. George Deas.

Engineering Magazine.-OUTER TEMPLE. 18. July 16. The Conditions of Maximum Productive Efficiency. Ralph Neville.

Wage Systems and their Bearing upon Output. G. N. Barnes,

Works Design as a Factor in Manufacturing Economy. Illus. H. Hess

The Tool Room and Its Functions in Cost-Reduction. Illus. John Ashford.
Advanced Practice in Economical Metal-Cutting. Illus. Chas, Day.
The Grinding Machine as a Metal-Cutting Tool. Illus. C. H. Norton.
Dimension Limits and Limit Gauges. Illus. A. A. Fuller.
Inspection as a Factor in Cheap Production. C. U. Carpenter.
The Drafting Department as a Factor in Economical Shop Management.
Illus. L. D. Burlingsme.
Mechanical Aids in Factory-Office Economy. Illus. G. H. Seward.
A Bibliography of Works Management. H. Diemer. Ashford.

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Engineering Review .- 104, HIGH HOLBORN, 6d. July 15. The Theory of Steam Turbines. Contd. Illus. Frank Foster. Rock Drills. Illus. Ewart C. Amos. Raising Water by Compressed Air. Illus. C. T. Alfred Hanssen, Internal Combustion Motors. Dugald Clark.

English Historical Review .- Longmans. 59. July. The Early Norman Castles of England. Contd. Mrs. E. Armitage, Charles I. and the East India Company. William Foster. Clarendon's "History of the Rebellion." Part III. C. H. Firth. Frederick York Powell. Robert S. Kait. Freuerick fork Fowell. Robert S. Rait.
Sources of the Early Patrician Documents. Prof. Bury.
Correspondence of Humphrey Duke of Gloucester and Pier Candido Decembrio. Dr. Mario Borsa.
Correspondence of Archishop Herring and Lord Hardwicke during the Revolution of 1745. Dr. R. Garnett.

English Illustrated Magazine.-HUTCHINSON. 6d. August. The Moors and Their Country. Illus. F. J. Pike. Hampstead Heath. Illus. C. Wilkinson. Sketches at Saas Fee. Illus. H. H. Jennings. Victor H. go in Exile. Illus. Cond. H. W. Wack. The State of the Drama; Symposium. Contd. The Church Lads' Brigade. Illus. Pat Brooklyo.

Englishwoman's Review .- 22, Berners Street. 13. July 15. Why do Ladies become Servants?

Essex Review.—Benham, Colchester. 18. 6d. July. Great Waltham Five Centuries Ago, Contd. Illus. Rev. Andrew Clark.
A Day in Constable's Country. Illus. A. B. Bamford.
Ongar Castle. Josain Gilbert.
Colchester Roses. Illus. W. Gurney Benham.
Hornchurch Church. T. L. Wilson.

Expositor.-Hodder and Stoughton. is. August. The Letter to the Church in Sardis. Prof. H. M. Ramsay.
Loisy upon the Se-mon on the Mount. Rev. James Moffatt.
The Authorship of the Epistle to the Hebrews. Rev. A. R. Eagor.
Characteristics of New Testament Greek. Prof. James Hope Moulton.

Expository Times .- SIMPKIN, MARSHALL. 6d. August. The New Oxyrhynchus Sayings. Rev. H. B. Swete. The Theology of St. John. Rev. G. G. Findlay. Literary Illustrations of the Sermon on the Mount. Rev. James Moffatt.

Fortnightly Review .- CHAPMAN AND HALL. 25. 6d. August. Mr. Balfour's Leadership of the House of Commons. E. B. Ivan-Müller, Cardinal Newman and the New Generation, W. S. Lilly. Be Marce. A. J. Dawson.
The Auxiliary Forces and the Committee of Three, Robert A. Johnson. President Roosevelt and Wall Street. Frank Basil Tracy.
Nathaniel Hawthorne and George Sand; Two Centenaries. Francis Cribble.

Gribble.

Dockyards and Shipyards; a Phase of Admiralty Policy, Herbert Russell, The Kiss Poetical. Norman Pears in.

Japan's Aspirations and International sm. Alfred Stead. French Public Opinion and the Russo-Japanese War. R. de Marmande. Some Considerations on the Alleged Physical Degeneration of the British Race. Dr. Alfred A. Muniford.

Thames Barrage. W. B. Woodgate.

Forum,-125, East 23RD Street, New York. 50 cts. July.

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American Politics, H. L. West.
The Art of Letter-Writing, H. W. Horwill.
The Educational Outlook. O. H. Lang.
Why Our Educational Machinery does not yield a Better Product. J. M.

Rice,
The Ethics of the Panama Case, J. P. Gordy,
Justic: and Equity in Panama. W. F. Johnson,
Civil Government in the Moro Province, H. S.,
The Affairs of the Congo State. S. P. Verner.

Genealogical Magazine.—Kegan, Paul. 18. July 15. Drubeney Ped.gree. Dragons.

Some Scottish Coins. Contd. C. Sandford-Thompson. The Robes of the Orders of Knighthood. Illus.

Gentleman's Magazine.-CHATTO AND WINDUS. IS. August.

Mountain Shrines of Japan. Emily A. Richings. Live Ser-Lights. W. Allingham. The Ancient Mercantile Houses of London. J. Holden Macmicha.

Esemezer Jones. Ramsay Colles.
King James the S-cond at La Trappe. Philip Stiney.
All that Remains of Forum Julii (Fréjus). F. G. Dunlop-Wallace-Goodbody.
Miss Hutton; an Eighteenth Century Lady and her Impressions. E. Rhys Iones.

Geographical Journal.-Edw. Stanford. 28. July 15. Address to the Royal Geographical Society, 2904. Sir Clements R.

Markham.
The National Antarctic Expedition. Commander R. F. Scott.
The Swedish Antarctic Expedition. Map and Illus. Dr. O. Nordenskiöld.
A Journey through Northern Uganda. Map and Illus. Major P. H. G.
Powell Cotton.

External Survey of the Fresh-water Lochs of Scotland. Contd. Bathymetrical Survey of the Fresh-water Lochs of Scotland. Contd. Maps and Illus. Sir John Murray and others.

Girl's Own Paper.—4, Bouverie Street. 6d. August.
The Battersea Polytechnic. Illus, Lily Watson.
Girl Indexers, Miss N. G. Bacon.
Prof. Sevelk and His Pupils. Illus. Ludmila Marie Vojácková.

Prof. Sevolk and His Pupils. Illus. Ludmila Marie Vojácková.

Girl's Realm.—12, Portrogal Stræger. 6d. August.

Goddard's: a Girl's Guest House. Illus. Christina Gowans Whyte.

Miss Krupp; the Richest Girl in the World. Illus. Herm.nn Geshardt.

Our Garden Birds. Illus. Mrs. Stewart Menzie.

Girls Australia is Proud of. Illus. H. Ellen Browning.

Good Words.—18 BISTER. 6d. L. agust.

The Result of Statley's Work. Illus. Sir Harry Johnston.

The Burgundian Monuments at Dijon. Illus. Sophia Beale.

The Komance of the Trumpet Illus. J. F. Rowbotham.

The King of the Humbugs; an Unpublished Poem of Lord Byron. Contd.

The Battle of Poisiers. Illus. Rev. S. Baring-Gould.

Great Thoughts.—4, St. Bride Street. 6d. August.
Nathanisl Hawthorne. With Portrait.
Maarten Maartens; Interview. With Portrait. Raymond Blathwayt.
Dante. Contd. With Portrait. Rev. R. P. Downes.
Churton Collins on the Criticism of To-day; Interview. With Portrait.
Raymond Blathwayt. Raymond Blathwayt. Rouen; a City of Gothic Splendours. Illus. Rev. R. P. Downes. Rev. T. G. Selby on the Want of an Ethical Imperialism; Interview, Illus.

Harpor's Monthly Magazino, —45, Albemarle Street. is. August. The Chateau Goillard. Illus. T. A. Janvier. Some Natural History Doubts and Conclusions. John Burroughs. Electric Theory of Matter. Illus. Sir Oli er Lodge. Good Queen Bess? Illus. Martin Hume.
The Contest with Commercial Restrictions. Illus. John Bassett Moore,

William Durban.

Hibbert Journal, --WILLIAMS AND NORGATE. 28. 6d. July. Sir Oliver Lodge on the Re-Interpretation of Christian Doctrine. Eishop

Halbot, Talbot, Theory of Tragedy. Prof. A. C. Bradley, Herder, T. Bailey Saunders. The Two Idealisms. Prof. H. R. Sorley. Present Aspects of the Problem of Immortality. Rev. S. H. Mclione. L'Hypocriste Biblique Britannique. Rev. W. F. Cobb. The Value of the Historical Method in Philosphy. W.lliam Kright. The Problem of Firit Sections 200 The Problem of Evil. St. George Stock. Art and Ideas. C. Montague Bakewell.

Homiletic Review.—44, Flert Street. 18. July.
The Significance and Function of the Ministry. Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus.
The Modern Zoroastrians of Pers a. Prof. A. V. Williams Jackson.
Herbert Spencer and Religion. Borden P. Bowne.
Decline of the Religious Spirit in the Younger British Poets. E. Parsons.

Horlick's Magazine, -1, Broad Street Avenue, 6d. July 15. The Inmost Shrine, An Old Student, Ceylon; where East meets West. V. B. Paterson,

House Beautiful,—2, Finsbury Square, 6d, July 15. About Enamels; a I'alk with Henry Holiday. Illus. Lucy H, Yates. Christ's Hospital. Contd. Illus. The Old Celtic Manuscripts as Sources of Design.

Idler.—33, HENRIETTA STREET. 6d, August. A Canada Camp. Illus. Elinor McLean, Climbing among the Alps of England. E. Elliot Stock.

Independent Review.—UNWIN. 2s. 6d. August. A Liberal Policy in the Near East. H. N. Brailsford. A Complaint of Public Schools. R. F. Cholmeleder. Spain To-day and To-morrow. Prof. Tarrida del Marmol. The Industrial Posit on of Wemen. Miss Gartrude M. Tuckwell. Music; Noise that you Pay for. G. Lowes Dickinson. The Industrial Posit on of Wemen. Miss Gertrude M. 7.
Music; Noise that you Pay for. G. Lowes Dickinson.
The Village of the Future. Herbert Samuel.
Shakespeare's Final Period. G. L. Strachey,
Powers of Evil. C. D. Robertson.
The Decay of Scottish Unionism. A Scottish Unionist.
The Mormon Problem. Rev. H. W. Horwill.
Modern Climbing; a Protest, G. Winthrop Young.
An Old Slave Book. Mary Gaunt.

International Journal of Ethics, -SWAN SONNENSCHEIN AND CO. 2s. 6d. July.

Moral Instruction in Schools, Herbert M. Thompson.
Has the Universe an Intelligent Background and Purpose! James H.
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The Government Prison Settlement at Waiotapu, New Zealand, Miss Constance A. Barnicoat.
The Moral Training of the Young in China. Chester Holcombe.
The Practical Reason in Aristotle. F. Melinn Stawell,
Student Honour; a Study in Cheating. Earl Barnes.
An Examination of the Rationalistic Attitude. G. Spiller.
The Heart of Mr. Spencer's Ethics. F. H. Giddings.

Irish Monthly.—M. H. Gill, Dublin. 6. From the Sugar Fields to the Golden Gate. M. A. C. 6d. August.

Jewish Quarterly Review.—Macshillan, 28. 6d. July.
Spanish Service Books in the British Museum. Rev. G. Margoliouth.
The Jews and the English Law. Contd. A. S. Q. Henriques.
Prof. Harnack's "What is Christianity!" Rev. A. Wolf.
The Arabic Portion of the Cairo Genizah at Cambridge. Contd. Dr. H.
Hirsebfeld. Former Spanish Documents, Prof. R. J. H. Gottheil.

The Itinerary of Benjamin of Tudela. Contd. Marcus N. Adler.

Journal of the African Society,—Macmillan. 6s. July. East Africa and Northern Ugunda. Major Powell-Cotton. Dutch and English Correspondence on Gold Coast in the Eighteenth Century. Major Sir Matthew Nathan.

Native Methods of Treatment and Tropical Disease in West Africa. Dr. J. Native Methods of Treatment and Tropical Disease in West Almed.
Graham Forbs.
Medical Report of the Arglo-French Boundary Commission. Dr. J.
Graham Forbs.
A Negro Exodus. Alex. Johnston.
In the Provincial Court, Northern Nigeria. Allen Upward.
Forestry in Rhodesia. D. E. Hutchins.
Commercial Aspect of Congo Question. E. D. Morel.
Sir H. M. Stanley. Sir H. H. Johnston.
Lagos, Absoluta, and the Alake. Sir William MacGregor.

Journal of the Board of Agriculture,—Laughton. 4d. Destruction of Weeds by Surface Cultivation. Illus. W. Hardie, Manurial Experiments with Barley. Experiments with Swedes. Peach Leaf Curl. Illus. The "Witches' Broom" of the Silver Fir. Illus. July 15.

Journal of Hygiene.—C. J. CLAY. 78. July 15. The Infants' Milk Depôt; Its History and Function. Illus.

McCleary.

Hay Fever; Recent Investigations. R. A. Clegg.

An Investigation into the Conditions affecting the Occurrence of Typhoid Fever in Belfast. J. L. Smith.

A Method of Producing Chromatin Staining in Sections. Major W. B.

Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.—Northumberland Avenue. 6d. July 15.

The Commercial Possibilities of the Sudan. W. W. A. FitzGerald. Women and the Colonies. Mrs. A. R. Colquhoun. Newfoundland, the Ancient Colony. Sir Cavendish Boyle.

In what Manner can the Strategical Objects formerly pursued by Means of Blockading an Enemy in His Own Ports be best Attained? Commander Murray F. Suetar.

The Administration and Organisation of the Army in India. Major-General Sir Edwin Collen.

Campaigns against India from the West and through Afghanistan. Major-General L. N. Soboleff.

Lady's Realm,—HUTCHINSON. 6d. August. Sea Pictures. Illus. Hugh Stokes.
The Pleasures of Motor-Boating. Illus. Annesley Kenealy. The Daily Life of a Parisienne. Illus. Frederic Lees. Golf from a Woman's Point of View. Illus. May Hezlet. Cardonine for Womes. Illus. Gardening for Women. Illus. Ancient Designs for Modern Embroidery. Illus. A. Josepha Crane.

Leisure Hour.—4, BOUVERIE STREET. 6d. August.
Highways and Byways of Britain. Illus. Dr. Gordon Stables.
The University of Wooster, Ohio. Illus. David Williamson.
The Petrels. Illus. F. T. Bullen.
A Day with the Blind. Illus.
Twirt Frosty Caucasus and Arrart. Illus. James Baker.
Experiences of a City Clerk in Canada. Illus. John Macfarlane.

Leslie's Monthly Magazine.—141, FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.
The Menace of the Iceberg, Illus. M. F. Bermingham.
J. G. Cannon and John Sharp Williams, Speaker and Leader. Illus.
J. Adam Bede.
The Men is Control. Illus. J. P. P. J. The Men in Control. Illus. J. R. Rathom.
Radisson; the Real Discoverer of the North-West. Illus. Agnes C. Lant.

Weeding-Out and Kindred Problems in Libraries, W. E. Doubleday.
Proportional Representation of Different Classes of Literature in Libraries,
W. J. Willcock.

Library Journal.—Kegan Paul. 50 cts. July. Library Assistants; Shortcomings and Desirable Qualifications.

Library World.—181, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET. 6d. July 15. Indexing. Contd. A. L. Clarke.

Lippincott's Monthly Magazine.—Philadelphia. 28. July. Moods and Memories. Contd. George Moore.

London Magazine.—Harmsworth. 4[†]d. July Is the Battleship Doomed? Illus. H. Milthorp Strange. How "Old" Violins are made. Illus. H. J. Holmes. H. Cassiers: a Painter of the Dutch. Illus. L. Van der Veer. Lord Rosebery. Illus. H. W. Lucy. The Art of Night Photography. Illus. E. Charles. Garden Walks. Illus. J. Sayes Parr.

London Quarterly Review.—C. H. Kelly. 2s. 6d. July. The Education of a Minister. Prof. J. Denney. Herbert Spencer. Prof. W. T. Davison. Harnack's Christology. A. E. Garvie. Methodism in Recent Fiction. Prof. J. S. Simon. St. Paul's Place in Christian Theology. Prof. J. S. Banks. Recent Work on Greek Religion. Prof. J. H. Moulton. The Paradox of Christ. Principal P. T. Forsyth. Present Dwarf Races and Prehistoric Pigmies. D. Gath-Whitley.

Longman's Magazine, —Longmans. 6d. August, Further Ranching Recollections. J. R. E. Sumner, In Praise of Richard Harrys. Edward Wright. Flowers of the Field. Rev. Canon Vaughan.

Flowers of the Field. Rev. Canon Yaugnan.

Macmillan's Magazine.—MacMillan. 1s. August.
The Last Voyage of the Elizabeth. W. J. Fletcher.
Wass-li Mikhailovi ch Golownin; a Russian Prisoner in Japan.
Ruskin as an Art C. tit.c. L. W. Clarke.
The Magyar and His Land. C. Tower.
The Rise and Fall of the War Correspondent.
Bureaucratic Local Government. Dr. Aubrey.

Magazine of Commerce.—155, Cheapside. 18. August. Shall we hold a Great International Exhibition? What is expected of a Modern M.P. London Member. In Tropical Queensland. Illus. J. T. Critchell. Spanish America; Points for Exporters, A. Harris, Submarine Engineering, Illus. E. B. The Advance in Railway Advertising. Illus. Profitable Advertising. Contd. A. Goodall. The Royal Agricultural Society's Show. Illus. The Oldest House in Lombard Street. Illus.

Manchester Quarterly.—Sherratt and Hughes, Manchester.

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B. A. Redfern.
Petrarch. W. V. Burgess.
George Gissing. J. J. Richardson.
The Evolution of Market Streat, Manchester. Illus. T. Swindells. The Original D'Artagnan. Edmund Mercer. Henry Vaughan, Silurist. Rev. W. C. Hall. Bibliographical Notes on Vaughan's Poems. J. H. Swann.

McClure's Magazine,—10, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND. 10 cts. July The Government in the Chicago Strike of 1894. Illus. Grover Cleveland. Organised Capital challenges Organised Labour. Illus. R. S. Baker. One Hundred Masterpieces of Painting, Illus. John La Fargs. The Moxa Treatment. Illus. Clara Morris.

Mind.—Williams and Norgate. 4s. July.
On Truth and Practice. F. H. Bradley.
Meinong's Theory of Complexes and Assumptions. Contd. B. Russell.
The Infinite and the Perfect. Prof. J. S. Mackenzie.
Scepticism of the Instrument. H. G. Wells.
The Conception of Experience in its Relation to the Development of English
Philosophy. T. M. Forsyth.

Missionary Review.—44, Fleet Street, is. July.
Past and Present in the Philippines. Dr. H. C. Stuntz.
The Central Presbyterian Church, New York; a Church that supports Two
Sta ions. Illus. Miss Belle M. Brain.
The Missionary Outlook in North Japan. Illus. Rev. C. Noss.

Monthly Review,—Murray. 2s. 6d. August.

Motors and Manslaughter.
George Frederick Watts. Julia Cartwright (Mrs. Ady).
The Place of War in the World's Life. Lieut.-Col. Maude.
What I saw in Thibet. W. C. Jameson Reid.
The New Japan. Count Okuma.
The Case for the Congo Officials. Ralph A. Durand.
The Case for the Congo Officials. Ralph A. Durand.
The Cancer Problem To-day. J. E. S. Moore.
Seed-Crin for Stories. Prof. Brander Matthews.
The Romantic School in France. Mary E. Coleridge.
Picto ial Relics of Third-Century Christianity. Illus. 'Alicia Cameron Taylor. Taylor. George Gissing. H. G. Wells.

Munsey's Magazine.-Horace Marshall. 6d. August. Motor-Boating, Illus. P. Newton.
How Rulers are guarded. Illus. Samuel M. Williams.
Medical Science and Its Enemies. J. H. Girdner.
Society's Writing Craze. J..mrs L. Ford.
Play as a Means of Teaching. Illus. Bertha H. Smith.
Cartoons and Their Makers. Illus. R. K. Munkittrick.

National Review .- 23, Ryder Street, St. James's. 28. 6d. August. The Policy of France in Morocco. Eugène Etienne. Shall Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman become British Foreign Minister?

Compatriot.

Some Neglected Lessons. R. H. Inglis Palgrave.
A Plea for the Tramp. Rev. Lord William Cecil.

Rome Rule in Ireland. Dublin. An Antarctic Adventure. Commander Borchgrevink.
American Affairs. A. Maurice Low.
An Ex-Prisoner's Criticism of English Convict Prisons. H. J. B.

Montgomery. An Ignorant Army. Dr. Miller Maguire. Shakespeare's Tragic Sense. W. L. Courtney. From Thought to Action. Earl of Lytton. Greater Britain.

New England Magazine.—5. PARK SQUARE, BOSTON. 25 Cts.
July.
Block Island's Story. Illus. C. E. Perry.
The Last Primeval White Pines of New England. Fletcher Osgood,
Bridges—Ancient and Modern. Illus. Clyde Elbert Ordway.
Jamaica as a Summer Resort. Illus. Contd. Maurice Baldwin.
The World-Constitution. R. L. Bridgman.
Oliver Ellsworth. Illus. Elizabeth C. Barney Buel.
Italians of New England. Amy Woods.

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Nineteenth Century and After. - Spottiswoode and Co. 2s. 6d. August.

Japan and the Commencement of the War with Russia, Baron Suye-

Japan and the Commencement of the War with Russia. Baron Suyematsu.

Our Bi-Centenary on the Rock. Ronald McN.eill.

British Shipping and Fiscal Reform. Marquis of Graham.

The Lib:ral Press and the Liberal Party. W. J. Fisher.

The Ethical Need of the Present Day. Prince Krope.kin.

The Harvest of the Hedgerows. Walter Raymond.

The Unionist Free Traders. J. St. Loe Strachey.

The Pope and Church M. sic; a Rejoinder. Richard Bagot.

To explore Arabia by Balloon. Rev. John M. Bacon.

Some Maxims of the late Lord Dalling and Bulwer. Sir Henry DrummondWolff.

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Some Indian Portraits. Sir William Rat igan.
What is the Use of Gold Discoveries? Leonard Courtney.
Physical Condition of Working-Class Children. Dr. T. J. Macnamara.
Gifts. C. B. Wheeler.

Giffs. C. B. Wheeler.

North American Review.—Wm. Heinemann. 2s. 6d. July.
China in Transformation and the War. A. R. Colquboun.
Nathaniel Hawthorne. H. W. Mabie.
The British in Tibet. Prince E. Oukhtonsky.
Why Women cannot vote in the United States. Ida H. Harper.
The Labour Problem on the Panama Canal. Brig.-Gen. P. C. Hains.
Arms and Ammunition in Japan. W. H. Blumenstein.
The Alaskan Boundary. T. Hodgins.
Degeneracy of the German Army. Wolf von Schieebrand.
Soath Africa after the Boer War. Lieut.-Col. F. G. Stone.
Democratic Expansion. H. W. Seymour.
Is American Lieutaure Bourgeois? Josephine D. Daskam Bacon.
Pres d-nt Roosevelt. Anglo-American.
The New Hell. G. T. Knight.

Open Court.—Kegan Paul. 6d. July.
Petrarch. Illus. Dr. Paul Carus.
The Japanese Floral Calendar. Illus. Contd. E. W. Clement,
Babism. Illus. Concl. Dr. Paul Carus.
The Religion of Proto-Semitism. Dr. Paul Carus.
The Yellow Peril. Dr. Paul Carus.

Overland Monthly .- 320, SANSOME STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. 15 Cts.

The Heart of Morodom. Illus. Chaplain C. C. Bateman. Lifting the Caimanera Mines. Illus. Arthur H. Dutton. Yale and the Fraser River Canyon. Illus. Frank Williamson. The Republic of Panama. Edwin Moxey.

Page's Magazine.—CLUN HOUSE, SURREY STREET, STRAND. 1s.
August.
The Equipment of the Lancaster West Mine. Illus. Edgar Smart.
The Leck and Manifold Light Railway. Illus. A. Cay.
The Dredging of the St. Lawrence Ship-Channel. Illus. A W. Rollinson.
Portable Steam Engines of To-day. Contd. Illus. J. C. R. Adams.

Palestine Exploration Fund.—Conduct Tibles. J. C. R. Januars.

Palestine Exploration Fund.—Conduct Street. 2s. 6d. July.
The Excavation of Gezer. Illus. R. A. Stewart Macalister.
Fragment of an Assyrian Tablet found at Gezer. Illus. T. G. Pirches.
The Immovable East. Contd. Philip G. Baldensperger.
Animal Folk-Lore, Rev. J. E. Hanauer.

Pall Mail Magazine,—Newton Street, Holborn. 18. August. The Modern Surgeon. Harold Begbie. Londonderry House and Park Lane. Illus. C. M. Real Conversation with Arthur B. Wilkley. With Portrait. W. Archer. Aylwin-Land. Illus. William Sharp. Walter Pater. With Portrait. George Moore.

Pearson's Magazine.—C. A. Pearson. 6d. August. Laughter in Art. Illus. R. de Cordova.
Two Thousand Photographs a Second. Illus. Alder Anderson. The Roman Well of Britain. Illus. Edward Tebbutt. Mødern Manners. Illus. Mrs. George Cornwallis West. Land-Sailing. Illus. Vivian Carter.
The War in Japanese Art. Illus. Col. E. Emerson.

Philosophical Review.—MacMillan. 3s. July, Jonathan Edwards. Prof. F. J. E. Woodbridge. Th&Psychological Nature of Causality. Prof. W. B. Pillsbury. Voluntarism and Inte lectualism. G. Spiller.

Positivist Review.—WM. REEVES. 3d. August. The Idea of Evolution in Education. F. S. Marvin. Chateaubriand. L. de Beaumont-Klein. Workmen and the Elections. Frederic Harrison. Genoa. Charles G. Higginson.

Princeton Theological Review,—MacCalla, Philadelphia.
So cts. July.
Thomas Cromwell. Contd. Paul Van Dyke.
Mosaism and Darwinism. G. Macloskie.
Voragine as a Preacher. E. C. Richardson.
Royal Titles in Antiquity. Contd. Robert Dick Wilson.
Old Testament Crit.cism and the Christian Church. M.ade C. Williams.

Psychological Review. - MACMILLAN. 38. July. Psychological Review.—MACMILLAN. 3s. July.

An Experimental Study of the Physiological Accompaniments of Feeling.
L. Pearl Boggs.

The Psychology of Æsthetic Reaction to Rectangular Forms. T. H.
Haines and A. E. Davies.
Conceptions and Misconceptions of Consciousness. R. B. Perry.
Rational Local Signs. W. F. Dearborn.
Some Peculiarities of Fluctuating and of Inaudible Sounds. K. Dunlop.
Some Observations on Visual Imagery. H. B. Alexander.

Public Works.—24, Bride Lane, Fleet Street. 1s. July 15.
Egyption Weirs or Regulators. Illus. Sir Will am Willcocks.
Some Early Engineering Works in Pennsylvania. Illus. Edwin F. Smith.
Pumps. Illus. Phit p R. Bjo. ling.
The Bridges of Berlin. Illus. G. Pinkenburg.
The Design and Vent lation of Drainage Systems. E. Cuthbert.
Municipal Rouen. Illus. J. Deahl.
Central Electrical Stations. Illus. T. Champness.
Municipal Nics. Illus. I. Wookey.
Conc. iv. Carriageways. Illus. B. Wyand.
The Public Works of Bombay. Illus. E. O. Mawson. Quarterly Review .- MURRAY. 6s. July.

The Meaning of Literary History. Oliver Elton. Giotto and Early Italian Art. Giotto and Early Italian Art.

Recent Lights on Ancient Egypt.

European Thought in the Nincteenth Century. J. R. Mozley,

Gaston Paris. W. P. Ker.

The Sleeping Sickness, Illus. E. Ray Lankester.

The Laws of the Angio-Saxons.

The Novels of Sir A. Conan Doyle,

The Tsar.

India under Lord Curzon.

The I if and Philosophy of Herbert Spancer. A. S. P. ingle-P. The Life and Philosophy of Herbert Spencer. A. S. P. ingle-Pattison. The Japunsse Revolution.
The Militia and Volunteers.

Quiver.—Cassell. 6d. August.
The British Chautauquans; Wise Men at Play. Illus. F. M. Holmes.
The Romance of Philanthropy. Illus. Rev. H. B. Freeman.
Outpost Churches. Illus. D. L. Woolmer.
Chrysostom the Archbishop. Illus. Contd. Dean Spence.

Railway Magazine,—30, FETTER LANE. 6d. August,
"Farthest North" British Railway. Illus. T. R. Perkins.
Leeds New Station. Illus. J. T. Lawrence.
The Railway in India. With Maps. C. A. Stanu'll.
London and South-Western Railway's Route to Plymouth. Illus. Contd. H. R.; ke.
Railway Race to the West, Illus. Alfred W. Arthurton.
To Uxbridge by the Metropolitan Railway. Illus
Gradients of the London and South-Western Railway. Illus. W. J. Scott.

Realm .- 6, Essex Street, Strand. 3d. August. The Conquest of the Air. Illus. J. M. Bacon. William Whiteley, Lord Mountstephen, and Andrew Carnegie.

Reliquary.-Bemrose. 2s. 6d. July. Ossuaries. Illus. Gladys Dickson.
Notes on a Roman Hydraulus. Illus. F. W. Galpin.
Pewter Plate. Illus. J. Chas. Cox.
Medallic Portraits of Christ in the Fifteenth Century. Illus. G. F. Hill.
Three Pre-Norman Crosses in Derbyshire. Illus. G. Le Blanc Smith.

Review of Reviews .- MELBOURNE. od. June. The World's Fair at St. Louis. Illus. W. F. Svunders. The Land Hunger in New Zealand. T. E. Taylor. Canada's Method of Land Settlement. Dr. Jameson. Illus. W. T. Stead. 'Has Russia Any Strong Man? Dr. E. J. Dillon.

St. George. - George Allen. 18. July. English Public Schools. J. Lewis Paton,
Our First Garden City. E. Howard.
Peasant Art. Godfrey Blount.
The Work of the Boys' Club and Its Place in Social Progress. Contd. J. H. Whitehouse.

St. Nicholas. - MACMILLAN. 13. August. A Naval Boat Drill, W. J. Henderson, A Summer's Day at Innsbrück. Illus. Charlotte C. Parsons.

Scottish Geographical Magazine. - EDW. STANFORD. 18. 6d The Peoples of the M.day Peninsu'a. Illus. N. Annandale.
The Rehabilitation of Egypt. Arthur Silva White.
Cotton-Cultivation in the British Empire and Egypt. With Map.

Scottish Historical Review.—James MacLehose and Sons, Glasgow. 2s. 6d. July. On the Danish Ballads. Prof. W. P., Kerr,
Lady Anne Bothwell. Rev. J. Beveridge.
The Celtic Trews. Illus. David Mackitchie
The Mediaval Stage. Miss Mary Bateson.
Scottish Industrial Und rtakings before the Union. W. R. Scott.
The Scottish Ancestors of President Roosevelt. A. H. Millar.
The Bishops of Dunkild. Bishop Dowden.

Scribner's Magazine.—Heinemann. 1s. August.
The Plan of New York and How to improve It. With Diagram. Ernest Flagg.

Strand Magazine.-Newnes. 6d. August, The Memoirs of Sarah Bernhardt. Illus. Contd.
In the Shadow of St. Stephen's. Illus. Contd.
What is the Finest View in the Kingdom? Symposium by Artists,
The Goodwin Sands. Illus. Paul Devinne.
Inches and Eminence. Illus. Beckles Willson.
Some Reminiscences of Antoinette Sterling. Illus. Malcolm Sterling

MacKinlay.
The Science of Expression. Illus. Dr. L. Elkind.

Sunday at Home .- 4, Bouverie Street. 6d. August. Palmyra, Illus, Shibly Jamal.
Churches of the American Presidents, Illus, Herbert W. Howill.
The Barracouta, Illus, F. T. Bullen,
An Experiment in Prison Reform at Portsmouth, Charlotte S. Rossie,
The Rise of the Monastic Orders, Contd. Rev, F. B. Meyer,
The Underground Railway and the Slave Tsade, W. H. Withrow,

Sunday Magazine,-Isbister. 6d. August. Sunday Magazine,—ISBISTER. 6d. August.
The Hospice of St. Bernard. Illus. Charles Ray.
The Induences of the Press. Rev. C. Silvester Horne.
Some Prominent Japanese Christians. Illus. Charles Aylmore.
Dowie and His City of Zion. Illus. Harold J. Shepstone.
Russian Churches on Wheels. Illus. Florence Jeffery.
The New Methodist Hymn-Book. Illus. Rev. Charles H, Kelly.
The Tunes in the Methodist Hymn-Book. Illus. Sir Walter Parratt.
A New System of Su. day School Teaching. Illus. Charles Ray.

Sunday Strand.-Newnes. 6d. August. Schorne, Hursley, and Eversley; Three Hampshire Villages. Illus. H. C. Shelley.
Insects; Flowers That fly away. Illus. Percy Collins.
Missions in North India. Illus. J. Z. Hodge.
Kensington College; the Road to Success. Illus. T. Granville.

Technics,—Newness. 9d. July 15.
The Radiation and Emanation of Radium. Illus. Prof. E. Rutherford.
High-Speed Tool Steel; Its Manufacture and Use. Illus. Contd. J. M.
Gledhill.

Electric Traction; the Lorain Surface Contact System at Wolverhampton. Illus. R. Borlase Matthews. Illus. R. Borlase Matthews.
The Formation of Loops and the Construction of Looped Fabrics. Illus.
Contd. J. H. Quilter.
Modern Methods of Steel Casting. Illus. J. G. Horner.
The Shrinkage and Warping of Timber. Illus. H. Busbridge.
The Mechanics of the Gyroscope. Illus. Dr. S. T. Preston.
The Indicator for Lecture Demonstration. Illus. Prof. H. L. Callendar.
The Fibrous Constituents of Paper. Illus. Contd. Clayton Beadle.
A New Process for the Protection of Ison and Steel from Corrosion. Illus. S. Cowper-Coles.
Catalysis. Illus. T. Slater Price.
Theory of Structural Design. Illus. Contd. E. Fiander Etchells.

Temple Bar,-MACMILLAN. 18. August.

The Poems of Emily Bronte. Charlotte M. Mew. A Memory of Magus Muir. Henry H. Brown. Shelley at Bracknell. M. Kirkby H.ll. At the Marble Quarries of Carrara.

Theosophical Review .- 161, New Bond Street, 18. July 15 Gunas, Caste and Temperament. Contd. G. Dyne.
The Conscience of the Artist. Concl. Cecil French.
Will, Desire, and Emotion. Concl. Mrs. Annie Besant.
Rejuvenescance in Nature. Contd. W, C. Worsdell.

Treasury .- G. J. PALMER. 6d. August. Sir George Martin at St. Paul's. With Portrait. Arthur Reynolds. Jeremy Taylor. Illus. Rev. Dr. Trusler's "The Honours of the Table." A. Deane. The Making of an Alpine Guide. Illus. F. Gribble. La Rochette; Délicieux. Illus. C. Wilkins. Village Tyrants. Rev. E. M. Gailling. The Sisters of St. Margaret's, East Grinstead. Illus. E. Hermitage The Sisters of St. Margaret's, East Grinstead. Huss. Day.
Men: Lords of Creation. Illus. F. C. Kempson.
Bishop Patteson's Library at Norfolk Island. Illus. Rev. P. S. Waddy.

Twentieth Century Home.—Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, W.C. 6d. July.
Godmothers of the United States Navy. Illus. Joseph Jackson.
Women "Cowboys" of the West. Illus. W. R. Stewart.
The Story of Radium. Illus. W. B. Kaempffert.
Women Farmers in Virginia. Illus. Virginia M. Davis.

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United Service Magazine,—CLowes, 2s. August,
The Navy and the Colonies, Major P. A. Silburn,
Comrades of Greater Britain, George A. King,
"Blue Water" or "Hearth and Home"? Lieut. Lionel H. Hordern,
Dummies for Drill Purposes, Commander the Hon, H. N. Shore,
Affairs of Both Hemispheres, Major C. B. Simonds,
Our Military System; Is Reform Possible? Irishman.
The Aux liary Forces Commission; Home Def.nce with or without Compulsion? Coi. Sir Howland Roberts.
Some Advantages and Disadvantages of the Army, Red Coat,
The Defence of Duff. 7s Drift. Backsight Forethought.
The Training of Recruits, Fourteen,
The Britsh Cavalry and the Lessons of 1839 to 1902. One of the Old
School.

The Capture of Gibraltar, July 24, 1704. Capt. R. J. B. Mair. Uniform in Highland Regiments. Albynn Gu Bragin.

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Westminster Review.—R. Brimley Johnson. 2s. 6d. August. Europe's Military Madness and the Way Out of It. A Lover of Justice. The Electorate Supreme. Horace Seal.
Loaded Dice. Charles Rolleston. Is Vaccination a Disastrous Delusion? E. B. McCormick.
Heredity and Environment as Factors in Social Development. Al.x. MacKendrick.
The Ethics of Sensational Fiction. A nold Smith.
Greece under the Turks. William Miller.
An Experience of Village Life. Priscilla E. Moulder.
Diamond Jubilee of Ragged Schools. G. P. H.

Wide World Magazine.—Newnes. 6d. August. Five Thousand Miles in a Freight Car. With Maps and Illus. E. Alexander Powell

Miss Annie R. Taylor; the Only Englishwoman in Tibet, Concl. Illus.
Susette M. Taylor,
Among the Barotse, Illus, Col. Colin Harding,
Capt, Ludwig Eisenbraum's Journey across the Atlantic in an Open Boat.
Illus. Frederic Lees.

St. George and the Dragon at Mons. Illus. Theodore Adams. The Dancing Gilles of Binche. Illus. Emile Dessaix.

Windsor Magazine,—Ward, Lock. 6d August.
Sir Lawrence Alina-Tadema and His Art. Illus. P. C. Standing.
Travelling Shows. Illus. A. J. Fenwick and S. L. Bensusan.
A Penny Party. Illus. L. Pery.
The Ways of Our Railways. Illus. P. Contd. C. H. Grinling.
The Peril of the Icebergs. Illus. P. T. McGrath.
Monkey Prosperity. Illus. R. L. Granger.

Woman at Home.—Hodder and Stoughton. 6d. August. Presented on Her Marriage. Illus. Ignota. A Woman's Ascent of the Wetterhorn. Illus. Winifred E. Abraham.

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World's Work.—W. Heinemann. 1s. August.

The Latest Army Scheme. Sir Charles W. Dilke.

The Position of Russia. H. J. Whigham.

General Booth and His Army. Illus. C. Reok.

St. Louis. Illus.

Alton Brooks Parker. With Portrait. M. G. Cunniff.

The Sick Silk Industry of the World. E. R. Dunkley.

How Fore gn Consuls are Educated. Wm. Layton.

The Future of the Royal Agricultural Society. M. R. A. S.

The New Cowkeeping. Illus. Home Counties.

Whaling in the Sheltands. Illus. G. Speit.

Queen's Island, Belfast; the Largest Shipyard in the World. Illus.

R. Cromie and F. E. R. bbeck.

The Clyde Valley Electrical Power Company. With Map. B. Taylor.

Dr. Barton's Airship. Illus. E. S. Grew.

Paris Police and Crime. Illus. A Parisian.

Palmicken on the Baltic C. ast; where Amber is Mined. Illus. E. Charles.

A. E. W. Mason; Interview. Illus. F. White.
Revelations of the Human Body. Illus. James Scott.
Canada; the Land of the Young Man. Illus. Rev. A. G. Mackinnon.

Young Woman.—HORACE MARSHALL. 3d. August. Miss Nannie Tout; Interview. With Port.ait. David Williamson.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Deutsche Monatsschrift.-ALEXANDER DUNCKER, BERLIN. 2 Mks.

Wilhelm von Polenz. Adolf Bartels.
The Administration of Upper Silesian Poland. Landrichter Ratzlaff.
Wilhelm von Humboldt as Minister of Education. Bruno Gebhardt.
John Ruskin, Gothic and Renaissance. Contd. Charlotte Broicher.
The German Schools Abroad. W. Dibelius.
Wagsa Contracts in Germany. E. Franck.

Deutsche Revue. - Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart. 6 Mks. per qr. July.

The Russo-Japanese War. Contd. Gen. von Lignitz.
The Political Correspondence of Rudolf von Freydorf.

Monroe Doctrine and Universal Peace. Concl. Vice-Adm. Valeis. Reminiscences. Marie Hansen Taylor. Interruption Sounds and the Problem of Hearing. A. Stöhr. Dake Frederick. Cond. Carl Boysen.
The Isolation of Germany and King Edward's Visit to Kiel. Diplomat. Franz von Lenbach. Concl. H. von Poschinger.
The German National Party in 1813. Concl. G. Cava'gnac. The Education of Princes. Major-Gen. Auspitz. Kreichgauer on the Equator in Geology. Dr. von Neumayer. The Frankfurt Parliament. Contd. Georg Friedrich Kolt. The Fear of Tuberculosis. Dr. A. Fraenkel. Louis XIV. on the Rights of Nations. Concl. Prof. G. Galatti.

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Deutsche Rundschau.-Gebr. Paetel, Berlin. 6 Mks. per qr. July.

William I. and Leopold von Orlich. Concl. Hermann Freiherr von Egloffstein.

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The Revolutionising of Tyrol in 1813. E. Wertheimer.
Francesco Petrarca. H. Morf
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John Ruskin. Alma von Hartmann.
Berlin Music. Carl Krebs.

Kunstgewerbeblatt .- E. A. SERMANN, LEIPZIG. 1 Mk. July. The Erection of Technical Art Schools. Illus.

Monatsschrift für Stadt und Land.—Marten Warneck, Berlin. 3 Mks. per qr. July. Prof. Münsterberg on Americans. U. von Hassell. The Duel. Pastor Pfeiffer.

Nord und Süd .- Siebenhufenerstr. 11, Breslau. 2 Mks. July. Carsten Borchgrevink. With Portrait. Bernhard Mann. Lyrics by German Women of To-Day. Hans Benzmann. The Modern Novel. A. Moeller-Bruck. Letters by Lieut. von Dalwigk, 1794-1807.

Stimmen aus Maria-Laach.—Herder, Freiburg, Baden. 20 Mks. 80 Pf. per ann. July.

The Immaculate Conception. M. Meschler.
The Idea and the Object of Punishment. V. Cathrein.
The Growth of Large Cities. H. Koch.
International Art at Disseldorf. S. Beissel.
The Encyclopæd a of Didrot and d'Alembert. A. Baumgartner.

Socialistische Monatshefte,—Beuthstr. 2, Berlin. 50 Pf. July.
The Belgian Elections. E. Anseele.
Karl Lamprecht and Karl Marx. P. Kampffineyer.
The Brussels Free Trade Congress of 1847. M. Schippel.
England and an Imperial Zollver.in. E. Bernstein.

Velhagen und Klasing's Monatshefte,—Steglitzerstr. 53, Berlin.

1 Mk, 50 Pf. July.
Vassili Verestschagin. Illus. Prof. L. Pietsch.
Ermenonville. Illus. C. Freiherr von Fabrica.
The Roof-Gardens of New York. Illus. Ernst von Hesse-Wartegg.
The Origin of Writing. Prof. W. Lotz.
Greek Cons. Illus. Prof. O. Seeck.

Westermann's Monatshefte.—George Westermann, Braunschweig, I Mk. 40 Pf. July.

Radium. F. Giesel.
American Art. Illus. Clara Ruge.
The Semmering Alpine Railway. Illus. C. Koppe.
Burgundy. Illus. F. Baumgarten.
Friedrich Preller the Elder. Illus. E. Warburg.
German Opera. K. Storck.
Detlev von Liliencron. With Portrait. F. D.

Zeitschrift für Bildende Kunst.—E. A. SEEMANN, LEIFZIG. 26 Mks. per ann. July.
The Statues by S'xtus IV. in the Vatican. Illus. F. Eurger.
Whistler's Early Years. Illus. T. Duret.
Irish Art. Illus.
The Elbier Art Society. Illus. H. Vollmar.

Zeitschrift der Internationalen Musikgesellschaft,—Breitkoff Und Harrtel. 10 Mks. per ann. July. Music in Amsterdam in the Seventeenth Century. R. Münnich. Berlioz. T. S. Wotton.
The Music Festival at Frankfort-on-the-Main. Hans Pohl. Heinrich Albert. Alfred Heuss.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Annales de Géographie.—5, Rue de Mézières, Paris. 4 frs. July. The Temperature of the Poles. With Maps. C. Passe at. The Density of the Population in Biritany. Elie Robert. The Iron Industry in the Haute-Marne. With Maps. Marcel Bulard. French Ports of the Atlantic. Contd. Paul Léon. Corsica. H. Vanutberghe.

Annales des Sciences Politiques .- Félix Alcan, Paris. 3 frs. 50 c. The Japanese People. Jacques Flach.
French Colonial Laws and Traditions of Former Days. Christian Schefer.
The Struggle with Tuberculosis in France. Concl. R. Savary and Dr.

Collet.

Baron de Wessenberg, 1773-1858. Concl. Paul Lefébvre.

Association Catholique. -14, Rue DE L'ABBAYE, PARIS. 2 frs. July. Social Studies on the Gospel. A. Lugan. The Protection of Workmen by Private Initiation. Jaubert.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—HACHETTE. 201. per ann. July. In the High Alps of the Valais. Ed. M. Monod-Herzen. Jean-David M. illefer, 1809-1813. Frédéric Barbey. Light. Contd. Dr. Robert Odier.

Correspondant. -31, RUE SAINT-GUILLAUME, PARIS. 2 frs. 50c. July 10.

The Renaissance of Paganism in Present Day Morals. Ferdinand Brune-

tière.

The Suppression of the Concours Général. L. de Lanzac de Laborie.

Pius X. on Church Music. Pierre Aubry.

The Revision of Plain-Song. Ch. M. Widor.

Forty Years in Japan. G. Pradie:

The Project for the French Attack on England, 1804. Edouard Gachot.

America. Contd. Félix Klein.

July 25.

The Ministries of Faure and Jules Simon. Yte. de Meaux.

Foreign Protestant Abro.d. J. B. Piolet.

Public Education in Japan. Francis Matie.

The World of Stars. Vte, de Montessus de Ballore.

Parisian Society in 1802, from the Memoirs of Miss Mary Berry. Cte.

Fleury.

Fleury. Cities of South America. Avesnes.

Grande Revue.-15, Rue Pierre-Charron, Paris. 2 fr. 50 c. July. Grande Revue,—15, Rue Pierre-Charron, Paris. 2 fr. 50 c. J Catulle Mendès, Librettist. Jules Bois. Counsel of Expert for Trade Disputes. Paul Strauss. The Limits of Biology and the Limits of Knowledge. G. de Fontenay. Georges Beaume. R. Clauzel. Mme. de Staël and Chateaubriand. Gilbert Stengel. The Tapestry of Notre-Dame. Frantz Funck-Brentano. Love in the Tragedy. G. Boissy. The Macedonian Problem. Léo Littmann.

Journal des Économistes,—14, Rue Richelleu, Paris. 3 frs. 50c. July. Agriculture and Liberty. Paul Bonnard. Savings Banks. A. de Malarcs.

Mercure de France.-15, Rue de L'Echaudé St. Germain, Paris. 2 frs. July. Louis Le Cardonnel. Pierre Quillard.
Oudine Valmore. Léon Séché.
The French Intellect and the Magyar Intellect. Raoul Chilard.

Nouvelle Revue. - HACHETTE. 55 frs. per ann. July 1. Some Letters of George Sand. France and Italy. Raqueni. French Decorations. L. Béranger. The Novel of Village Life. G. Kahl.

July 15. Socialism in 1904. P. Louis. Cuba. J. Duquaire. The Marquise de Condorcet. G. Stenger. Tristan Corbière. G. Kahn.

Questions Diplomatiques et Coloniales.—19, Rue Bonaparte,
Paris. 1 fr. July 1.
The Economic Expansion of France. Louis Laffitte.
The Weisbaden Session of the International Colonial Institute. Henrà
Froidevaux.
The Arrest of German Emigration. René Gonnard.
The Russo-Japanese War and Its Lessons. Jean de La Peyre.
July 16.
The Political Evolution of the Protectorate in Tunis. Henri Lorin.

The Political Evolution of the Protectorate in Turis. Henri Lorin, The Economic Expansion of France. Louis Laffitte. Custom House Duties in French Colonies. Pirre Ma. The Russo-Japanese War. Contd. Jean de La Peyre.

Réforme Sociale. -54, Rue de Seine, Paris. 1 fr. July. French Provincial Life. Comte E. de Las Cases. Frédéric Mistral and Le Félib:ège. Charles Brun.

La Revue .- 12, Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris. 1 fr. July 1. Las nevue,—12, AVENUE DE L'UPERA, PARIS. 1 fr. July 1.
The Russo-Japanese War. Count Leo Tolstoy.
Letters of George Sand and Sainte-Beuve. Léon Séché.
Milk and Its Victins. Dr. R. Romme.
Capital versus Labour in the United States, Claude Anet.
Adèle and Aurore de Bellegarde. Emile Faguet.
The Monopoly of Authors a..d the Future of French Dramatic Art. Conc.
Louis Forest.

July 15. Unpublished Letters. V. Verestchagin.
The Buddhist Papacy. A. Ular.
George S. and. Georges Pellissier.
How to reduce the French Death Rate. Dr. Lowenthal.
The Court and the Town; François Xavier de Saxe in France, 1763-1796...
P. de Pardiellan and J. Vernier.
A Salvation Army in the Insect World. G. Roux.

Revue Chrétienne. -83, Boulevard Arago, Paris. 12 frs. 50c. per The Goepp Family, Concl. Rod Reuss, Kant and Bergson, C. Coignet, Abbé Rambaud, Concl. Jules Aeschimann,

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Hachette. 62 frs. per ann. July 1. The Allies and Peace in 1813. A. Sorel. The War Finances of Russia and Japan. R. G. Lévy. ome Letters of Sainte-Beuve. How Louis XVIII. regarded Marie Antoinette.
The Allies and Peace in 1813. Contd. A. Sorel.
How to make the Two Years' Service popular, Lt.-Col. F. de Broglie.
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